PLUTARCH

MORALIA

INDEX

COMPILED BY

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MORALIA

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PREFACE

The sprawling collection of Plutarch's miscellaneous writings known as the *Moralia* is among our richest sources of otherwise unattested lore, anecdotes, quotations, information, and ideas from the world of Greco-Roman antiquity. But access to its riches has long been hindered by lack of such familiar aids as a comprehensive index, lexicon, or concordance: the only such aid ever published was the exhaustive but now largely inaccessible index of Greek words that appeared in the final volume of the edition and commentary by the Swiss scholar, Daniel Wyttenbach (Oxford 1795–1830, repr. Leipzig 1796–1834). It is true that each of the fifteen volumes of the Loeb edition contains its own index of names, and in some cases selected subjects as well, but none of these indexes gives information about the context of each item, and readers looking for information in all of the *Moralia* have had of course to consult all fifteen indexes.

To repair this deficiency, a comprehensive index to the Loeb *Moralia* was planned to follow the publication of its final volume, as announced in Vol. XIV (1967), p. 457. This task was assigned in the late 1960's to Professor Edward N. O'Neil of the University of Southern California, who had published, with W. C. Helmbold, *Plutarch's Quotations* (1959) and who would subsequently compile the indexes

to Vols. XI (1965) and XIII (1976) of the Loeb edition. O'Neil completed the index by 1975, but at that time the Loeb Classical Library was engaged in a reassessment of its financial priorities, so that publication of the index was indefinitely postponed, and the typescript was not submitted.

After O'Neil's death in August 2001, Ronald Hock, Professor of Religion at USC, who had been asked by Mrs. O'Neil to make an inventory and help with the disposition of her husband's library and papers, found the typescript of the index. Through the good offices of Paul G. Naiditch, Classics Bibliographer in the Young Research Library, UCLA, he made contact with the Loeb Classical Library and was invited to submit the typescript. Philippa Goold then undertook the task of checking for accuracy, verifying references, and bringing the citation of classical quotations into conformity with the editions adopted by the *TLG Canon*.

We are pleased that this long overdue aid to scholarship, and long delayed finale to the Loeb *Moralia*, has at last made its way into print, though we regret that neither Professor O'Neil nor his wife, who died in July 2003, will see its publication.

JJH

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194: II.81(98C); XII.353(964F–965A); XV.357(frag.193). 200: IX.357(757D). 207: II.9(86E). 243: I.433(81D); IX.417(767B). 250: VI.231(476B). 252: XIV.25(1087F). 255: II.133(106D); II.151(109F). 308: XII.443(979E). 350, 7–8: I.85(16E). 351: IX.391(763B). 352: I.191(36B). 353: II.131(106C). 354: V.49(358E). 355: V.223(389B). 356: V.477(434A). 357: VI.103(454E). 358: VIII.81(625D). 359: X.311(827C). 360: XII.257(950E). 361: XIII.2.613(1057F). 447: IV.183–185(293A). Lyric frag. 3: VII.553(604F). 4: IV.329(317E); 429(334D); VIII.167(640A). See also II.185(116F), where Plutarch ascribes two lines to Aeschylus which Nauck and others assign to Euripides (frag.1078). Also VI.49(446A), which Nauck assigns to Euripides (frag.840.2) and Lloyd-Jones (L.C.L. frag.262) lists as doubtful or spurious. Also VI.351(496E) and note *a* and VIII.483(691D) and note *a*, a frag. which Nauck includes among *Tragica Adespota* (Frag.7) but which Lesky and Pearson assign to Aeschylus.

Aesculapius, see Asclepius

Aesop, the composer of fables (c.750 B.C.): his *Fables* and *Tales from the Poets* give inspiration and pleasure I.75(14E). His *Fables* versified by Socrates I.83(16C). Present at *Dinner of the Seven Wise Men* II.349–447(146B–164D); cf. esp. 369(150A); 371–373(150E); 381(152B); 383(152D–E); 393(154B); 397(154F); 401(155E); 415(158B); 437(162B); 447(164B). Sent to Solon by Croesus II.369(150A); cf. 397(155A). An ex-slave II.383(152D). His death at Delphi V.295(400F–401A); cf. VII.233(556F–557A); X.295(825B). Herodotus' use of Delphic oracles likened to A.'s use of crows and apes XI.113(871D) and note *d*.

References and quotations (Perry, *Aesopica* I): *Testimonia* 16: V.295(400F–401A). 22: cf. X.295(825B), but this is substantially the same story listed as Test.24: VII.233(556F–557A). 35: II.397(155A). 36: II.369(150A). *Sententiae* 5: I.209(38B); II.367(146F); VI.419(506C); XV.193–195 (frag.89). *Fabulae* 7: VI.313(490C). 12: II.399(155B–C); VI.383(500C). 35: XII.241(947F). 46: II.307(139D). 53: III.27(174F); VI.447(511C). 92: I.13(3A–B); III.353(225F);

note that Halm numbers the first passage 217, the second 390; Perry is vague but may rightly include both passages under the same number. 100: VIII.201(645B). 135: XIII.2.725(1067E). 142: I.421(79B). 181: II.291–293(137D). 315a: II.369(150A–B). 426: VIII.19(614E). 427: X.115(790C–D). 433: IV.241(303C). 434: X.201(806E). 440: II.331(144A). 449: II.409(157B). 450: III.271(212E); III.375(229C). 453: II.403(156A). 460: X.435(848A). 462: II.161(112A); VII.591(609F). 467: II.7(86E–F). 468: II.409(157A–B). 495: II.367(149E).

Aetha (Aethe), racing mare of Agamemnon: given to Agamemnon as a bribe by Echepolus I.171–173(32F); III.249(209C); VI.363–365(498B); XII.507(988A). Example of an excellent horse IX.415(767A).

Aethicia, region of Thessaly: home of Aenianians until expelled by Lapiths IV.189(293F); 207(297B).

Aetia ("Causes"), work of Callimachus (?) IV.313(315D) and note *c*.

Aetia ("Origins"), work of the poet Dionysius IX.379(761B).

Aetna, mountain in Sicily: scent of flowers prevents hunting near it XI.201(917F). Its fire XII.81(926C); cf. also 275(953F) and note *a*.

Aetolia, Aetolian(s), region and inhabitants in Central Greece north of Gulf of Corinth: remark by an unnamed Aetolian that war is better than peace for men of valour III.325(221C). Offered haven to 800 Eleans III.519(251C). Eleans returned from there to expel tyrant III.523(252A). No one from there, man or woman, allowed to enter precinct of Leucothea IV.29(267D). Allied with Romans against Philip V.287(399D). Used by Aristophanes (*Knights* 79) as symbol of beggars VI.483(517A). An Aetolian woman visited nightly by a snake which loved her XII.399(972E–F). Aetolians and Acarnanians ruined one another by their aggressiveness (330–270, 230–205 B.C.) XV.141(frag.49). See also IV.192(294D) note 1, where Aetolia is var. lec. for Italy.

Aetus (Eagle), nickname for Pyrrhus III.85(184D); XII.413(975B).

Aexone, Attic deme X.407(843A).
Afranius, L., friend of Pompey, consul 60 B.C., died 46 B.C. X.199(806A).
Africa, Africans, see Libya, Libyans
Africanus, see Scipio
Agamedes, brother of Trophonius: with his brother built temple of Apollo at Delphi; afterwards honoured at Lebadea II.145–147(109A–B); XV.247–249(frag.133).
Agamemnon, son of Atreus and commander of the Greeks at Troy: his words and actions in *Iliad* I.99(19B–C); 139–141(26C–F); 151(28F); 153(29A–B); 155(29D–E); 355(66F); 385(72D–E); 391(73F); II.407(156F); 481(169C); III.75(182F); V.375(414C); VI.105(455A); 139(460E); 179(466E); 203–205(471C); 273(482F); VIII.343(668D); 405(678B); IX.57(706F); 93(714A); 257(741F); 261(742D); 263(742F); XIV.445(1145E); 447(1145F); XV.121(frag.36). Bribed by Echepolus with the mare Aetha to avoid service at Troy I.171–173(32F); III.249(209C); VI.363–365(498B); IX.415(767A); XII.507(988A). Father of Iphigenia, whom he sacrificed to Artemis I.177(33E); II.115(103E). Father of Orestes IX.225(737B). Took home captive Trojan women who celebrated Thesmophoria in Eretria IV.213(298C). Slain with Cassandra but avenged by Orestes IV.311(315A). In underworld I.85(16E). Went to Boeotia in search of Argynnus XII.521(990D). Compared with Alexander IV.409(331D); 475(342F–343A). Compared with Pericles IV.525(350E). Compared with Epaminondas VII.133(542C). "The Return of Those Who Came Back with Agamemnon from Troy," title of poem by Phemius of Ithaca XIV.359(1132B).
Agamestor (or Agapestor), lame academic philosopher: turns the tables on those who mock his lameness at a party VIII.59–61(621E–622A).
Agasicles, early Spartan king: his sayings III.243(208B).
Agatharchidas, of Cnidus, Greek historian and geographer, 2nd cent. B.C.: cited (*FGrH* IIA, 86) F21: IX.197(733B).
Agatharchides, of Samos, Greek historian (possibly fictitious): cited (*FGrH* IIIA, 294) F1: IV.259(305E).

Agatharchus, Athenian painter, first half of 5th century B.C.: a self-taught painter XV.397(frag.216g).

Agathe Tyche, see Fortune

Agathobulus, an Epicurean; perhaps a brother of Epicurus and to be identified with Aristobulus XIV.39(1089F).

Agathoclea, mistress of Ptolemy IV: IX.333(753D).

Agathocles (318–289 B.C.), son of a potter and ruler of Syracuse: collected drinking cups of gold and of pottery III.37(176E); VII.145(544B–C). Retaliated against captives who had reviled him before capture III.37(176E–F); cf. VI.127(458E). Chided the people of Ithaca III.39(176F); VII.235(557B).

Agathocles, son of Lysimachus; defeated Demetrius Poliorcetes, 287 B.C.; murdered, 284 B.C.: called "Lord of the Isles" by flatterers X.287(823D).

Agathon, Athenian tragic poet who won his first victory at the Lenaean Festival in 416 B.C.; in honour of this victory Plato set the scene for his *Symposium* in his home: embraced by Euripides III.39–41(177A–B); IX.435(770C), but Dübner (V.182) denies that this is the same Agathon. Dismissed flute players from banquet VII.31(527B); cf. IX.73(710B). His banquet attended by learned men VIII.13(613D); cf. X.287(823D). Loved by both Socrates and Alcibiades VIII.137(634D). First used chromatic scale in his *Mysoi* VIII.203(645E). Socrates brought Aristodemus to A's banquet VIII.205(645F); IX.57(707A). Conversation, not food, at A's banquet reported by Plato VIII.455(686D).

Agathon, Samian historian: cited IV.313(315C).

Agathos Daimon (translated in various ways): Timoleon consecrated his house to it VII.137(542E); cf. X.253(816E). Boeotians sacrificed to it on the sixth of the month *Prostaterion* VIII.259(655E). The Boeotian day of *Agathos Daimon* similar to the Athenian *Pithoigia* when new wine was first drunk IX.209(735D).

Agave, mother of Pentheus II.469(167C); VI.387(501B).

Agelaus, a Thessalian ruler: deposed by Spartans XI.39(859D).

Agemachus, an Elean friend of Plutarch: speaker in *Table-Talk* IV.2, VIII.317–319(664B–D).
Agenor, Argive king: his temple IV.239(303A).
Agenor, an Argive who survived a battle for Thyreatis (8th cent.?) IV.261(306B).
Agenor, his descendants received first fruits from the Tyrians VIII.211(647A).
Agesianax, see Hegesianax
Agesias, a flatterer of Alexander (see Agis the poet) I.349(651D).
Agesilaus, brother of Themistocles: sent to spy on the Persians IV.259(305D).
Agesilaus, named as father of Pausanias: killed his son for attempting to betray Sparta IV.273(308B) and note *b*. See Cleombrotus.
Agesilaus, an historian: cited IV.299(312E).
Agesilaus, Spartan king 398–360 B.C.; Plutarch wrote his *Life*, cf. XV.9(*Lamp.Cat.* 21): refused to kiss handsome youth I.163(31C); 431(81A); III.251(209D). Unaffected by his great power or by contact with foreigners I.285(52F). Glad to be commended by those who also blamed him I.299(55D). Asked how Persian king was greater than he I.419(78D); III.129(190F); 275(213C); VII.151(545A). Used as an example of a good man I.453(85B). Taught Thebans how to fight by attacking them too often III.121(189F); 277(213F); 301(217E); 361(227C–D). Called inhabitants of Asia Minor poor freemen but good slaves III.129(190F); 275(213C); cf. 333(222E). Said that the upright have no need of bravery III.129(190F); 273–275(213C). Grieved to abandon a favorite in enemy territory III.129(191A); 253(209F). His rejoinder to Menecrates III.129(191A); 271–273(213A). His grief over the Greek dead in battle at Corinth III.131(191A–B); 265(211F). Questioned Oracle at Delphi III.131(191B); cf. 247(208F–209A). Demanded release of his friend Nicias III.131(191B); 251–253(209E–F); X.207(808A). On hearing a nightingale III.131(191B); 271(212F); cf. 387(231C). How he dealt with law on cowardice after Leuctra III.131(191C); 279(214B–C).

How he won a victory in Egypt III.133(191C–D); 283–285(214F–215A). At death gave orders that no statues be made of him III.133(191D); 285(215A); cf. 257(210D). Father of Archidamus III.133(191E); 309(218E). On serving wine at a banquet III.243(208B–C). Condemned the fortitude of a criminal III.243–245(208C). Criticized a certain orator III.245(208C); cf. 343(224C). His rejoinder to criticism of his judgment III.245(208C–D). His method of analyzing witnesses III.245(208D). His remark on being assigned an inconspicuous place in a chorus III.245(208D–E); cf. 363(149A); III.315(219E). Refused a physician's elaborate treatment III.245–247(208E). Killed a louse in a temple III.247(208E). His parable of the mouse III.247(208F); cf. I.425(79E); III.123(190B); 313(219C), where remark is attributed to Brasidas. Defended his trickery in battle after his victory over Tissaphernes III.247–249(209A–B). Said he emulated Agamemnon's method of recruiting good men III.249(209B–C). His remarks on certain prisoners and their clothes III.249(209C). Refused offer of money from Persian king III.251(209D). His mode of living III.253(209F–210A). Said that commanders should be superior to soldiers in endurance and courage III.253(210A). On the laws of Lycurgus III.253(210A). His reply to one surprised at Spartan way of life III.255(210A). On relaxing III.255(210B). On youths following examples of their elders III.255(210B). How he used supplies given him by the Thasians III.255(210B–C). His reaction to honours paid him by the Thasians III.257(210D). Refused offer of Asian Greeks to erect statues of him III.257(210D); cf. 133(191D); 285(215A). Remarks on finding square beams in a house's roof III.257(210E); cf. 361(227C). On extent of Sparta's boundaries III.257(210E); cf. 127(190E); 301(217E); 309(218F); 373–375(229C); IV.29(267C). Called Spartan soldiers the walls of Sparta III.257–259(210E–F); cf. 310(217E). Advised friends to be rich only in bravery and virtue III.259(210F). Set himself as an example for his soldiers III.259(210F). Took pride in his mastery of himself III.259(210F); cf. 179(198F). His reply to

a lame Spartan who asked for a horse III.259(210F); cf. 299(217C); 409(234E). How he earned his reputation III.259(210F); cf. 293(216C). Explained why Spartans fight amidst the sound of pipes III.259(210F–211A); cf. XIV.411–413(1140C). On the good fortune of the Persian king III.259(211A); cf. II.169–171(113F). His reasons for attacking the Persian king III.259–261(211A). Summoned home from Asia by the Ephors III.261(211A–B). Said that he was being driven from Asia by Persian bowmen, i.e. money III.261(211B). His letter to the Ephors III.261–263(211B–C). His march through Thrace and his defeat of the Trallians III.263(211C–D). His demands on the Macedonian king III.263(211D). Made peace with Larissa in order to recover two Spartan ambassadors III.263–265(211E). Especially pleased with his victory over the Pharsalians III.265(211F). His victory at Coroneia III.265–267(212A). His life unchanged after his victories III.267(212A). Persuaded his sister to enter a chariot in the races at Olympia III.267(212B). Befriended Xenophon III.267(212B). Explained why Spartans were so fortunate III.267(212C); cf. 287(215D). Persuaded not to make public a speech of Lysander's found after its author's death III.269(212C–D); 377(229F–230A). How he won over his opponents III.269(212D). Said that his friends did what was right III.269(212E). Said high walls were for women to live in III.269–271(212E); cf. 123(190A); 287–289(215D–E); 327(221F); 381(230C). His rejoinder to the boasts of a Megarian III.271(212E); cf. I.379(71E), III.127–129(190F) and 373–375(229C). Rejected the forwardness of the tragic actor Callippides III.271(212F). Had nothing to do with the Peace of Antalcidas III.273(213C). Defended the treaty with Persia III.273(213C). His advice on how to acquire a good reputation III.275(213C). Defined the attributes of a good general III.275(213C). On what boys should learn III.275(213C). His remarks to a defendant who spoke poorly III.275(213D). Rejected the Persian king's overtures of friendship III.275–277(213D–E). Fond of children III.277(213E). How he proved that the Spartans sent more

soldiers into battle than all the allies III.279(214A–B). Repulsed Epameinondas from Sparta III.279–281(214C). His plan in the battle of Mantineia III.281(214C–D). Led a mercenary force to assist the Egyptian king III.281–283(214D–E). How he tricked his soldiers into fighting III.283(215E–F). Used as example of a just man III.479(243D); of a man of discretion IV.475(343A). His lameness mentioned V.285(399B–C). Fined by Ephors for alleged demagogic actions VI.271(482D). His rivalry with Lysander VII.73(533E–F). Refused to render illegal verdict at his father's request VII.79(534E). Ordered Alcmena's tomb to be opened VII.389–391(577E–F). Asked the Egyptian Chonuphis to translate a document VII.395–397(578F). Appointed Lysander distributor of meat in Asia VIII.191(644B). His life evaluated X.85(784E). Used as example of a good king X.115(790C); of a famous man X.197(805E). Delighted in enriching his friends X.213(809B); cf. III.259(210F). Enjoyed his leisure after hard campaigns XIV.99(1099B). Prosecuted the war against Thebans despite unfavorable signs XV.75–77(frag.1 = *Life of Agesilaus* 28,4).

Agesipolis I, son of Pausanias and king of Sparta 394–380 B.C.: rebuked the Athenians III.285–287(215C).

Agesipolis II, son of Cleombrotus and king of Sparta 371–370 B.C.: his reply to the news that Philip had destroyed Olynthus III.285(215B); cf. I.221(40E); VI.125(458C). Served as a hostage while king III.285(215B). His reply on being told it was illegal to bring dogs into the country III.285(215B–C).

Agesistratus, friend of Demosthenes X.427(846E).

Agetoridas, a Spartan: messenger from Agesilaus to the Egyptian Chonuphis VII.395(578F).

Agiads, royal line at Sparta III.377(229F); cf. 387(231C) and note *c*.

Agis, an Argive poet and gross flatterer who accompanied Alexander to Asia: an example of his flattery I.321–323(60B–C). See also I.349(65D), where Wyttenbach suggests reading Agis for Agesias.

Agis II, son of Archidamus II and king of Sparta 427–401 B.C.:

on bravery of Spartans III.125(190C); 287(215D). Insisted on engaging the most numerous enemy at Mantineia III.125(190C); 287(215D). His reply to the praise of the Eleans' conduct of the Olympic games III.125(190C–D); 289(215F). His reply to a base man III.125(190D); cf. 293(216C). On the number of Spartans III.125–127(190D); 287(215D). His reply to the Ephors who ordered him to use a traitor as a guide III.287(215C–D); cf. III.135(191E). On Spartan education III.287(215D); cf. III.267(212C). His comment on seeing the lofty walls of Corinth III.287–289(215D–E); cf. III.123(190A); 271(212E); 327(221F); 381(230C). On speech and silence III.289(215E). His reaction to the boldness of the defeated Argives III.289(215E). His reply to the ambassador from Abdera III.289(215E–F). On the jealousy of members of the other royal house III.289(215F). On allowing a fleeing enemy to escape III.289–291(215F). His reaction to an idealistic and impractical plan III.291(216A); cf. I.379(71E); III.127(190E); 271(212E); 373–375(229C). His answer to man who said that Philip would make Greece forbidden ground III.291(216A) and note *b*, which rightly suggests that this remark must belong to Agis III. His remark to a loquacious ambassador from Perinthus III.291(216A); cf. III.395(232E). Went alone on an embassy to Philip III.291(216B) and note *d*. This incident must be attributed to Agis III, cf. III.403–405(233F); VI.445(511A). On the declining morals of succeeding generations III.291–293(216B–C). On being a free man III.293(216C); cf. III.259(210F). Sent home from battle by his father III.329(222A). Fined by Ephors for eating at home with his family III.357–359(226F). His wife Timaea seduced by Alcibiades VI.185(467F). Desisted from attacking the enemy when chided by an elder X.149(797B–C).

Agis III, son of Archidamus III and king of Sparta 338–331 B.C.: his retort to Demades, who said that jugglers swallowed Spartan swords III.133–135(191E); 293(216C); cf. 301(217E). His reply to the Ephors who ordered him to use a traitor as a guide III.135(191E); cf. 287(215C–D). His reply

to a man who said that Philip would make Greece forbidden ground III.291(216A), where the remark is wrongly attributed to Agis II. Went alone on an embassy to Philip III.291(216B), also wrongly attributed to Agis II. His reply to base man asking who was best Spartan III.293(216C); cf. III.125(190D), where remark is attributed to Agis II. Defeated by Antipater III.311(219B); 413(235B–C). Brother of Eudamidas III.319(220D). Sent home from battle by his father III.329(222A) and note *d*, where question is raised about identity of Agis.

Agis IV, son of Eudamidas II and king of Sparta 245–241 B.C.; Plutarch wrote his *Life*, XV.9(*Lamp.Cat.* 9): his arrest and execution III.293(216D). Sent home from battle by his father III.329(222A) and note *d*, where question is raised about identity of Agis. See also X.259(817E) and critical note 1.

Aglaia, one of the Graces: X.43(778D); 99(787B).

Aglaonice, learned daughter of the Thessalian Hegetor: convinced people that she could bring down the moon II.339(145C); V.389(417A).

Aglaophon, of Thasos, early 5th-century painter: father of the painter Polygnotus V.489(436B).

Agoraeus ("of the Market-Place"), epithet of Zeus: VII.459(589E); X.111(789D); 129(792F).

Agrae, a deme of Athens: site of festival to Artemis Agrotera XI.55(862A).

Agrianes, a Thracian people living on the upper Strymon: used as example of mercenaries XIV.75(1095D).

Agrigentine(s), Agrigentum (Acragas), people and town in Sicily: suffered under tyranny of Phalaris IV.313(315C); VII.209(553A). Home of Melanippus IX.373(760C). Freed from tyranny of Phalaris X.279(821E). Home of the musician Metellus XIV.389(1136F). Home of Empedocles XV.335(frag.179,10). See also VII.19 note *b*.

Agrigonia, annual Boeotian festival to Dionysus: ivy used in this festival IV.167(291A). At Orchomenus the female descendants of Minyas pursued by priest of Dionysus IV.223(299F). At Chaeronea women search for Dionysus IX.111(716F).

Agrotera ("Huntress"), epithet of Artemis: goddess of the hunt IX.355(757D). Promised special sacrifice by Athenians on eve of Marathon XI.57(862B) and cf. XI.54 note *a*. Glorified by Optatus XII.357(965C).

Agryle, Attic deme: home of Archeptolemus X.353(834A).

Agyrrhius, Athenian demagogue: satirized X.173(801B).

Ahriman, see Areimanius

Aiantis, Attic tribe: why the chorus of the phyle Aiantis is never judged last VIII.95–103(628A–629A).

Aias (Ajax), son of Oileus: outraged Cassandra VII.237(557D); XI.23(856F); XV.121(frag.36).

Aias (Ajax), son of Telamon; one of the chief Greek heroes at Troy: subject of a play by Sophocles: references to his actions in the *Iliad* I.127(24C); 157(29F–30B); 185(35C); II.407(156E), but see note *c*; 447(164C); 481(169C); VIII.411(679B); IX.41(704A); XIII.1.117(1010D); XIV.193(1108A). His bravery compared with that of Achilles III.479(243C). His birth IV.297(312B). His fear compared with that of Nestor VI.69(449D). His quarrel with Nestor (in Sophocles' *Nestor*) VI.407–409(504B–C); X.219(810B). His bravery told by Homer VII.545(603D). The word "Aias" used as example of the diphthong "ai" IX.229(738A). Discussion of Plato's statement that the soul of Aias came twentieth to the drawing of lots IX.241–249(739E–741A).

Aidoneus, epithet of Hades: contrasted with Apollo's epithet Delius V.251(394A).

Aius Locutius, god of utterance: see IV.339(319A) and note *a*.

Aix, son of the Delphic Python: his burial of his father represented in the festival called Septerion IV.187(293C); cf. V.395(418A–B).

Alala ("Battle Cry"), daughter of war IV.515(349C); VI.277(435D).

Alalcomenae, a city of Ithaca: reason for its name IV.231(301D).

Alalcomeneus, reputed to be the first man: once assisted Zeus XV.293(frag.157.6).

Alalcomenium, precinct of Athena in Boeotia: birthplace of Odysseus IV.231(301D).

Alba Longa, chief city of Latium: IV.349(321A).
Albanians, a people inhabiting the eastern Causasus: conquered by Pompey IV.365(324A).
Albans, a people of Italy: fought Romans when Tullus Hostilius was king IV.269(307C); cf. 355(322B). Chose triplets for battle to decide war IV.283(309E). Fought Romans led by Publius Decius IV.285(310A).
Albinus, Postumius (cos.321 B.C.): his army defeated at Caudine Forks IV.263(306B–C) and cf. critical note 1.
Albinus, Postumius (cos.151 B.C.): asked Cato's indulgence for having written a history in Greek III.185(199E–F).
Alcaeus, a son of Heracles, according to the Phrygians V.71(362B).
Alcaeus, lyric poet of Lesbos, born c.620 B.C.: mention of a banquet given by his brother II.403(155F), but see critical note 1. Ran from battle at Sigeum leaving his shield behind, according to Herodotus XI.31(858B). References and quotations (Bergk): frag.3(307 Lobel and Page): XIV.383(1135F). 13b(327L–P): IX.407(765E). 32(428L–P): cf. XI.31(858B). 37(429L–P): IX.161(726B). 37a(348L–P): IX.395(763E). 39(347L–P): IX.7–9(698A); XIII.2.527(1047D); XV.177(frag.80). 42(50L–P): VIII.215(647E). 108(434L–P): VII.17(525B). 113(438L–P): V.353(410C).
Alcamenes, sculptor of the 5th cent. B.C.: X.179(802A).
Alcamenes, son of Teleclus and king of Sparta in 8th cent. B.C.: on how to retain one's kingdom III.295(216E). Refused to accept gifts III.295(216E–F). Lived simply though possessing much III.295(216F). Father of Polydorus III.389(321D). King with Theopompus III.447(239F).
Alcander, a young Spartan: put out one of Lycurgus' eyes III.359(227A–B).
Alcathoe, daughter of Minyas: became insane and ate human flesh IV.221(299E).
Alcenor, an Argive: see IV.261(306B) and critical note 2.
Alcestis, wife of Admetus: her devotion to her husband compared with that of Eirene III.479(243D). Rescued from a mortal disease by Heracles IX.381(761E).

Alcibiades, controversial Athenian of the 5th cent.; Plutarch wrote his *Life*, XV.9(*Lamp.Cat.* 6): one of the greatest flatterers and demagogues I.283(52E). Socrates tried to keep him in check I.369(69F). Like Demosthenes, he could not speak well extemporaneously I.429(80D); X.187–189(804A). Said that the heart must feel great anguish at the philosopher's words I.449(84D). Once bit his wrestling opponent "like a lion" III.99(186D); cf. 409(234E). Why he cut off his dog's tail III.99(186D). Struck a teacher for not having Homer's poems III.99–101(186E). Mocked Pericles III.101(186E). Refused to return to Athens when summoned from Syracuse III.101(186E). Said he trusted no one III.101(186E–F). Defected to Sparta when death sentence was passed upon him at Athens III.101(186F). Criticized by a Spartan for bathing III.411–413(235A). Priestess at Athens refused to curse him IV.77(275D). A pupil of Socrates but failed to profit from his teachings IV.393(328C). A lover of Socrates IV.417(333A). His exploits in the Hellespontine region recorded by Cratippus IV.493(345D). His victories revived Athens after the Sicilian disaster IV.517(349E). United Mantineans and Eleans against Sparta IV.527(351B); cf. X.193(804F). Seduced Timaera, wife of the Spartan king Agis II, VI.185(476F). In exile from Athens VI.457(513B–C); VII.205(552B). Accompanied Socrates on expedition to Potidaea VII.411(581D). Revealed the secrets of the Eleusinian mysteries VIII.57(621C). Rival with Socrates for affections of Agathon VIII.125(632B). Drunk at Agathon's banquet IX.73(710C); XV.253(frag.134). A lover of Anytus IX.385–387(762C). Example of a youthful politician X.83(784C). A quail escaped from his cloak at a public gathering and was returned X.165–167(799D–E). His public career ruined by private misdeeds X.171(800D). Example of a banquet-host X.287(823D). Attended school of the orator Antiphon X.345(832C). Followed Antiphon's style of speaking X.347(832E).

Alcidamas, a writer of speeches X.415(844C).

Alcinous, king of the Phaeacians: most hospitable of men

VII.545(603D). Odysseus' host VIII.33–35(617B); 165(639C); XIII.2.733(1069B).
Alciopus, a Cian: see IV.247(304E) and critical note 3.
Alcippe, daughter of Oenomaus: married to Evenus IV.315(315E).
Alcippus, a Spartan: husband of Damocrita, who killed their two daughters and herself in revenge for the Spartans' treatment of her husband X.21–23(775C–E).
Alcmaeon, son of Amphiaraus and Eriphyle; one of the seven against Thebes: character in an unknown play I.187(35D); II.19(88F–89A). Pursued by the furies of his mother VII.539(602D).
Alcmaeonids, noble Athenian family: attacked by Herodotus XI.31–33(858C); 57(862C); 59(862E); 61(863A); 63(863B).
Alcman, lyric poet, c.650–600 B.C.: subject of an epigram VII.521–523(599E). Mentioned as one of the old poets XI.29(857F). Made innovations in rhythms XIV.379(1135C). Composed several Dorian Parthenia XIV.389(1136F). References and quotations (Page: *Poetae Melici Graeci*): Frag.41: IV.431(335A). 51: XIV.385(1136B). 57: VIII.279(659B); XI.203(918A); XII.175(940A). 64: IV.331(318A). 72: XI.29(857F). 89: XII.271(953B). 145: XIV.365(1133B). See also VIII.251(654D), which Diehl attributes to Alcman.
Alcmena, mother of Heracles: her tomb opened on orders of Agesilaus but found to contain no body VII.389(577E–F). Inscription found before her tomb and sent for decipherment to Egyptians VII.389–391(577F); cf. 395–397(578F–579A).
Alcothous, father of Eriboea: IV.295–297(312B).
Alcyoneus, son of Antigonus Gonatas: slain in battle II.199(119C); cf. II.193(118D).
Alestes, hero of Corinth VIII.399(657E).
Alethea, nurse of Apollo VIII.271(657E).
Aletiades, name for Corinthians: see VIII.399(657E).
Aleuas, a king of Thessaly: chosen by lot through his uncle's trick VI.323(492A–B).
Aleus, Theban hero (=Rhadamanthys?): libations poured to Aleus and Alcmena VII.391(578B).

Alexander, a Molossian, uncle of Alexander the Great: defeated near Panosia (330 B.C.) IV.377(326B).

Alexander, commander of Thracians in army of Alexander the Great: outraged Timocleia, sister of the Theban general Theagenes, and later slain by her III.563–565(259E–260C).

Alexander, Epicurean friend of Plutarch; speaker in *Table-Talk* II.3: VIII.145–147(635E–636A). See also XI.9(854E), where *On the Malice of Herodotus* may be addressed to the same Alexander.

Alexander (= Paris), son of Priam (for convenience both "Alexander" and "Paris" are included here): in Helen's arms after his flight from battle with Menelaus I.97(18F); VIII.255(655A). Excelled in good looks I.183(34E). Stole Helen and caused Trojan war II.75(97D). Fond of pleasure II.313(140F). Asked by Poltys to return Helen in exchange for two beautiful women III.23(174C). His lyre offered to Alexander the Great by a native on the site of Troy IV.411(331D). Challenged Menelaus to single combat IX.255–257(741E–742A). Greeks demanded restitution because of his defeat by Menelaus IX.257(742A). Slew Achilles IX.259(742B). Searched for by Menelaus after his rescue from battle IX.263–265(743A–C).

Alexander, son of Anaco and Coenus: relative of Isocrates X.387(839D).

Alexander the Great, king of Macedon; 356–323 B.C.; Plutarch wrote his *Life*, XV.11(*Lamp.Cat.* 22); ordered Greeks to prepare crimson robes for him, and the remark of Theocritus I.51–53(11A–B). His twisted neck and harsh voice imitated by flatterers I.287(53B); IV.431(335B). His drinking alluded to by Menander (*Colax*, frag.2, 3–4) I.305(57A). Became angry because Crison allowed him to win a foot race I.315(58F); VI.207(471E). The poet Agis one of his flatterers I.321–323(60B–C). Attended by Medius, the chief of his flatterers I.347(65C); cf. II.227(124C); VI.211(472D). Under influence of flatterers he killed several friends I.349(65D). Discredited those who proclaimed him a god I.349–351(65F); cf. IX.117(717F). Exasperated by words and action

of Cleitus I.377(71C); cf. VI.123(458B). His pride subject of one of Aristotle's letters to Antipater I.419(78D); VI.213(472E); VII.151(545A). Thought that his exploits lacked only a Homer I.455(85C). His treatment of the family and friends of Philotas and Parmenio II.65(96C). Refused to touch captive women and punished those who outraged them II.75(97D); IV.451(338E). News of his birth pleased Philip II.125(105B). Excessive drinking led to his death II.227(124C); cf. VIII.69–77(623D–625A). Refused Ada's offer of chefs II.241(127B); III.57(180A); XIV.101(1099C). Attended by Hermolaus II.489(170E). Attitude of Memnon toward him III.23(174B). Son of Philip II of Macedon III.41(177C). Complained that Philip had children by women other than Olympias III.49(178E). Ordered Philip to give heed to Aristotle III.49(178F). Unhappy as a boy over Philip's successes III.53–55(179D). Refused to race at the Olympic games III.55(179D); IV.409(331B). Angered when a married woman was brought to him for the night III.55(179E). Retort to Leonidas who said he used too much frankincense in sacrificing III.55(179E–F). Advised his troops to eat heartily before battle at Granicus III.55(179F). Gave Perillus more money than he wanted III.57(179F). Gave Anaxarchus a great sum of money III.57(179F–180A); cf. 67(181E); IV.411(331E). His reaction upon seeing many statues of athletes at Miletus III.57(180A). His remarks on beards in battle III.57(180B). Conversation with Parmenio over his refusal of Darius' offer III.59(180B). His reaction to the attitude of his soldiers before the battle at Arbela III.59(180C–D). Sealed Hephaestion's lips III.59(180D); IV.417(332F–333A); 459(340A). His reply to the priest who hailed him the son of Zeus III.61(180D). Used a wound to show his friends that he was not a god III.61(180E); IV.465(341B). His comment on Antipater's frugality III.61(180E). Disgusted with host who provided too little fire III.61(180E). Angry with Antipatrides for bringing a beautiful slave girl to a banquet III.61(180F); cf. IX.373–375(760C–D). Angry with Casander, who forced a young boy to kiss him III.61(180F). Helped one of his sol-

diers win a wife III.63(181A); IV.455–457(339C–D). How he treated Greek mercenaries whom he captured III.63(181A–B). His treatment of a proud Indian captive III.63–65(181B). His response to Taxiles, king of the Indians III.65(181C). On the defense of the "Birdless Rock" III.65(181C). His treatment of a commander who readily surrendered III.65(181C–D). Refused to be compared with Heracles III.65(181D). Punished some of his friends who gambled III.67(181D). His attitude toward Craterus and Hephaestion III.67(181D). His response to Xenocrates who refused a large sum of money III.67(181E); cf. IV.411(331E); 419(333B). Admired Porus for his sagacity III.67(181E); IV.417(332E); VI.123(458B). Reaction to being maligned III.67(181F). His dying remarks on his funeral III.67(181F). Upon his death his army likened to the blinded Cyclops III.69(181F); cf. IV.441(336F). "Reaped Asia" according to Antigonus III.69(182A). Put Parmenio to death III.81(183F); cf. II.65(96C). His deification opposed by the Athenian orator Pytheas III.107(187E); X.189(804B). Sent large sum of money to Phocion who refused it III.111(188C); cf. 115(188F). Demanded triremes from the Athenians III.111(188C). Reaction at Athens to news of his death III.111–113(188D); VI.133(459E). Caesar's tears at reading about A.'s exploits III.225(206B). Alexandria spared by Augustus because of its founder III.231(207B); X.241(814D). His lament over having no new lands to conquer criticized by Augustus III.233(207D). Augustus prayed that his grandson possess A.'s daring III.235(207E). Wished to be proclaimed a god by the Spartans III.315(219E). Proclaimed at Olympia that all Greek exiles except Thebans could return home III.323(221A). Proclaimed commander-in-chief by the Greeks III.447(240A). Gave Persian women traditional gold coin, and two to those pregnant III.493(246B). Captured Thebes III.563(259E). Ordered the Theban Timocleia and her family to be protected III.567(260D). Ariobarzanes slain by his father Darius for plotting to betray him to A. IV.275(308C). Received his power from a flighty Fortune IV.331(317F); cf. IV.383–

487(326D–345B). His ambitions outlined IV.377(326A–B); cf. 413(332B). *On the Fortune of Alexander* IV.383–487(326D–345B). Not a creation of Fortune IV.385(326E). His victories discussed IV.385(326F); cf. IV.465–467(341A–D); 479–481(343D–345B); V.57–59(360B); XIV.103(1099E). His wounds recounted IV.385–387(327A–B). His difficulties before and during campaigns IV.387–389(327C–E); 463(340E–F); 471–473(342C–E). His training under Aristotle IV.391(327E–F). Carried copies of *Iliad* and *Odyssey* with him on campaigns IV.391(327F). Compared with famous philosophers IV.391–397(328A–329A). Made one world of all he conquered, thus rejecting Aristotle's dictates in favour of Zeno's IV.397–405(329A–336E). Flattered by poets and artists IV.407(330F–331A). Told Philip that his wound could serve as a reminder of valour IV.409(331B); cf. III.465(241E). Considered *Iliad* III.179 his favorite line IV.409(331C). Said that Homer had both honoured the courage of Agamemnon and prophesied that of A. IV.409–411(331D). Refused the offer of Paris' lyre from a native at Troy IV.411(331D). His meeting with the Cynic Diogenes and his attitude toward the philosopher IV.411–415(331F–332C); VII.557(605D–E); X.65–67(782A–B). Called Dionysus the divine author and progenitor of his family IV.413(332B); cf. IV.377(326B). His virtues analyzed IV.415(332C–E). Married Roxane, the only woman he ever loved IV.417(332E); 451(338D). Covered Darius' body with a cloak IV.417(332F). His patronage of poets and artists compared with that given by other rulers IV.423–435(333D–335E). Lysippus made his statue with a spear in his hand; Apelles painted him holding a thunderbolt IV.431–433(335A–B); 435(335F); V.59(360D). Married Stateira, daughter of Darius, for imperial and political reasons IV.451(338D). Made Abdalonymus king of Paphos IV.461–463(340C–E). His Fortune compared with that of Heracles IV.467–471(341D–342A). His childhood gave promise of future greatness IV.471(342B–C). His genius and virtue in leadership IV.473–479(342C–343D). His mother Polyxena later called Myrtale, Olympias, and Stratonice V.295(401A–

B). His grief at death of Cleitus VI.69(449E); X.61(781A–B). Provoked by a remark of Callisthenes VI.103(454D–E); VIII.71(623F–624A). Treated Callisthenes and Cleitus more harshly than was his custom VI.123(458B). Captured Porus VI.123–125(458B); cf. III.67(181E); IV.417(332E). His tears upon hearing Anaxarchus' discourse upon the infinite number of worlds VI.177(466D). Medius his boon companion VI.211(472D); cf. I.347(65C); II.127(124C). Refused to visit Darius' wife, whom he had captured VI.509(522A). His son Heracles by Barsine slain by Polyperchon VII.57(530C–D). Athenians deterred from alliance with Harpalus against A. VII.61(531A). Not envied at the height of his power VII.103(538A). Hated by many VII.105(538B). Honoured by honouring Heracles VII.135(542D). His destruction of the city of Branchidae approved by none VII.233(557B). The luxury of his court appealed to Aristotle VII.545(603C). Concerning his excessive drinking VIII.69–71(623D–624A). Had Greek trees planted at Babylon VIII.219(648C). Called a renegade among barbarians VIII.225(649E). His death occurred on same day as that of the Cynic Diogenes IX.113(717C). Slept in the bath when he had a fever IX.203(734B). Threatened with retaliation when he pelted Anaxarchus with apples IX.223(737A). Asked Theodorus for a music girl if he were not in love with her IX.373(760C). His kind treatment of his horse Bucephalus X.131–133(793E–F). Advised by Philip to make friends while someone else was king X.199(806B). Not upset upon learning that his sister had had intercourse with a young man X.261(818B). His enemies not aided by the Athenians due to a trick of Demades X.263–265(818E–F). Awarded citizenship by the Megarians X.307(826C–D). Received Aeschines who had been exiled from Athens X.393(840C–D). Demanded surrender of Lycurgus from Athenians, who refused X.399(841E); 457(852C–D). His deification derided by Lycurgus X.405(842D). Eulogized by Lamachus X.419(845C). His treasurer Harpalus fled to Athens X.423–425(846A–B); cf. VII.61(531A). His hatred of Demosthenes X.431(847C). His

interference in Greek affairs at the time when Hypereides entered public life X.437(848E). During his invasion of Asia Deinarchus came to Athens X.447(850C). His victories easily won according to historians XI.19(856B). Porus helped by his elephant in the battle against A. XII.385(970C). He alone could mount Bucephalus XII.387(970D). Admired an Indian dog which would fight only with lions XII.389(970F). Asked by Callisthenes to rebuild Olynthus XIII.2.495(1043D). Wanted to make the proscenium at Pella of bronze but architect unwilling XIV.79(1096B). Enjoyed his leisure even more after hard campaign XIV.99(1099B). Demanded from Xenocrates rules and precepts for ruling well XIV.307(1126D). Xenocrates said that he would make no effort to become A.'s friend but would do anything to avoid his enmity XV.207(frag.99).

Alexander, tragic poet of Aetolia, 3rd. cent. B.C.: cited (Powell) Frag.9: VII.523(599E).

Alexander, tyrant of Pherae, 369–358 B.C.: his death mocked by the parasite Melanthius I.273(50D). Allied with Athenians against Epameinondas III.145–147(193D–E). Captured Pelopidas III.153(194D). Pelopidas' remark to his wife Thebe III.153(194E). Slain by his wife Thebe III.543(256A). His reaction upon viewing a tragedy IV.425(334A–B). Slain by Pytholaus IX.425(768F).

Alexander Polyhistor, an excerptor c.105–40 B.C.: references and quotations (*FGrH* IIIA, 273) F20: IV.315(315F). F77: XIV.363(1132E). F109: IV.157(289A).

Alexandria, Alexandrian(s), Egyptian city founded by Alexander the Great: welcomed Scipio the Younger III.191–193(200F–201A). Expected Augustus to destroy city, but he spared it because of its founder III.231(207A–B); X.241(814D). Home of the historian Ister IV.231(301D). Would not have existed if Alexander had not conquered Egypt IV.397(328F). Received from Sinope the colossal statue of Pluto which became statue of Serapis V.67–69(361F–362A). Received the banished Demetrius, who became first among Ptolemy's friends VII.535(601F). Called Heracleides by the name Heraclus

VIII.75(624B). Visited by Plutarch VIII.407(678C). Had shrines and temples to Aphrodite Belestiche IX.335(753E). Saw an elephant in love with a girl XII.399(972D). Home of Soterichus, a speaker in *De Musica* XIV.355(1131C).

Alexarchus, a Greek historian: references and quotations (*FHG* IV.298): *Italian History*, Book IV: IV.269(307C). See also V.91(365E), where a letter by A. is cited in which Dionysus is called a son of Zeus and Isis.

Alexibia, daughter of Adeimantus: named in honour of his victory at Artemisium XI.109(871A).

Alexicacus ("Averter of Evil"), epithet of Zeus: XIII.2.791(1076B); XIV.121(1102E). See also II.365(149D).

Alexicrates, Pythagorean contemporary of Plutarch: his pupils sometimes ate flesh but abstained from fish IX.175(728D–E).

Alexida, daughter of Amphiaraus: her descendants believed able to avert epilepsy IV.205(296F).

Alexidemus, bastard son of Thrasybulus: speaker in the *Dinner of the Seven Wise Men* II.363–367(148E–149F).

Alexinus, sophist of late 4th cent. B.C.: criticized Stilpon and in turn criticized by Menedemus VII.87(536A–B). Not to be mocked XIII.2.689(1063A).

Alexio, Plutarch's father-in-law, speaker in *Table-Talk* VII.3: IX.27–29(701D).

Alexis, Athenian comic poet; uncle of Menander; c.372–280 B.C.: lived twice as long as Metrodorus V.407(420D). Died on stage X.89(785B). References and quotations (Kock) Frag.156 (160 Kassel and Austin).3: VIII.121(631E). 210(213K–A).2: cf. IX.313(750B). 271(273K–A): I.111(21D–E). 271(273K–A).4–5: VI.47(445F).

Alizon, a river or mountain of Scythia: VI.475(515D), but reading is uncertain; cf. critical note 1.

Allia, a small tributary of the Tiber: scene of disastrous defeat of the Romans (July 18, 390 B.C.) IV.41–43(269E–F); 369(324D–E).

Alliensis, day named after the Roman defeat at the Allia: IV.43(269F).

Aloadae, i.e. Otus and Ephialtes: their immense size VII.539(602D); XII.145(935F).
Alopece, Attic deme: home of Demonicus X.353(833E).
Alopecus ("Fox Hill"), a name of the hill Orchalides in Boeotian Haliartus V.337(408A).
Alpheius, a river in Arcadia: a pillar set up on its banks by Spartans and Tegeans IV.179(292B). Father of Melantheia IV.199(295E). Its waters used at Olympia V.473(433B). Racetrack at Olympia near its banks IX.291(747D).
Alphinous, relative of Hypereides: grandson of Hypereides X.437(848D). Or, according to some, his cousin X.441(849C).
Alphito, a bugbear with which nurses frightened children XIII.2.469(1040B).
Alps, Italian Alps: remark of Julius Caesar during one crossing III.225(206B). Crossed by the Celts III.493(246B).
Althaea, mother of Meleager: bore Meleager to Ares, according to Euripides IV.295(312A).
Alyattes, king of Sardis, 618–561 B.C.; father of Croesus: received succinct reply from Pittacus II.389–391(153E). Plot of his second wife against Croesus thwarted V.299(401E). The 300 boys whom he was to receive from Periander for eunuchs rescued by the Samians XI.41(859F).
Alynomus, see Abdalonymus
Alypius, author of a treatise on music: a conjecture at V.311(403E), critical note 1.
Amaltheia, the goat which nursed Zeus: XIII.2.619(1058C) and note *a*. See also I.143(27C) and note *c*.
Amasis, king of Egypt in 26th dynasty (569–525 B.C.): ordered Bias to send best and worst part of sacrificial animal. Bias sent the tongue I.209(38B); cf. II.351–353(146F); VI.419(506C); XV.193(frag.89). Contest between Ethiopian king and A., who was advised by Bias II.375–377(151B–D); 383–385(152E–F); 385–387(153A); 389(153E). Befriended those who had killed his ally Laarchus, the tyrant of Cyrene III.571(261C–D). Named among rulers favoured by Fortune; his name deleted by editors IV.439(336D), critical note 3. A breastplate which he sent to the Samians seized by Spartans

XI.39(859C). A vulgar retort of his reported by Herodotus XI.81(866C).
Amathusius, see Arethusius
Amazon(s), female warriors: driven out of Lycia by Bellerophon III.503(248A). Many slain on Samos by Dionysus IV.243(303D–E). Athenian exploits against them reported by Herodotus XI.117(872A). See also IV.305–307(314A–B).
Amblirenus, Misunius: variant reading for Postumius Albinus IV.263(306B–C), critical note 1.
Ambracia, a city of Epirus: the Cypselids expelled from it by Spartans XI.39(859D). See also IX.425–427(768F).
Ambrosia, food of the gods: brought to Zeus by doves II.407–409(156F–157A); cf. XII.187(941F). Its fragrance about the body of Isis V.41(357B). Its fragrance in the Delphic grot V.303(402D). Used by Hera VIII.493(693B). Used by the moon to nourish her men XII.163(938B). Brought to Cronus by birds XII.187(941F); cf. II.407–409(156F–157A). "His radiant ambrosial face departed from him," i.e. he died XIV.137(1105B).
Ameinias, see Ismenias
Ameinocles, a man from Magnesia mentioned by Herodotus (VII.190): XI.69(864C); 113(871C).
Ameles ("Sans Souci") IV.223(300A–B).
Amenthes, Egyptian name for home of dead souls V.73(362D–E).
Ameria, mother of Rhesus by Gaius Maximus IV.293–295(311F).
Amestris, wife of Xerxes: propitiated Hades by burying twelve people alive II.495(171D).
Amisodarus (Isaras), king of Lycia: brought the bloodthirsty Chimarrhus to Lycia III.501(247F).
Ammon (Amoun, Amun), Egyptian god identified by Greeks with Zeus: associated with Alexander III.61(180D); IV.407(330F); 457(339E); 469(341F). To be identified with Zeus; discussion of the name V.25(354C). A Stoic symbol V.99(367C). His shrine did not impress Demetrius V.353(410B).

Ammonius, Plutarch's teacher: how he rebuked his pupils for eating and drinking too much I.373–375(70E). A speaker in *The E at Delphi* V.199(384C); 203(385B); 205(385D); 207(386A); 209–211(386D–F); 237(391E). A speaker in *The Obsolescence of Oracles* V.351(409D); 357(410F); 359(411C); 361(411D); 371(413D); 375(414C); 407(420C); 445(427E); 447(428B); 461(430F); 463–465(431B–E); 483(434F). A speaker in *Table-Talk* III.1: VIII.203(645D); 205(646A). III.2: VIII.217(648B); 221(649A). VIII.3: IX.131(720C–D); 137(721D); 139–141(722B–C). Cf. IX.215. IX.1–2: IX.219–221(736D); 227(737D); 229(738A). IX.5: IX.241(739E); 243(740A). IX.14: IX.265(743C); 269(743E); 271(744B–C); 279(745D); 283(746B). IX.15: IX.289(747B); 299(748D).

Amnemones ("The Forgetful Ones"), magistrates at Cnidus: how they acquired their name IV.179(292A–B).

Amoebeus, Athenian citharode, 3rd cent. B.C.: admired by Zeno VI.33(443A).

Amorgos, Aegean island near Naxos: where Cleitus scuttled some Greek triremes IV.447(338A). Where Demetrius was buried XV.395(frag.215*l*).

Amoun, see Ammon

Amphiaraus, Argive prophet, killed in the expedition of the Seven against Thebes: a character of Aeschylus' *Seven Against Thebes* I.171(32D); III.97(186B). A character in Euripides' *Hypsipyle* II.155(110F). Father of Alexida, whose descendants were believed able to avert epilepsy IV.205(296F). An eagle seized his spear on campaign against Thebes IV.267(307A). His shrine at Oropus in high repute during Persian Wars V.361–363(412A); cf. XV.229–231(frag.115). See also II.157(111B), where allusion is made to him as beloved of Zeus and Apollo.

Amphias, of Tarsus: not ashamed of his low birth VIII.137(634C).

Amphictyon, son of Deucalion and Pyrrha; reputed founder of the Amphictyonic League: father of Physcius IV.193(294E). Introduced palm branch as prize in the Pythian games

IX.149(724B). Freed Thebans from being tributaries of the Chalcidians X.17(774C).

Amphictyonic (Council, Assembly), Amphictyons, the league organized around the temple of Demeter near Thermopylae and that of Apollo at Delphi: Cato said that writing a book in Greek excusable only if ordered by the Amphictyonic Council III.185(197F). Punished the Megarians who attacked a sacred mission of Peloponnesians IV.247–249(304F). Decreed that war between Argives and Spartans should be decided by a combat between three hundred on each side IV.261–263(306A–B). Votive inscription set up at Delphi to "The Amphictyons from the Phocians" V.297(401D). Provided beautiful buildings and embellishments at Delphi V.341(409A). Inscribed the sayings "Know thyself," "Avoid extremes" and "Give a pledge and mischief is at hand" on the temple of Pythian Apollo at Delphi VI.445–447(511B). Granted honours of precedence VIII.39(618A). One of its epimeletes, Lysimachus, a speaker in *Table-Talk* II.4–5: VIII.159(638B); 163(639A). Conducted Pythian games IX.43(704C); cf. 149(724B). Its presidency an office of prestige X.89(785D). Membership in its council an honour X.135(794B). Turned to Philip II for protection in their war against the Amphissians X.391(840B–C).

Amphidamas, legendary king and hero of Chalcis in Euboea: his funeral the occasion for the fabled contest between Homer and Hesiod II.391(153E–F); VIII.387(675A); XV.185–187(frag.84).

Amphilochus, son of Amphiaraus: his oracle at Mallos still flourishing in Plutarch's day V.481(434D). His oracle gave a disquieting response to a man of Soli VII.271(563C–D).

Amphion, a hill near the Theban Cadmeia: VII.385(577B), but see note *c*.

Amphion, son of Zeus and Antiope; Theban hero: built the walls of Thebes by playing on a lyre X.45(779A). First to sing to the music of the cithara XIV.357(1131F–1132A).

Amphipolis, city in Thrace: where the Spartan Brasidas fell in

battle (422 B.C.) III.455(240C). An adornment to Athens IV.519(349D). Home of the Cynic Zoilus VIII.403(677E).
Amphissa, town in Locris: its women protected a group of Thyads III.511–513(249E–F). Home of Archytas IV.195(294F). Home of Eucnamus IX.381(761D). Their war against the Amphictyons brought Philip II into Greek affairs X.391(840B).
Amphithea, wife of the Etruscan king Aeolus: bore to her husband six sons and six daughters IV.297(312C–D).
Amphitheus, a Theban leader of the anti-Spartan party in 379 B.C. (cf. VII.366): in prison during revolt VII.389(577D); 441(586F); 487(594D). Freed by friends VII.505–507(598A–B).
Amphitrite, wife of Poseidon: received human sacrifice II.441(163B); XII.473(984E). Received libations II.449(164D). Etymology (incorrect) of her name V.177(381F). Feeds monsters of the deep XV.361(frag.193).
Amphitryon, husband of Alcmena: father of Heracles VII.397(579A). See also X.17(774C), critical note 2, where his name is suggested instead of Amphictyon.
Amulius, brother of Numitor; tyrant of Alba: exposed Romulus and Remus IV.309–311(314F–315A).
Amyclaean hound, famous breed of hunting dog IX.295(748B).
Amymone, a stronghold in Elis: occupied by Elean exiles III.523(252A).
Amytas, a Macedonian hostile to Alexander: potential leader of a revolt when Alexander assumed power IV.387–388(327C).
Anabus, a ruler of North Africa, otherwise unknown: used by Aretaphila of Cyrene in her plot against the tyrant Leander III.549(275A–B).
Anacharsis, a Scythian of high rank and intelligence; visited Athens in time of Solon, c.594 B.C.; considered by Plutarch and others as one of the Seven Wise Men (cf. II.347): said that the Greeks used their money only to count I.419(78F). Speaker in *The Dinner of the Seven Wise Men* II.359–361(148C–D); 371(150D–E); 381(152A); 395(154E); 397–

399(155A–C); 403(155F–156A); 415(158A); 443–445(163D–E). The use of his hands in sleep VI.411–413(504F–505A).
Anaco, aunt of Isocrates: X.379(838B–C); 387(839D).
Anacreon, lyric poet of Teos, c.6th/5th cent. B.C.: his poems compared with those of Sappho III.477(243B); cf. IX.79(711D). References and quotations (Page, *PMG*) Frag.80: XIII.2.727(1068B). 99: IX.319(751A).
Anactorium, town in Acarnania: VII.207(552E).
Anagyrus, Attic deme: home of Meidias X.415(844D); 445(850B); XIII.1.119(1010F). Home of Aristonicus X.437(848D).
Anaires, Ares the assassin: IX.353(757B).
Anaphlystian, from Anaphlystus, an Attic deme: used of Eubulus X.233(812F).
Anaxagoras, first Ionian philosopher to reside at Athens; teacher and friend of Pericles; c.500–428 B.C.: imprisoned I.451(84F); VII.571(607F). Received news of his son's death calmly II.193(118D); VI.155(463D); 223(474D). Advanced as his own an old theory about the moon's illumination (frag.B18?) V.233(391A). Blamed by Plato for too much attention to physical causes V.487(435F). Teacher of Pericles X.33(777A). Asked that children be given a holiday on the day of his death X.273(820D). Left his land to be grazed by sheep X.337–339(831F). References and quotations (Diels–Kranz) Frag. A33: II.195(118D); VI.155(463D); 223(474D). A38: VII.571(607F); cf. I.451(84F). A55: cf. XIII.1.213(1022E). A72: II.483(169F). A74: IX.139–141(722A–C). A76: cf. XII.101(929B). A77: cf. XII.121(932B). A100: cf. XIII.1.213(1022E); I.227(1024A). A102: VI.249(478D–E). A116,117: XI.149(911D). Frag.B1: cf. VIII.193(644C–D); 409(679A). B12: V.119(370E); XIII.1.253(1026B). B16: cf. VIII.481(691B). B18: XII.101(926B); cf. V.233(391A). B21b: II.83(98F).
Anaxander, king of Sparta 7th cent. B.C.: explained why Spartans did not amass money III.299(217B).
Anaxander, a Theban: leader of Thebans at Thermopylae, according to Aristophanes XI.85(867A).

Anaxandridas 1) king of Sparta, c.560–520 B.C.: consoled a man condemned to exile III.297(216F). His reply to a long-winded orator III.297(216F); cf. 347(224F). On the Helots and agriculture III.297(216F–217A). On high repute III.297(217A). On boldness in battle III.297(217A). On Spartan court procedures III.297–299(217A–B). Father of Eurycratidas III.323(221A), but see note *d*. 2) Father of Cleomenes III.335(223A). 3) Father of Leonidas III.347(224F).

Anaxandrides, historian from Delphi, 3rd cent. B.C.: cited (*FGrH* IIIB, 404) F3: IV.183(292F–293A).

Anaxarchus, philosopher of Abdera; one of Alexander's favorites; 4th cent. B.C.: received large sum of money from Alexander III.57(179F); cf. 67(181E); IV.411(331E). Considered by Alexander to be his most valuable friend IV.411(331E). Lampooned by Timon VI.51(446B); IX.49(705C); cf. VII.49(529A). Hated by Nicocreon VI.69(449E). His discourse on an infinite number of worlds caused Alexander to weep VI.177(466D). Threatened to retaliate on being pelted with apples by Alexander IX.223(737A). Consoled Alexander for death of Cleitus X.61(781A–B). References and quotations (Diels–Kranz) Frag.A3: X.61(781A–B). A4: IV.411(331E). A7: I.321(60B); IX.223(737A). A11: VI.177(466D).

Anaxarchus, unknown: received letter from Epicurus XIV.247(1117A). See Usener, *Epicurea*, p.400 for brief discussion of identity.

Anaxibius, Spartan general: suggested as an emendation at III.313(219C), critical note 1. See also III.299(217B), where a similar emendation was suggested by Nachstädt.

Anaxicrates, Athenian archon 307–306 B.C.: X.409(843C); 447(850D); 455(851F–852A).

Anaxilas, a man from Oreus: arrested by the orator Demosthenes X.433–435(848A). See critical note 4 for a variant form of his name, Anaxinus.

Anaxilas, son of Archidamus, 7th cent. B.C.: explained why Ephors did not rise in presence of the kings III.299(217B).

Anaximander, Ionian philosopher, 6th cent. B.C.: references and quotations (Diels–Kranz) Frag.A10: XV.327–329(frag.179,2). A30: IX.185(730E–F).

Anaximenes, Ionian philosopher, 6th cent. B.C.; perhaps pupil of Anaximander: references and quotations (Diels–Kranz) Frag.A6: XV.329–331(frag.179,3); Frag.B1: XII.241(947E).

Anaximenes of Lampsacus, c.380–320 B.C.; historian and rhetorician; pupil of Zoilus and teacher of Alexander: story of the experience of a pupil who recited to Antigonus III.73(182D). His estimate of the size of Alexander's army IV.389(327E). His rhetorical efforts and grand periods X.185(803B). His retort to Archias, a former pupil X.427(846F). References and quotations (*FGrH* IIA, 72) T15: X.185(803B). T21: cf. X.427(846F). T22: III.73(182D). F29: IV.389(327E).

Anaxinus, see Anaxilas

Anchises, father of Aeneas: sweated profusely II.97(100D). Loved by Aphrodite IV.351(321C); cf. XI.221(*Nat.Phen.*36).

Anchurus, son of Midas: sacrificed himself by riding his horse into an abyss IV.265(306F).

Ancus Marcius, fourth king of Rome: first to build a temple of Fortuna at Rome IV.337(318E–F); cf. 357(322D).

Andania, town in Messenia: home of the general Aristomenes XV.85(frag.12).

Andocides, Attic orator, c.445–after 391 B.C.: his house near the Symbolon VII.405(580D). His *Life* X.355–361(834B–835B). Son of Leogoras X.355(834B). Descended from nobles and even, according to Hellanicus, from Hermes X.355(834B–C); cf. 359–361(835A–B). Chosen to go with Glaucon to the aid of the Corcyraeans in their war with Corinth X.355(834C). Accused of participation in mutilation of the Hermae and of profaning the Eleusinian mysteries X.355–357(834C–D). Acquitted of the charges, he informed against the guilty X.357(834D–E). Became a merchant and formed a friendship with, among others, the Cypriote kings X.357(834E). His abduction of his niece and his resultant trouble with Athenians and the king of Cyprus X.357–359(843E–F). Imprisoned by the Four Hundred but escaped X.359(834F).

Banished by the Thirty but returned with Thrasybulus X.359(834F–835A). Went on an embassy to Sparta but accused of wrongdoing and banished X.359(835A). His speeches X.359(835A). Contemporary of Socrates and born in seventy-eighth Olympiad X.359(835A). The Hermes of Andocides named after him X.359–361(835A–B).

Andocides, grandfather of Andocides the orator X.355(834B).

Andreas, Corinthian musician: XIV.395(1137F).

Andreia, men's hall among Cretans: IX.93(714B). See also III.307(218D), where word is used of Spartan mess hall; cf. *Life of Lycurgus*, ch.12.

Andreia, translation of *fortis*, epithet of Fortuna: added to Fortuna by Ancus Marcius IV.337(318F–319A); cf. 357(322D).

Andrians, inhabitants of Andros: how they named the Beach of Araenus in Thrace IV.211–213(298A–B).

Androcleidas, a lame Spartan: his reply to those who thought him unfit for battle III.299(217C); cf. III.259(210F); 409(234E).

Androcleidas, a Theban: a rumor monger VII.495(596B).

Androclus, son of Codrus: his struggles over Lydia IV.517(349E).

Androcopus, Androcotus, see Androcottus

Androcottus, king of India, late 4th–early 3rd cent. B.C.: honoured Alexander VII.135(542D); see critical note 11 for variants of his name.

Androcydes, medical writer: said that wine and meat made the body strong but the soul weak VI.209(472B); XII.555(995E).

Androcydes, painter of Cyzicus: his love of food reflected in his pictures VIII.325(665D); 343(668C).

Andromache, wife of Hector: her last meeting with Hector II.191(118A).

Andron, an Athenian: introduced bill condemning Antiphon and others in 411–410 B.C. X.353(833E).

Andronicus, tragic actor, early 4th cent. B.C.: once encouraged a despondent Demosthenes X.417–419(845A–B).

Androtion, Athenian historian, 4th cent. B.C.: wrote in exile at Megara (*FGrH* IIIB, 324: T14) VII.557(605D).

Angelus, Thessalian ruler: variant reading for Agelaus at XI.39(859D). See note *f* and critical note 4.

Anio, river in Italy: named after the Etruscan king Annius IV.315(315E–F).

Annius, Etruscan king: committed suicide by leaping into the river Pareusium, which was then named Anio IV.315(315E–F).

Anomalia or *Anomologia*, work of Chrysippus: cited VI.73(450C); see also note *a* and critical note 2.

Anonymous. Included here are 1) verses of unknown poets; 2) verses of unknown poets in *Anthologia Palatina*; 3) fragments once attributed to Callimachus but rejected by Pfeiffer; 4) *Carmina Popularia*; 5) *Comica Adespota*; 6) *Lyrica Adespota*; 7) *Tragica Adespota*. For others see Delphi, Inscriptions, *Orphica*, Proverbial sayings.

1. Anonymous: I.211(38E). I.291(54B). I.307(57B). II.29(90D). V.155(377D). VI.383(500D) and note *c*. VI.413(505B). VI.475(515D). VI.503(520F). VII.223(555C). VIII.267(657C); XV.179(frag.81). VIII.297(660D). VIII.397(676E). IX.293(747F). X.37(777C). X.37(777D). XI.61(862F). XI.195(917B); cf. XII.249(949B). XII.357(965C). XII.505(988A). XII.545(993F). XIV.75(1095E). XIV.115(1101F).

2. *Anthologia Palatina*: VI.50: XI.123(873B). VI.197: XI.125(873C). VI.215: XI.109(870F). VII.35: XIII.1.343(1030A). VII.119: XIV.67(1094A). VII.229: III.411(235A); 461(241A). VII.250: XI.109(870E–F). VII.325: IV.383(326E); 407(330F); VII.157(546A). VII.326: VII.157(546A). VII.347: XI.109(870F). VII.433: III.459(240F–241A). VII.707: VII.523(599E). IX.700: V.489(436B). XI.86: X.191(804E). XI.183: VII.215(554A). XVI.120: IV.407(331A); 431(335B).

3. Fragments not accepted by Pfeiffer as Callimachean (Schneider's numeration): Frag.93 (1046 in Lloyd-Jones and Parsons, *Suppl. Hell.*): XIV.335(1129E). 371(1140 *SH*): VI.223(474D). 372(1141 *SH*): VI.237(477A). 374(1142 *SH*):

VI.481(516D). 375(1143 *SH*): VI.489(518A). 377(1144 *SH*): VIII.255(654F). 378(1145 *SH*): IX.23(700E); 93(714A). 379(1147 *SH*): IX.355(757D). 380(Powell, p.11, no.10): IX.383(761E). 381(1148 *SH*): IX.401(764F). 382(1150 *SH*): X.205(807C). 383: X.247(815D). 384(1152 *SH*): XII.249(949B). 385(1153 *SH*): XIV.61(1093B). 386: XIV.115(1101F). 387(1154 *SH*): XIV.287(1123B).

4. *Carmina Popularia* (Bergk): Frag. 4(Page, *PMG* 872): VIII.251(654D). 6(*PMG* 871): IV.219(299B); cf. V.85(364F). 9(*PMG* 877): XV.153(frag.60). 18(*PMG* 870): III.435(238A–B); VII.149(544E); cf. II.153(110B). 23(*PMG* 868): IV.217(298F–299A). 35: I.291(54B). 39(*PMG* 874): XI.183–185(915E–F). 43(*PMG* 869): II.411(157E). 44(*PMG* 873): IX.377(761A–B). p. 680: II.485–487(170B). p. 681: VIII.497(693F).

5. *Comica Adespota* (Kock III): frag. 8(708 Kassell–Austin): I.143(27C). 11(740 K–A): X.203(807A). 55: XIV.115(1101F). 56(555 K–A): X.113(789F). 59(702 K–A): X.231(812D). 65(747 K–A): XIV.425(1142A). 88: cf. X.121(791E). 113(730 K–A): VIII.25(615D). 116(715 K–A): II.155(110E). 117(707 K–A): I.95(18E). 118(728 K–A): VII.525(600B). 125(712 K–A): I.335(62E). 135(716 K–A): II.235(126A). 146: VII.37(528A). 150(717 K–A): II.463(166B). 151–152(724 K–A): VI.461(513F). 153(734 K–A): VIII.395(676C–D). 159: II.51(94A). 163: I.59(12C). 164: I.285(53A). 166: II.51(93E). 167: II.181(115F). 176: II.51(94A). 177: II.63(96B). 185(714 K–A): II.99(100F). 197(731 K–A): VIII.65(622D). 203: VII.29(526F). 204: VII.73(533E). 214: I.63(13C). 215(706 K–A): I.65(13F). 216: III.41(177B); IX.435(770C). 217(718 K–A): VI.49(446A). 218(721 K–A): VI.341(495A). 219: VII.21(525E). 220: IX.327(752C). 221(731 K–A): IX.431(769D). 222–224(735 K–A): IX.427(769B). 225(738 K–A): X.109(789B). 226(739 K–A): X.109(789C). 227 (Aristoph. fr.927 K–A): cf. III.47(178B). 304(69 K–A): I.95(18C–D). 343(719 K–A): VI.141(461B). 347(726K–A): VI.493(519A); cf. VI.449(511E). 347a: IX.101(715F–716A). 358: I.43(9B). 359(725 K–A):

VI.193(469B); 475(515D). 360: I.179(34A); IX.415(766F).
404(722 K–A): VI.355(497C). 413: IX.329(752F–753A).
440: I.39(8C). 452: I.47(10A). 453: II.245(127F).
454: VI.455(512E). 455(727 K–A): VII.9(523E).
456: VII.13(524D). 457: VII.31(527B). 458: VII.47(528D).
459(733 K–A): VIII.341(668A). 460: IX.67(709A). 461(737
K–A): V.265(395D); X.35(777C). 462: X.43(778C). 463:
X.251(816B). 464(742 K–A): XIII.2.755(1071D). 465:
XIV.33(1089A). 466: XIV.45(1090F). 515: VIII.29(616C). 673:
IX.185(730E). 774(723 K–A): VI.441(510B). 812(729 K–A):
VII.535–537(602B). 1203(745 K–A): XIV.93–95(1098C).
1206(710 K–A): I.279(51E). 1215: X.107(789A).
1228: IX.61(707E). 1229: X.287(823C); cf. II.17(88E).
1235: III.83(184B). 1236: VI.505(521A). 1237: VII.71(533A).
1238: VII.537(602C). 1239: IX.325(752A). 1240(743 K–A):
XIII.2.795(1076E). 1241(746 K–A): XIV.97(1098E). 1325(741
K–A): X.227(811F). 1392: I.63(13A). 1393: VII.49–51(529B).
See also XI.17(856A); XIV.65(1093F).

6. *Lyrica Adespota* (Bergk III): frag 1: I.241(44F);
VI.285(485A); VIII.59(621E). 3: II.177(115A–B).
4: VI.253(479A). 21: XIV.115(1101F). 22: VI.119(457C).
53 (Page *PMG* 1001): VI.409(504D). 90(*PMG* 997):
V.343(409B). 91(*PMG* 1004): X.117(790D). 92(*PMG* 996):
V.251(394A); XIV.337(1130A). 93(*PMG* 1008):
XIV.79(1096A). 94(*PMG* 1007): VI.119(497A);
XIII.2.723(1067D). 96(*PMG* 1009): XIV.135(1104E).
97(*PMG* 1010): XIV.137(1105B). 98(*PMG* 994): II.183(116C).
99(*PMG* 995): II.59(95B). 100(*PMG* 1000): II.251(129A);
VI.105(455A); 401(503A). 103(*PMG* 956): cf.
VIII.389(675D)ff. 125(*PMG* 1006): XII.269(952F). 131(*PMG*
1003): V.225(389B); VII.569(607C); VIII.361(671C).
132(*PMG* 999): II.481(169B); VI.231(475F). 133(*PMG* 998):
XIV.125(1103C–D); cf. V.437(426C). 141(*PMG* 1002):
VIII.5(612C). p.737: VII.537(602C); IX.293(747F–748A).
p. 738: IX.371(759F). p. 739: II.155(110D–E). p. 740:
II.119(103F). p. 745: XV.99(frag.21).

7. *Tragica Adespota* (Nauck^2=Snell): frag.4: I.95(18E).

7: VI.351(496E); VIII.483(691D). 9: I.181(34D); 385(72E). 10: X.107(789A). 75: X.287(823C); cf. II.17(88D). 138: cf. XII.415(975D). 349: I.85(16D). 350: I.105(20D). 351: I.123(23D). 352: I.123(23E). 353: I.127(24C). 354: I.175(33D). 355: I.179(34A); IX.415(766F). 356: I.179(34A). 357: I.183(34E). 358: I.187(35D); II.19(88F–89A). 359: I.195(36F). 360: I.195(37A). 361: I.235(43E); VI.113(456C); 385(501A); 399(502D); VIII.269(657D). 362: I.275(50F). 363: I.277(51C). 364: I.279(51E). 365: I.311(58B). 366: II.53(94C). 367: II.65(98D). 368: II.115(103B). 369–370: II.133(106D). 371: II.145(108E). 372: II.155(110D). 373: II.183(116C). 374: II.457(165A). 375: II.461(166A). 376: II.465(166E). 377: II.481(169B). 378: III.219(205C). 379: VI.49(446A); X.69(782D). 380: VI.49(446B). 381: VI.111(456B). 382: VI.119(457C). 383: VI.149(462E). 384: VI.263(481B). 385: VI.459(513E). 386: VI.489(518A). 387: VI.151(463B); 489(518B–C). 388: VI.499(520B); cf. XI.15(855D). 389: VII.71(533A). 390: VII.197(550F). 391: VII.219(554F). 392: VII.529(600F). 393: VII.537(602C). 394: VIII.127(632E). 395: VIII.139(634E). 396: VIII.175(641B). 397: VIII.255(655A). 398: IX.61(707E). 399: IX.223(736F). 400: IX.293(747F). 401: IX.317(750F). 402: IX.323(751D). 403: IX.325(752A). 404: IX.327(752C). 405: IX.359(758B). 406: IX.365(759A). 407: IX.371(759F). 408: IX.375(760D). 409: IX.425(768E). 410: X.121(791D); XIV.97(1099A). 411: X.215(809D). 412: X.237(813F); XV.57(Tyr.Frag. 1). 413: X.261(818A). 414: X.277(821B–C). 415: X.285(823A). 416: XII.369(967C). 417: XIII.2.795(1076E). 418: XIV.93(1098C). 419: XIV.133(1104D). 420: XIV.203(1109E). 421: XIV.297(1124F); cf. II.435(161E). 461.4: cf. VII.25(526C). 496.2: XIV.297(1124F). 541: XV.257(frag.136). 560: cf. II.217(122C).

Antaeopolis, city in Egypt: where a woman was seen sleeping beside a crocodile XII.419(972B).

Antaeus, earthborn giant: victim of Heracles IV.469(342A).

Antagoras, epic poet, 3rd cent. B.C.: his reply to Antiochus, who

derided him for cooking an eel III.75(182F); VIII.343(668C–D).
Antagoras, shepherd of Cos: his challenge to Heracles for a wrestling match resulted in an all-out battle IV.247(304C–E).
Antalcidas, a Spartan, author of the "Peace of Antalcidas" between Greece and Persia, 387 B.C.: said that Agesilaus had taught the Thebans how to fight by attacking them too often III.121(189F); 277(213F); 301(217E); 361(277C–D). His reply to Athenian who called Spartans unlearned III.137–139(192B); 301(217D); cf. 387–389(231D). His reply to Athenian who claimed that Spartans had often been routed from the Cephisus III.139(192C); 301(217D); X.223(810F). His reaction to a speech praising Heracles III.139(192C); 301(217D–E). Author of the "Peace of Antalcidas" III.273(213B). His reply to priest who asked him to confess his sins III.299–301(217C–D); cf. 375(229D) and 419–421(236D). His formula for being agreeable to people III.301(217D). Said that young men were Sparta's walls, their spears its boundaries III.301(217E); cf. III.127(190E); 257–259(210E–F); 309(218F); 373–375(229C); IV.29(267C). Explained why Spartans used short swords III.301(217E); cf. III.133–135(191E); 293(216C). Received a scented floral wreath from Persian king IX.91(713E).
Anteia, wife of Proetus: her passion for Bellerophon I.169(32B).
Antenor, Greek historian, date uncertain: cited (*FGrH* IIIB, 401) F2: XI.43–45(860B–C).
Anthedon, town in Boeotia: is this the town referred to by the Pythian priestess? IV.199(295D–F). Home of the poetess Myrtis IV.227(300F). Home of the musician Anthes XIV.357(1132A).
Anthedonia, a name for the island of Calaureia: IV.199(295E).
Anthemion, an Athenian: father of Anytus IX.385(762C).
Anthemion, a native of Thespiae: his role in the love story of Ismenodora and Bacchon IX.311(749C–E); 313(749F–750A); 329(752D–E); 331(753B); 333(753C); 343(755C–D); 347(756A).

Anthes, an early musician XIV.357(1132A).
Anthesteria, festival in honour of Dionysus at Athens X.263–265(818E); cf. VIII.259(655E) and note *b*; IX.209(735D).
Anthesterion, Athenian month (Feb.–Mar.) VIII.259(655E); IX.209(735D); cf. X.263–265(818E).
Anthologia Palatina, see Anonymous §2.
Anthus, brother of Hypera: the island Anthedonia named after him IV.199(295E–F).
Anticleia, mother of Odysseus: violated by Sisyphus, she gave birth to Odysseus near Boeotian Alalcomenium IV.231(301D).
Anticleides, Greek historian, 4th cent. B.C.: cited (*FGrH* II, 799) Frag.13: V.91(365F). 14: XIV.383–385(1135F–1136B).
Anticles, an Athenian: father of Neoptolemus X.411(843F).
Anticyra, a town in Phocis: could cure madness VI.147(462B). Where a whale was beached XII.451(981A).
Antidorus, an opponent of Epicurus: XIV.303(1126A).
Antidosis ("Exchange of Property"), work of Isocrates X.373(837A); XII.377(837F).
Antigenes, one of Alexander's soldiers: aided by Alexander in his love of a young woman III.63(181A); IV.455–456(339B–D).
Antigenidas, famous flute player from Thebes, latter part of 4th cent. B.C.: the best flute player III.147(193F). His playing greatly inspired Alexander IV.431(335A). His school in rivalry with that of Dorion XIV.397(1138A), but see note *d*.
Antigona, mistress of Philotas: revealed Philotas' plot to Alexander IV.457(339E–F).
Antigone, title of several tragedies IV.513(349A).
Antigonus I, "One-Eyed", one of Alexander's generals; ruler in Asia Minor 323–301 B.C.: called "Cyclops" by Theocritus of Chios I.53(11B); cf. VIII.131(633C). A persistent collector of money III.69(182A). Once made his officers change places with some of the soldiers III.69(182A). Became more gentle in old age III.69(182A–B). Once reprimanded his son Philip III.69–71(182B); cf. VI.421(506C). Prevented his son from quartering in house of widow with three beautiful daughters

III.71(182B). Said his long illness reminded him that he was but mortal III.71(182B). His response to a poem of Hermodotus III.71(182C); V.59(360C–D). On honour and righteousness III.71(182C). Refused to allow his brother Marsyas to conduct a lawsuit in his home III.71(182C). How he reacted to the grumbling of some soldiers III.71–73(182C–D); IV.121(457E). His retort to Aristodemus, who had advised him to curtail expenditures III.73(182D). His reaction when the Athenians enrolled one of his slaves as a citizen III.73(182D). Chided a young man who pronounced an oration before him III.73(182D–E). Rebuked a flowery orator III.73(182E). Refused the Cynic Thrasyllus either a very small or a very large sum of money III.73(182E); VII.63–65(531E–F); cf. VIII.133(633D–E). Said that his freeing Greece would cause his reputation to spread throughout the world III.73–75(182E–F). The retort of the poet Antagoras when Antiochus ridiculed him for cooking an eel III.75(182F); VIII.343(668C–D). His plan to kill Mithridates thwarted by Demetrius III.75(183A). Rebuked a sophist who gave him a treatise on justice IV.405–407(330E). Tried to carry on after Alexander's death IV.441(337A). His response to defenders who jeered at him from the walls VI.127–129(458F); cf. III.37(176E–F). His command to the garrison at Munychia IX.337(754B); cf. X.447(850D). Gained possession of almost all of Asia when he was an old man X.121(791E). See also III.311(219A–B), note *d*, and critical note 3, where "Antigonus" has been emended to "Antipater."

Antigonus II, Gonatas, son of Demetrius Poliorcetes; king of Macedonia 283–239 B.C.: calmly resigned to the death of his son II.193–195(118D); 199(119C). Disobeyed his father's instructions and offered his kingdom to Seleucus for release of his father III.77(183C). Counted himself as worth many ships in battle III.79(183D); VII.151–153(545B–C). Once called his retreat a following up of advantage III.79(183D). Reply to a worthless young man III.79(183D); VII.77(534C). Grieved over the death of Zeno of Citium III.79(183D). Visited by a

Spartan embassy III.403(233E). Disobeyed by a captive Spartan youth III.407(234B). Supported Aristotimus, the tyrant of Elis III.517(250F). Half-brother of Craterus VI.291(486A). The virtuous son of a wicked father VII.267(562F). His flagship named Isthmia VIII.395–397(676D). His conversation with Cleanthes X.331(830C). His fleet mentioned XIII.2.809(1078C).

Antileon, of Metapontum: a tyrannicide IX.373(760C).

Antilochus, son of Nestor: berated by Menelaus I.169(32A). Contended with Menelaus about second prize in a horserace VIII.37(617E).

Antilochus, variant reading for Archilochus at XIV.369(1133F), critical note 8.

Antimacheia, a town of Cos: why its priest of Heracles dons woman's garb IV.245–247(304C–E).

Antimachus, a Trojan: his sons slain by Agamemnon I.159(30C).

Antimachus, of Colophon; epic and elegiac poet, 5th–4th cent. B.C.: his elegy *Lyde* written upon the death of his wife II.131(106B–C). A parody of his longwindedness VI.457(513B). References and quotations (Kinkel) Frag.35: IV.73(275A). 36: VIII.437(683E); IX.209(735D).

Antiochis, Attic deme: X.455(852A).

Antiochus I Soter, son of Seleucus; king of Syria 281–261 B.C.: a king helped by Fortune IV.463(341A).

Antiochus III The Great, king of Syria 223–187 B.C.: instructed cities to ignore his orders if they were contrary to the laws III.81(183F). Fled from Ephesus and the temptation of a beautiful priestess III.81(183F). Asked Scipio about terms of peace, but his request denied III.167(196E). Invaded Greece with a great force III.171(197C). Defeated by Romans led by Gnaeus Domitius III.171–173(197D). Forced to withdraw from Asia after one battle with Romans IV.365(323F). Kept busy while Rome disposed of Philip IV.367(324C). Hannibal in exile at his court VII.561–563(606C). Defeated by Ptolemy Philopater XII.397(972C).

Antiochus IV Epiphanes, king of Syria 176–163 B.C.: forced

by Popillius to comply with Roman decree III.203–205(202F).
Antiochus VII Sidetes, king of Syria 137–128 B.C.: spent night with a poor family and heard some true words about himself III.87(184D–E). How he persuaded Jerusalem to yield III.87(184F).
Antiochus VIII Grypus ("Hooknosed"), king of Syria 125–111 B.C.: envied by his brother VI.291(486A).
Antiochus IX Cyzicenus, king of Syria 111–96 B.C.: jealous of his brother's prominence VI.291(486A).
Antiochus, an Opuntian: quarreled with his brother over their inheritance VI.279(483E).
Antiochus, friend of the Stoic Julius Canus; otherwise unknown: accompanied his friend, who was being led to death XV.385–387(frag.211).
Antiochus Hierax ("Hawk"), younger son of Antiochus II: fought against his brother Seleucus but grieved when he thought that he had been slain III.81–83(184A); VI.307(489A–B). Liked to be called "Hawk" XII.413(975B).
Antiochus Philopappus, C. Julius: a friend of Plutarch, who addressed to him the essay *How to Tell a Flatterer from a Friend* I.263; 265(48E); 351(66C).
Antiochus, Spartan Ephor: mocked Philip for giving the Messenians their land III.137(192B); 303(217F).
Antiope, mother of Amphion and Zethus: XIV.357(1131F).
Antipater, friend of Plutarch: speaker in *Table-Talk* V.4: VIII.401–405(677C–678B).
Antipater, general of Alexander; regent of Macedonia until 320 B.C.: told by Phocion that he could not be used both as a friend and flatterer I.343(64C); II.321(142B); III.113–115(188E–F); VII.69(532F–533A). Defeated Spartans I.343(64D); III.311(219B). Received a letter from Aristotle concerning Alexander's pride I.419(78D); VI.213(472E); cf. VII.151(545A). A friend of his appointed judge by Philip III.49(178F). A trusted general of Philip III.51(179B). Accused by Olympias in a letter to Alexander III.59(180D);

IV.417(332F–333A); 459(340A). Lived a plain and simple life III.61(180E). His reaction to news of Parmenio's death III.81(183F). His remarks about Demades III.81(183F); VII.19(525C). Claimed two friends at Athens, Phocion and Demades III.115(188F). His death III.115(189A); X.447(850C). Greeks unwilling to revolt from him despite urgings of Agis III.311(219A–B). Demanded fifty boys as hostages from Spartans, who refused III.413(235B). Received a letter from Alexander describing his wound at Issus IV.465(341C). Did not get custody of Harpalus because of Demosthenes X.425(846B). Besieged in Lamia by Greeks X.427(846D). Demanded surrender of Athenian orators X.427(846E–F); 431(847D); 439(849A). An unfinished letter left to him by Demosthenes when he committed suicide X.429(847A). Aided against the rebellious Athenians by the tragic actor Archias X.441(849B). Sent envoys to Athens in 322 B.C. X.445(850A). Occupied Munychia X.447(850D). Sent soldiers to arrest Demosthenes X.451(851C). Gave Democharés fifty talents for the people of Eleusis X.453(851E). See also III.329(222A), note *b*, and critical note 3, where "Antipater" has been suggested in place of "Archidemus."

Antipater, of Tarsus, Stoic philosopher; died c.150 B.C.: left his native city to teach abroad VII.555(605B); XIII.2.417(1033D). References and quotations (*SVF* III.245) Frag.5: VI.463(514D). 15: VI.195(469D); XV.381(frag.206). 19: XIII.2.601(1057A). 33: XIII.2.561(1051E–F). 34: XIII.2.563(1052A). 47: XII.341(962F). 48: XI.223(*Nat.Phen.*38). 52: cf. XIII.2.751(1071B). 57: cf. XIII.2.751(1071A). 59: XIII.2.763(1072C); XIII.2.765(1072F). 62: cf. IX.329(752E). 63: cf. IX.431(769F). 66: XIII.2.421(1034A).

Antipater, son of Cassander: murdered by Demetrius Poliorcetes VII.57(530C); cf. VII.249(559E).

Antipatrides, friend of Alexander the Great: brought to a banquet a slave girl with whom Alexander was smitten III.61(180E–F); IX.373–375(760C–D).

Antiphanes, comic poet, 4th cent. B.C.: quoted (Kock) Frag.296(288 Kassel–Austin): X.419(845B).
Antiphanes, writer of fables: his story of the city in which words froze in winter and thawed in summer I.421(79A).
Antiphates, a young Athenian: loved by Themistocles III.91(185C).
Antiphera, an Aetolian slave woman: a rival of Ino IV.29(267D).
Antiphon, Athenian orator, c.480–411 B.C.: orators such as A. not given public burial IV.523(350C). His *Life* X.345–355(832B–834B), and see esp. note *d* on p.347. Son of Sophilus, who was also his teacher X.345(832B). Disagreed with Socrates on the subject of words X.345(832C). The first to write speeches for others X.345–347(832C–E). First to publish rules of oratory and for his wisdom received nickname of "Nestor" X.347(832E). May have been Thucydides' teacher X.347(832E). An accurate and persuasive orator X.347(832E). Born during the Persian wars and a younger contemporary of Gorgias X.347(832F). Seems to have helped the Four Hundred gain power X.347–349(832F). Condemned and executed as a traitor after overthrow of the Four Hundred X.349(833A); cf. 351–355(833D–834B). Some say erroneously that he was executed by the Thirty X.349(833A–B). Some say that he was put to death by the Syracusan tyrant Dionysius X.349–351(833B–C). Sixty orations current but twenty-five declared spurious by Caecilius X.351(833C). Ridiculed by the comic poet Plato X.351(833C). Said to have written tragedies X.351(833C). Practised mental healing in Corinth X.351(833C–D), but see p.347 note *d*. His most admired orations X.351(833D). Wording of decree of his indictment X.351–353(833D–F). Wording of judgement against him X.353–355(834A–B).
Antiphon, father of Pyrilampes, 5th cent. B.C.: VII.411(581D).
Antiphon, son of Lysonides: confused with the orator Antiphon X.349(833B) and note *d* on p.347.
Antiphon, tragic poet of 5th cent. B.C.: his ill-advised remark to Dionysius led to his death I.361(68A–B); cf. X.351(833C), with note *d* on p.347, and XIII.2.559(1051D).

Antiphon, youngest brother of Plato: introduced into the *Parmenides* VI.285(484F).
Antissa, city of Lesbos: home of Terpander XIV.419(1141C).
Antisthenes, pupil of Socrates; founder of the Cynic school: his mother a Phrygian VII.567(607B). Present at banquet in Xenophon's *Symposium* VIII.13(613D); IX.73(710C); X.41(778C); XV.253(frag.134). Said by Diogenes to be the cause of his condition VIII.127(632E). References and quotations (Mullach II, p.274) Frag.5(26 Caizzi): VII.87(536B). 6(24 C): V.215(387D). 32: IV.435–437(336A). 36(115 C): cf. VIII.127(632E). 57(63 C): cf. I.25(5E). 64(110 C): II.291(137B). 72(60 C): I.175(33C). 73: X.41(778C). 119(77 C): II.21(89B). 120(193 C): X.225(811B–C). 121(67a C): XIII.2.465(1039E); 467(1040A).
Antistius Labeo, Roman jurist, c.50 B.C.–A.D.10: cited (Huschke) Frag.20: IV.77–79(275F–276A).
Anton, lover of Philistus: his love for Philistus related by the poet Dionysius in his *Origins* IX.379(761B).
Antonius, Marcus (Mark Antony), friend of Julius Caesar, member of Second Triumvirate; 83–30 B.C. Plutarch wrote his *Life*, XV.11(*Lamp.Cat.*25): his luxuriousness and wantonness I.305(56E); IV.343(319F). His love for Cleopatra I.325(61A). Close friend of Julius Caesar III.229(206F). Removed large sums of money from Caesar's house which Octavian demanded back III.229–231(206F–207A). Lost the Thracian king as an ally to Octavian III.231(207A). Slow in bringing troops to Caesar in Illyria IV.339(319C). Friend and foe of Octavian IV.341(319E). Defeated by Octavian X.85(784D).
Antro Curiatius, a Sabine: how he was tricked and lost his heifer IV.11(264C–D).
Antyllus, a character in Plutarch's essay *De Anima* XV.311(frag.176).
Antylus, a Roman: blinded for rescuing the Palladium from Vesta's shrine IV.283(309F–310A).
Anubis, Egyptian god with head of jackal; offspring of Osiris and Nephthys: exposed by Nephthys but found by Isis, who made him her guardian and attendant V.39(356F). Borne

clandestinely V.93(366C). His various powers and associations V.107(368E–F); 145(375E).
Anytus, an Athenian: one of Socrates' accusers VI.229(475E); 373(499F). A lover of Alcibiades IX.385–387(762C–D).
Anytus, an Athenian: proposed the decree that rewarded Philippides for summoning the Spartans to Marathon XI.55(862B).
Aornus ("Birdless Rock"), in India: captured by Alexander IV.65(181C).
Apaginus, see Attaginus
Apaturia, a festival celebrated by most Ionians XI.35–37(859A).
Apelles, an Epicurean: praised by Epicureans for avoiding mathematics and keeping himself unspotted XIV.69(1094D).
Apelles, celebrated Greek painter, 4th cent. B.C.: his retort to a bad painter I.31(6F). His retort to the Persian Megabyzus I.313(58D); VI.207(471F–472A). Mentioned as an example of a good painter III.477(243A). Painted picture of "Alexander wielding the Thunderbolt" IV.431(335A); 435(335F); V.59(360D).
Apelles, of Chios, not otherwise known: befriended by the philosopher Arcesilaus I.337–339(63D–E).
Aphareus, father of Idas: IV.315(315E).
Aphareus, son of Plathane: adopted by Isocrates X.377–379(838A); 381(838C); 385(839B). Wrote speeches X.379(838B); 385(839C). A. and his sons buried beside Isocrates X.379(838B–C). Dedicated a bronze statue of Isocrates X.385(839B). Appeared in court in place of Isocrates and won verdict III.385(839C). Composed tragedies and twice won the prize III.385–387(839C–D).
Aphester ("The Dismisser"), magistrate at Cnidus: his duty IV.179(292A–B).
Aphidna, Attic deme: a deme of the tribe Aiantis VIII.99(628D). Home of Callistratus X.413(844B).
Aphobetus, brother of the orator Aeschines: X.395(840F).
Aphobus, guardian of the orator Demosthenes: convicted of mismanagement of Demosthenes' money X.415(844C).
Aphrodisia ("Feast of Aphrodite"): celebrated by the "solitary

eaters" in Aegina IV.233(301F). Mentioned XIV.71(1095A); 89(1097E); cf.X.91(785E).
Aphrodisium, sacred precinct of Aphrodite IX.51(705E).
Aphrodite, goddess of love: the story of her adulterous love for Ares distorted by allegorical interpretation I.101(19F). Homer's meaning in the story of her love for Ares I.101(19F–20A). Her magic girdle used by Hera I.101(19F). One of man's three necessities, according to Alexis I.111(21E). Personification of love II.265(132B); cf. IX.51(705E); XII.519(990C); cf. IX.353(757B). The muses lend their presence to her II.301(138C). Given a seat beside Hermes by the ancients II.301(138C). Her statue by Pheidias at Elis shown with one foot on a tortoise II.323(142D); cf. V.177(381E). The best physician for marital quarrels II.329(143D). Called "bountiful-bearing Cytherea" by Sophocles II.331–333(144B); cf. IX.351(756E). Her shrine at Corinth near dining hall where Dinner of the Seven Wise Men was held II.349(146D). Caused Periander's mother to fall in love with him II.349–351(146D). Her task not primarily sex but good fellowship II.405(156C). Dreaded by the superstitious II.487(170B). Her temple in Baria visited by Scipio III.165(196B). Worshipped in full armour at Sparta III.441(239A); IV.331(317F); cf. III.365(228B). One of five deities important to the bride and groom IV.9(264B). The statue of "Aphrodite of the Tomb" at Delphi IV.39(269B). "Wearies of the aged" says Euripides IV.133(285B); X.93(786A); XIV.89(1094F); cf. VIII.251(654C–D); XIV.115(1101F). No ivy seen in her temple at Thebes IV.167(291A). Aphrodite Dexicreon invoked on Samos IV.241(303C–D). Caused Smyrna to fall in love with her father IV.289(310F–311A). "Fortune has the greater share in Aphrodite" says Menander IV.335(318D). Identified with Nephthys V.33(355F). Pythagorean mathematical notions about her V.75(363A). Mother of Concord V.117(370C); cf. IX.427(769A). From Cronus and Aphrodite all things have their origin, according to Theopompus V.161(387E–F). Considered to be summer by some western peoples,

according to Theopompus V.161(378E–F). Dove sacred to her V.165(379D). "What joy without golden Aphrodite?" says Mimnermus VI.47(445F). Sent by Zeus to marriages because she has no part in war VI.209(472B). Misuse of her girdle VI.411(504E). Appeared in a dream to Hipparchus VII.221(555B). Can postpone old age VIII.251(654C–D); cf. IV.133(285B); X.93(786A); XIV.89(1094F); 115(1101F). Deprived of night by Epicurus but has greatest claim to it according to Menander VIII.251(654D). Her birth from the sea symbolizes the generative power of salt VIII.447(685E). Discussion of which hand was wounded by Diomedes IX.237–241(739B–D). "Quick-glancing Aphrodite" says Hesiod IX.293(747E). Affronted by homosexual love IX.323(751E). Cannot be separated from Eros IX.325(752A–B); cf. 369–371(759E–F), 399(764D), and 425(768E). Shrines and temples to Aphrodite Belestiche maintained by Alexandrians IX.335(753E). "Causes the love from which all men are born" says Euripides IX.349–351(756D). Called "giver of life" by Empedocles IX.351(756E); cf. II.331–333(144B) and XII.85(926F–927A). Means desire, according to some IX.353(757B); XII.519(990C); cf. II.265(132B) and IX.51(705E). Her companion is Eros IX.361(758C). Without Eros she is prostitution IX.369–371(759E–F); cf. 325(752A–B), 399(764D) and 425(768E). Worshipped by the Egyptians IX.397(764B). She is nothing without Eros IX.399(764D); cf. 369–371(759E–F), 325(752A–B) and 425 (768E). Those who call her the earth are wrong IX.399(764D). Her resemblance to the moon is very strong IX.399(764D); 411(766B). Reason for name of the temple of "Murderous Aphrodite" in Thessaly IX.421(768A). Those who claim that there can be no friendship when Aphrodite and Eros are together are wrong IX.425(768E); cf. 351–353(756E–757A), 361(758C) and XII.85(926F–927A). Called "Harmony" by Delphians IX.427(769A); cf. V.117(370C). Her gifts less conducive to friendship than those of the Muses X.37(777D); cf. II.405(156C). Angry with daughters of Propoetus

X.37(777D). Worshipped from afar by Hippolytus, says Euripides X.39(777F). Menander's plays contain salty wit like the salty sea from which Aphrodite was born X.471(854C). Her temple at Corinth supposed to have been built by Medea XI.111(871B). With Anchises, in Theocritus' *Idyll* XI.221(*Nat.Phen.*36). Sea-born Aphrodite regards almost all sea creatures as her own XII.467–469(983F). *Marriage of Hephaestus and Aphrodite*, work of Demodocus XIV.359(1132B).

The planet Venus I.101(19F). See also Phosphorus.

The Roman goddess Venus: myrtle sacred to Venus, hence not used in rites to Bona Dea IV.35(268E). Reason for ritual of pouring wine from her temple at Rome during Veneralia IV.77(275E). Venus and Mars IV.79(276B). Identified with Libitina IV.39(269B). April sacred to her IV.131(285A). Rescued Clusia, daughter of Etruscan king IV.277(309A). Caused Valeria Tusculanaria to fall in love with her father IV.289–291(311A–B). Statue of Venus Victrix sent to Rome IV.311(315B). Altar of "Venus of the Basket" at Rome IV.359(323A). See also Cypris, Cytherea.

Apia, old name for the Peloponnese IV.239(303B).

Apis, the holy bull-calf of Memphis: not allowed to drink from the Nile V.15–17(353A). Slain by the Persian king Ochus V.29(355C); 77(363C); cf. 107(368F). Kept in Memphis, where he is considered the image of Osiris' soul V.51(359B); cf. 71(362D); 105(368C). Dionysus first brought two bulls to Egypt, according to Phylarchus, who says that one was named Osiris, the other Apis V.71(362B–C). Considered by some to be offspring of Mneuis, a bull sacred to Osiris V.83(364C). Description of Apis' burial ceremony V.85(364E–F), and see emendation at 171(380D), critical note 4. Slain by the Persian king Cambyses V.107(368F); cf. V.29(355C); 77(363C). The years of his life equal to number of letters in Egyptian alphabet plus the square of 5 V.137(374B). His honour is universal V.171(380E). Sacred to Osiris V.171(380E). According to Egyptians he is brought to birth by a touch of the moon IX.117–119(718B).

Apodeixeis, a festival in Arcadia, otherwise unknown XIV.373(1134C).
Apodeixeis ("Demonstrations"), work of Chrysippus XIII.2.475(1041A); XIII.2.477–479(1041C).
Apollo, son of Zeus and Leto: killed Achilles I.85(16E). Left Hector to his fate I.87(17A). Received prayer from Achilles I.135(25E). Almost any king who can hum a tune is called an Apollo by flatterers I.305(56F). Gave Agamedes and Trophonius the reward they requested II.145(109A); XV.247(frag.133). Loved Amphiaraus II.157(111B). "Under care of Apollo and the Fates" II.201(119E). His rescue of Arion related II.429–435(160F–162B); cf. XII.473(984D). Feared by the superstitious II.487(170B). Consulted by Agesilaus III.247(209A); cf. III.131(191B). His priest Melanippus of Cyrene killed by the tyrant Nicocrates III.543(255F). Born on seventh of Bysios IV.183(292E). His festival Septerion in commemoration of his struggle with Python IV.185–187(293B–C); cf. V.61(360F), 395(418B) and XII.505–507(988A). Received hecatomb from Aenianians in memory of Temon IV.191(294B–C). Received sacrifice from Argives after mourning period for loved ones IV.205–207(296F–297A). Honoured Tenes IV.209–211(297E). His advice to the Romans IV.273(308A). His response to Hegesistratus IV.315–317(315F). Claimed as father by Dionysius the younger IV.449(338B). Called "unity" by the Pythagoreans V.27(354F); cf. 177(381F), 223(388F–389A), 245–247(393B–C) and 251(394A–B). Identified by some with Egyptian god Arueris V.33–35(355F–356A). Delphians offer secret sacrifice in his shrine when devotees of Dionysus wake god of the Mystic Basket V.87(365A). Son conceived and fathered by the still unborn Isis and Osiris V.133(373B). Apollo and the sun V.145(375F); 207(386B); 247(393D); 291–293(400C–D); 301(402A–B); 475(433D–E); 483(435A); 501(438E); IX.399 note *c*; XIV.337(1130A); XV.291(frag.157,5); 363–365(frag.194a,c). His golden locks sheared by Dionysius, according to some V.165(379D). His oracular responses solve human problems V.201(384E).

Shared Delphi with Poseidon V.221(388E–F). His various changes V.221–223(388E–389A). Compared with Dionysus V.223(389A–B). Represented by artists as ageless and ever young V.223(389B). The sacred Seven of Apollo V.237–239(391F); cf. IV.183(292E), IX.115(717D) and 235(738D). Will not accept drink offerings to the dead, according to Euripides V.251(394B). Loves music, says Stesichorus V.253(394B). His oracular responses given in inadequate hexameters V.269(396C–D). His temple the scene of Pharsalia's death V.279(397F). Consulted by Athenians concerning Sicilian expedition V.307(403B). Consulted by Deinomenes of Gela V.309(403C). Consulted by Procles, Epidaurian despot V.309(403D). Oracle of Ptoan Apollo in high repute during Persian Wars V.361(412A); cf. XII.521(990E). People of Delos told by Delphic oracle to find his birthplace V.365(412C). His servitude to Admetus V.393(417E) and cf. VII.569(607C); IX.383(761E). Infinite number of Apollos, according to Stoics V.435(425F). His sacred sword can be cleaned only by water of river Cydnus V.473(433B). Inscriptions upon temple of Pythian Apollo VI.445–447(511A–B); cf. II.447(164B), V.205(385D) and 339(408E). His name used in an imprecation VII.17(525A). "Apollo lags," i.e. divine vengeance delays (Euripides) VII.183(548D). His temple near Miletus betrayed to Persians VII.235(557B). Quarreled with Heracles VII.235(557C). Apollo and night VII.289(566C). God of Delphic oracle VII.289–291(566D); XIII.2.535(1048C). Exiled from heaven VII.569(607C); cf. V.393(417E). Had two nurses VIII.271(657E). Covered Hector's body with thick cloud VIII.273(658B). God of song and music IX.73–75(710D); XII.467(983E). Plato and Carneades born during his festival IX.115(717D). Called Seventh-Born IX.115(717D). Laurel and palm first dedicated to him at Delos and Delphi IX.149(724B). Athenians dedicated gymnasium to him IX.151(724C). Delphians sacrifice to Apollo the Boxer IX.151(724C). Cretans and Spartans sacrifice to Apollo the Runner IX.151(724C). The number seven assigned to him IX.235(738D); cf. IV.183(292E); IX.115(717D); 235(738D).

Defeated Poseidon IX.249(741A). Leader of the Muses IX.265(743C); 275(745A). Doctors use Apollo the Healer, not the Leader of the Muses IX.275(745A). Dancers pose as Apollo IX.291(747C). Hunter Apollo IX.357(757D). Inspires prophetic enthusiasm IX.363(758E). Was Admetus' lover IX.383(761E); cf. V.393(417E). Pythian Apollo named Spartan aristocracy "Ancients" X.111(789E). Received offering from Roman women X.319–321(828C). His altar in Athenian agora X.411–413(843F–844A). His prophetess bribed to deliver false responses, according to Herodotus XI.45(860C). Serpent column dedicated to him at Delphi cf. XI.107(870D) and note *b*. Received sacrifice of first fruits from Greeks XI.113(871C). Matched in battle with Poseidon in *Iliad* XII.257(950E). Called "Wolf-slayer" XII.361(966A). His birth XII.463(982F); XV.291(frag.157,5); cf. XI.225(*Nat.Phen.*38) and XIV.359(1132A). His shrine on Delos XII.467(983E). Many Greeks have temples and altars to Apollo Delphinios XII.469(984A). Zeus created him to be the kindest of gods to man, says Pindar XIV.121(1102E). Heeded the Greeks' paeans XIV.355(1131E); 451(1146C). His birth the subject of a poem by Philammon XIV.359(1132A). In his honour the flute-player Olympus invented the nome Polycephalus XIV.367(1133D). Inventor of all music both of flute and of harp XIV.383(1135F). His statue in the temple on Delos described XIV.383(1135F). Taught by Artemis to play pipes, according to Corinna XIV.385(1136B). Discussion of Nicander's words "Apollo of Corope" XV.229–231(frag.115). His shrines set up in solitary spots XV.269(frag.143). His name derived from ridding and relieving man of diseases XV.291(frag.157,5). His first statues on Delos made of wood XV.295–297(frag.159).

For extended discussions of Apollo see the essays *The E at Delphi* V.199–253(384D–394C); *The Oracles at Delphi No Longer Given in Verse* V.259–345(394D–409D); *The Obsolescence of Oracles* V.351–501(409E–438E); *On the Delays of the Divine Vengeance* VII.181–299(548A–568A); *Table-Talk* VIII.4: IX.143–153(723A–724F).

Apollocrates, son of Dionysius (the elder?): received his father's due VII.249(559E).
Apollodorus, Athenian grammarian and historian: references and quotations (*FGrH* IIB, 244) F123: VIII.391(676A). F213: cf. VIII.503(695A). See also IV.231(301C) on the proverb "This is valid".
Apollodorus, Athenian painter, 5th cent. B.C.: first to discover art of mixing colours IV.495(346A).
Apollodorus, mathematician: says that Pythagoras sacrificed an ox when he discovered his theorem XIV.67(1094B).
Apollodorus, tyrant of Cassandreia c.279–276 B.C.: his dreams related VII.221(555B). Butchered human victims in order to seize power VII.229(556B). His friends and intimates polluted and accursed X.45(778E).
Apollonia, town in Crete: home of Diogenes XV.339(frag.179,12).
Apollonia, town in Greece but identity uncertain: sent to Delphi first-fruits fashioned of gold V.301(401F).
Apollonia, town in Illyria: founded by Periander VII.207(552E). Brutus fell ill here VIII.499(694C).
Apollonides, a mathematician: speaker in the essay *The Face in the Moon* XII.5 (where his and the next entry's identities are discussed); 39(920F); 43(921B); 71(925A); 133(933F); 143(935D); 145(935E); 149(936D).
Apollonides, a tactician: speaker in *Table-Talk* III.4: VIII.231(650F).
Apollonis, mother of Eumenes II and Attalus II: gave thanks to the gods that her sons loved one another VI.259(480C).
Apollonius, a common Greek name V.413(421E).
Apollonius, of Perga(?), geometer and astronomer, c.262–190 B.C.: his discovery XIV.65(1093E).
Apollonius, Peripatetic philosopher, 1st cent. B.C.: made Sotion, his younger brother, more famous than himself VI.299(487D).
Apollonius, person addressed in *A Letter of Condolence* II.109(101F); 201(119E); 211(121E). See also II.105–107.
Apollonius, son of above: II.201(119E); named 211(121E).

Apollonius Mys, Greek writer, fl. c.60 B.C.: recommended a salty diet for undernourished animals XI.159(912D).
Apollonopolis, city of Upper Egypt: every inhabitant eats crocodile meat V.123(371D).
Apollophanes, grammarian and friend of Plutarch: speaker in *Table-Talk* V.10: VIII.441–443(684E).
Apologia ad Phaeacem ("Defence against Phaeax"), work of Andocides X.359(835A).
Apologia Socratis, work of Lysias X.367(836B).
Apologia Socratis, work of Plato, q.v. The title is not mentioned by Plutarch.
Aponoea ("Desperation"), decree of Phocians: passed during their war with the Thessalians III.483–485(244B–E).
Apopis, brother of the Sun according to the Egyptians V.89(365D).
Appius Claudius Caecus, cos.307 B.C.: persuaded Romans to continue war with Pyrrhus X.137(794D–F).
Appius Claudius Pulcher, cos.143 B.C.: chided his rival Scipio Africanus the younger III.189(200C); X.219(810B).
April, Roman month: month in which Larentia Acca, the nurse of Romulus, was honoured IV.59–61(272F). Sacred to Venus IV.131(284F–285A).
Arabia, Arabian, Arab(s): Arab immigrants II.277(134D). Conquered by Pompey IV.365(324A). Conquered by Semiramis IV.439(336C). Attacked by the Egyptian king Technactis V.23(354B). Nearly all of them loathe water mice VII.97(537B); cf. V.113(369F) and VIII.355(670D). Its plants cannot stand even dew XII.173(939E). Its aromatic reeds used to make unguents XII.517(990B). Its spices used in cooking XII.553(995C).
Arachosia, Arachosians, satrapy of Persia: taught by Alexander to till the soil IV.393(328C). Its parching strands traversed by Alexander IV.463(340E).
Araenus, a beach near Acanthus in Thrace: how it received its name IV.211–213(298A–B), also spelled Araus and Aranus in the manuscripts: see critical note 2.
Aranus, see Araenus

Araspes, a Mede, friend of Cyrus the Great: felt compassion for Pantheia I.451(84F). Tried to persuade Cyrus to visit Pantheia VI.509(521F–522A).

Aratus, of Sicyon, general of the Achaean League in 245 and 243 B.C. Plutarch wrote his *Life*, XV.71(*Lamp.Cat.* 24), but, remarkably, mentions him only once in the extant portions of the *Moralia*: he began his career by destroying the tyrant Nicocles X.193(804E).

Aratus, poet of Cilicia, c.315–249 B.C.: quotations and references: *Phaenomena* 6: IX.141(722D). 131–132: XII.571(998A). 151: V.93(366A). 335: VIII.437(683F). 820: XV.89–91(frag.13). 828f: XV.91(frag.14). 829–830: XV.93(frag.15). 946–947: XI.157(912D); cf. XII.461(982E). 956–957: XII.371(967F). 1033–1036: XV.93(frag.16). 1044–1048: XV.95(frag.17). 1051–1053: XV.95(frag.18). 1057–1058: XV.97(frag.19). 1094–1096: XV.97(frag.20). For discussion of Plutarch's lost work *Explanations of Aratus' Weatherlore* and the extant fragments see XV.88–97(frags.13–20); cf. XV.19(*Lamp Cat.* 119).

Arauas, see Auas

Araus, see Araenus

Arbela, town in Assyria: where Alexander defeated Darius III in 331 B.C. III.59(180C); IV.385(326F); 453(339A).

Arcadia, Arcadians, a region of the Peloponnese: site of meeting (370 B.C.) between representatives of Athens and the Theban Alliance III.145(193C–D); cf. X.223(810F). Organized and united in a league by Epameinondas III.149(194B); VII.123–125(540E). Defeated in battle by Archidamus (368 B.C.) III.309–311(218F–219A). Traditional enemies of Argives in ancient times IV.57(272B). Treaty with the Spartans IV.87(277B). The so-called Pre-Lunar people IV.115(282A); cf. 139(286A). Who are the "good" among the Arcadians and Spartans IV.179–181(292B). Their customs concerning the precinct of Zeus Lycaeus IV.223–225(300A–D). Ruled by Lycastus and Parrhasius IV.309(314F). An Arcadian prophet made himself a wooden leg VI.253(479B). Ruled by Aristocrates VII.185(548F). Their invitation to the

Thebans forbidden by Epameinondas X.103(788A). Attacked by Agis II and Spartans X.149(797B). Aeschines chosen envoy to them in 346 B.C. X.395(840F); cf. X.389 note *e*. Received envoys headed by Polyeuctus X.425(846D). Received Plato's pupil Aristonymus XIV.305(1126C). Allege that Clonas was younger than Terpander XIV.365(1133A). Site of the festival called Apodeixeis XIV.373(1134C). An Arcadian's conversation with a Spartan king XV.189(frag.86); cf. III.327(221D–E).

Arcadia, mother of Phylonome IV.309(314E).

Arcadian History, a work of Architimus cited IV.225(300B). A work of Demaratus cited IV.281–283(309C–E).

Arcadion, an Achaean: a perennial critic of Philip II VI.121(457E–F).

Arcesilaus II, the Harsh, son of Battus II and king of Cyrene, 6th cent. B.C.: slain by Laarchus III.567–569(206D–E).

Arcesilaus, of Putane in Aeolia; succeeded Crates as head of Academy; founder of the New Academy; 316/5–241/0 B.C.: quarreled with Baton who had ridiculed Cleanthes I.297(55C). Befriended the destitute Apelles of Chios I.337–339(63D–E). His comment on death II.151(110A). His comment on wantonness II.237(126A); IX.51(705E); XV.343(frag.181). Wrote nothing IV.391(328A). Comments on absence of bread at a banquet VI.143(461D). Comment on man's attention to himself VI.197(470A). His response to the proposition that "Nothing touches anything else" VIII.135(634A). Fond of grapes VIII.341(668A). Envied by Chrysippus XIII.2.445(1037A). Compared his "things preferred" to sour wine cf. XIII.2.529(1047E). Lived before Chrysippus by divine providence XIII.2.663(1059B). His comment on total mixture XIII.2.809(1078C). Attacked by Colotes XIV.269(1120C). The best-loved philosopher of his day but attacked out of jealousy by Epicurus XIV.277(1121E). Did not seek a reputation XIV.277(1121F). His Academic doctrine XIV.279(1122A). His comment on poverty XV.279(frag.152). His comment on knowledge XV.391(frag.215a). See also XIV.175–187.

Arcesus, Spartan commander during occupation of Thebes; 4th cent. B.C.: a danger to the conspirators VII.441(586E). Put to death by the Spartans VII.509(598F). See also VII.421(583B), with critical note 4, where the mss read Arcesus for Aresas.

Archalides, see Orchalides

Archedamus, a speaker in the essay *On the Sign of Socrates* VII.365; 375(575D); 379(576B); 385(577B); 491(595B); 493(595D); 497(596D).

Archedemus, of Athens, Stoic philosopher: went into exile and left a Stoic succession at Babylon (Frag.2, *SVF* III.262ff.) VII.555(605B). His definition of *νοῦν* attacked (Frag.14) XIII.2.837(1081E).

Archedice, mother of the Thessalian king Aleuas VI.323(492B).

Archelaus, king of Macedonia 413–399 B.C.: once gave Euripides a golden cup III.39(177A); VII.63(531D–E). His reply to a loquacious barber III.39(177A); VI.435(509A). Chided Euripides for kissing Agathon III.39–41(177A–B); cf. IX.435(770C). His retort to the disgruntled harp-player Timotheus III.41(177B); IV.425(334B). Lines of Euripides addressed to A., according to Dicaearchus V.199(384D). Euripides spent his last years in A.'s court VII.553(604E); cf. XIV.75(1095D). Slain by Crateas who had been his lover IX.425(768F). His invitation to Socrates rejected cf. XIV.253(1117E).

Archelaus, philosopher, 5th cent. B.C.: quotation (Diels–Kranz) Frag.B1a: XII.281(954F).

Archemachus, of Euboea, historian: cited (*FGrH* IIIB, 424) F6: V.67(361E).

Archemorus, son of Lycurgus: his death led to establishment of the Nemean games II.155(110F).

Archeptolemus, an Athenian, one of the Four Hundred: indicted after fall of the Four Hundred X.349(833A); 353(833F); 355(834A).

Archestratus, a poet, otherwise unknown: lived in poverty IV.423(333E).

Archias, a wealthy Corinthian: story of his love for the youth Actaeon X.9–11(772E–773B).

Archias, Athenian actor, 4th cent. B.C., nicknamed "Exile-hunter": tried to capture the orator Demosthenes X.427–429(846F–847A). Captured the orator Hypereides X.441(849B).

Archias, Athenian priest: wrote a letter to his Theban namesake VII.499(596E).

Archias, Theban polemarch friendly to Sparta; killed in the Theban revolt of 379 B.C. His actions during the conspiracy and revolt which freed Thebes of Spartan domination are described in the essay *On the Sign of Socrates* (see introductory remarks VII.364,366,369,370) VII.377(575F); 379(576B); 381(576C); 385(577A–B); 387(577C); 441(586E–F); 449(588B); 487(594C–E); 489(594F); 493(595E); 495(595F–596B); 497(596C–D); 499(596E–F), cf. VIII.47(619D–E); VII.501(597A), cf. XIV.99(1099A); VII.505(598A).

Archias, see Archinus

Archidamidas, a Spartan, otherwise unknown: found fault with Charillus because he was gentle to all alike III.305(218B); cf. I.299(55E) and VII.101(537D); see also VI.85(452D). Praised Hecataeus for his silence III.305(218B).

Archidamus II, son of Zeuxidamus; king of Sparta 469–427 B.C.: fined for marrying a wife who was too short I.7(1D). Said that "war does not feed on fixed rations" III.123(190B); 311(219A). Father of Agis II: III.287(215C). Said that the laws and the magistrates were at the head of Sparta III.305(218C). Rebuked one man for praising a harpist and another for praising a musician III.307(218C); cf. 341(223F–224A). His reply to man who promised to make wine pleasant to the taste III.307(218D); cf. 455–456(240D–E). His remark when he saw hares spring from the walls of Corinth III.307(218D); cf. III.127(190E–F) and 375(229D). How he arbitrated a dispute III.307(218D–E). Refused Dionysius' gift of costly raiment to his daughters III.307(218E); cf. II.317(141D–E) and III.371–373(229A). Rebuked his son for

fighting impetuously III.309(218E). His conversation with the historian Thucydides X.179(802C). His speech at Plataea, as recorded by Thucydides (II.72), cited as example of a lofty style X.183–185(803B).

Archidamus III, son of Agesilaus; king of Sparta 361–338 B.C.: his reaction on seeing a missile shot by a catapult III.133(191E); 311(219A). Tried unsuccessfully to persuade Nicostratus to betray a certain stronghold III.137(192A); VII.81(535A–B). His reply to Philip after battle of Chaeroneia III.309(218E–F). On extent of Sparta's boundaries III.309(218F); cf. III.127(190E), 257(210E), 301(217E), 373–375(229C) and IV.29(267C). Rejected advice on how to fight Philip III.309(218F). On his victory over the Arcadians III.309(218F). His letter to the Eleans III.311(219A). Rebuked the Greeks for being unwilling to break with the Macedonians III.311(219A–B). Father of Eudamidas III.319(220D). Joined in battle by Agis and Hippodamus III.329(222A).

Archidamus, frequent variant for Archedamus, q.v.

Archidamus, of Thespiae: father of Daphnaeus IX.309(749B).

Archilochus, iambic and elegiac poet, 8th or 7th cent. B.C.: his subject matter faulty I.243(45A). Used unbecoming language against women VI.499(520A). Slain in battle by Callondes, who was bidden by oracle to appease the poet's soul VII.255(560E). Never mentioned an Egyptian or Phoenician Heracles XI.29(857F). Flourished after Terpander XIV.363(1132E); 365(1133A). Not imitated by Stesichorus XIV.369(1133F). Imitated by Thaletas XIV.373(1134D). Did not use paeonic and cretic rhythms XIV.375(1134E). His contributions to poetry and music XIV.415–417(1140F–1141A). Composed slanderous attacks on those who had hurt him XV.125(frag.40). Quotations and references (Bergk) Frag.6(5 West, *Iambi et Elegi Gr.*): III.443(239B). 12(9.10–11 W): I.121(23B). 13(11 W): I.173(33A). 21,1–2(21 W): VII.549(604C). 25(19 W): VI.199(470B–C). 53(91.14–15 W): X.183(803A). 54(105 W): II.479(169B). 57(117 W): XII.423(976F). 61(107 W): VIII.273(658B). 71(118 W):

V.209(386D). 74(122.1–9 W): cf. XII.119(931E). 75(108 W): I.121(23A–B). 87(181.11 W): VI.425(507A); IX.313(750B). 89(185.2 W): II.385(152E). 93(184 W): XII.259(950F); XIII.2.741(1070A). 114(192 W): XII.477(985A). 118(201 W): XII.393(971F). 132(233 W): VI.401(503A).

Archimedes, of Syracuse, famous engineer and mathematician; 287–212 B.C.: his power of concentration X.93(786C); XIV.63(1093D); 67(1094B–C). His discovery about the diameter of the sun XIV.65(1093E). His famous exclamation XIV.67(1094C); cf. 69(1094C).

Archinus, Athenian who with Thrasybulus led in overthrow of the Thirty: assisted in uprising against the Spartans IV.493(345D), where the ms. reading is Archippus (critical note 4). Assisted in slaughter of the Thirty IV.521(350B), where the ms. reading is Archias (critical note 9). His sons present in Thebes when Spartans expelled from that city VII.377(575F). Imitated the style of Antiphon X.347(832E). Brought suit against Lysias X.365(835F); 367(836A–B).

Archippus, an Athenian: derided by Melanthius for his lame back VIII.131–133(633D).

Archippus, see Archinus

Architimus, historian: author of an *Arcadian History* cited IV.225(300B).

Archytas, of Amphissa, a poet, 4th cent. B.C. (?): quotations (Powell) Frag.1: IV.195(294F). 3: XV.247(frag.132); 273(frag.147). 4: XV.247(frag.132).

Archytas, of Tarentum, Pythagorean, first half of 4th cent. B.C.: a philosopher who took part in public affairs I.37(8B); 49(10D); X.277(821C). His ability to control his temper I.49(10D); VII.199(551B). Criticized by Plato for certain mathematical theories IX.121–123(718E). Believed that music was connected with the motion of the world XIV.455(1147A).

Arclus, see Aeclus

Arcturus, constellation VII.529(601A).

Ardalian Muses: worshipped at Troezen II.369(149F–150A).

Ardalus, ancestor of Ardalus the flute-player: established wor-

ship of the Ardalian Muses at Troezen II.369(149F–150A).
Ardalus, legendary flute-player and musician: a speaker in the essay *Dinner of the Seven Wise Men* II.369(149F–150A); 371(150D); 401(155E); 411–413(157D–E). Said by some to have composed for the flute before Clonas XIV.365(1133A).
Areimanius (Ahriman), Persian god of evil, darkness, and ignorance: identified and named by Zoroaster V.111–113(369E); XIII.2.255(1026B). Received averting and mourning offerings V.113(369E–F). To him belong water-rats V.113(369F); cf. VII.97(537B) and VIII.355(670D). Constantly at war with Oromazes V.113(369F). Created six gods to rival those of Oromazes V.113–115(370A). Bringer of pestilence and famine but destined to be destroyed by these V.115(370A–B). He will be destroyed by Oromazes after three thousand years, according to Theopompus V.115(370B–C).
Areius, of Alexandria, a philosopher and friend of Augustus: for his sake Augustus spared Alexandria III.231(207A–B); X.241(814D). Appointed procurator in Sicily III.233(207B).
Areopagite, member of the Areopagus at Athens: forbidden to write comedies IV.509(348B). Autolycus the Areopagite accused by the orator Lycurgus X.409(843D). See Areopagus.
Areopagitic, speech of Isocrates X.379(838B).
Areopagus, the oldest council at Athens: suitable membership and activity for an old man X.115(790C); 135(794B). Humbled by Pericles X.231(812D). Its council found Demosthenes guilty of bribe-taking X.425(846C). Chose Hypereides as envoy to Delos X.445(850A).
Ares, son of Zeus and Hera: his adultery with Aphrodite I.99(19D), and its interpretation by astrologers I.101(19F). God of war I.121(23C); III.303(217F); IX.101(715E); 355(757C); 365(758F); 369(759E); 375(760D); 383(761E); 393(763C); X.111(789C); 177(801E); XI.123(873B); see also I.121(23B); IV.475(343A); 515(349C); VI.277(483D); VIII.13(613D). Types of sacrifices made to him by Spartans III.441(238F). His son Lycus sacrificed strangers to him IV.291(311B). Father of Meleager IV.295(312A). Lay with Phylonome, who bore him twins IV.309(314E). The father of

Evenus IV.315(315E). Pythagorean theory about him V.75(363A). Father of Concord V.117(370C). Attitude of various poets toward him IX.353(757A–B). Meaning of his name IX.353(757B); XV.291(frag.157,5). Songs written in his honour XIV.389(1137A); 419(1141B). The son of Hera XV.291(frag.157,5).

The planet Mars I.101(19F); XIII.1.333(1029B); XV.291(frag.157,5).

The Roman god Mars: March, the first Roman month, named after him IV.33(268B). The woodpecker sacred to him IV.37(268F); 347(320D). His love for Venus IV.79(276B). Regularly received as sacrifice a horse from winning team in chariot race held on Ides of December IV.145(287A–B). Ravished Silvia, who bore a son named Tuscinus IV.295(312A–B). Consorted with Rhea Silvia, who bore Romulus and Remus IV.311(314F–315A); 345(320B).

Aresas ("Satisfaction") IV.223(300B).

Aresas, head of the Pythagorean societies: sent delegation to Thebes to bring back Lysis VII.421(583B).

Aretades, historian of Cnidus: cited: third book of his *Macedonian History* IV.275(308C). Second book of his *History of the Islands* IV.295–297(312B).

Aretaphila, of Cyrene: rid Cyrene of tyrants III.541–551(255E–257E).

Arete, daughter of Dionysius IV.449(338C).

Arete (Virtue), personified IV.323–325(316C–E); 329(317C–E); 335(318D); 343–345(320B); 349(320F–321B); 357(322C); 469(342A); 477(343C); 485(344E).

Arethusa, a fountain on Ithaca X.31(776D). Fountain at Ortygia in Syracuse XII.417(976A). In Chalcis XV.181(frag.81).

Arethusius, an Athenian: attacked in a speech by Demosthenes IV.527(351B); see critical note 6, where the ms. reading Amathusius is given.

Areus I, Spartan king 309–265 B.C.: said that women's character ought to be unknown outside of their homes III.303(217F); cf. 319(220D) and 475(242E). His comment on seeing the inscription at Selinus III.303(217F).

Argaeus, see Argynnus
Argead, member of the ruling dynasty of Macedonia IV.413(331F).
Argei, images thrown into the Tiber from the Pons Sublicius: Plutarch (erroneously) calls them Argives IV.55(272B).
Argileonis, mother of Brasidas: her comment on her son's death III.124(190B–C); 313–315(219D–E); 455(240C–D).
Arginusae, battle of (406 B.C.) III.333(222E).
Argive Road: close by it were buried the Argive women who had died repulsing the Spartan attack III.491(245E).
Argo, the mythical ship: set amid the stars in honour of Osiris, according to Egyptians V.55(359E). A clever shipbuilder would delight in making its tiller X.47(779B).
Argonauts, sailors of the Argo: abandoned Heracles and were forced to use women to succeed X.267(819D). For an allusion to their Lemnian sojourn see IX.343(755C) and note *c*.
Argos (Argives): name for the Greeks in the *Iliad* I.135(25E); V.63(361A); cf. III.397(232E), IV.57(272B) and IX.327(752C). The Argive poet Agis a companion of Alexander I.321(60B). The Argive king Lacydes II.23(89E). Story of the Argive youths Cleobis and Biton II.145(108F); XV.247–249(frag.133). Argive encounters with the Spartan Lysander III.127(190E); 373(229C). Under the generalship of Nicostratus III.137(192A); cf. VII.81(535A); IX.371–373(760A). Entered Theban alliance III.145(193C–D). Criticized because Orestes had been an Argive III.145(193D); X.223(810F). Battle with Agesilaus III.267(212A). Their encounters with Agis II of Sparta III.289(215E); X.149(797B–C). An unknown Argive criticized the Spartans III.323(220F). Their encounters with the Spartan king Cleomenes III.335(223A); 337(223B–C); 339(223F); 341(224B); 489–491(245C–F). Their disagreement with the Spartan Nicander III.379(230B). The battle of their three hundred with a like number of Spartans III.389(231E); IV.261–263(306A–B). Brave only at Troy, according to Spartans III.397(232E). None buried in Spartan soil III.401(233C). Killed Thrasybulus III.411(235A). Wear white garments washed in

water as sign of mourning IV.49(270F). Considered enemies by the Arcadians IV.57(272B–C). Sacrifice a bitch to Eilioneia IV.85(277B). Whom do they call "Associate-founder" and "Averters"? IV.205(296E–F). What do they mean by *enknisma*? IV.205(296F). Its Palladium stolen by Erginus IV.237(302D). Why they drive their sheep into precinct of Agenor for mating IV.239(303A). Why their children call themselves "Pear-throwers" at a festival IV.239(303A–B). How Aedon was chosen their king IV.461(340C); V.269(396C). Worshipped Dionysus as a bull V.85(364F). The statue of the Argive Mitys fell upon his slayer and killed him VII.213(553D). Heracles was both a Boeotian and an Argive VII.529(600F); XI.29(857F). Polyneices in exile at Argos and his marriage there VII.565(607A). Used little trumpets at their Dionysia VIII.363(671E). Scene of Hera's victory over Poseidon IX.249(741A). Led against the Corinthians by Pheidon X.7(772D). Visited by Scedasus X.13–15(773E–F). Its tyrant Aristodemus and his love affair X.63(781E). Killed fifteen hundred of their own citizens X.239(814B). Their role in the Persian wars XI.63(863B–C); 65–67(863E–F). Hera's priestess at Argos abstains from surmullet XII.469(983F). Catalogue of its priests, poets and musicians preserved at Sicyon XIV.357(1132A). Home of the musician Sacadas (6th cent. B.C.) XIV.371(1134A); 373(1134B). Their festival called Endymatia XIV.373(1134C). Used flutes at wrestling matches during festival called Stheneia XIV.413(1140C). Are said to have punished deviation from ancient music XIV.441(1144F). Hera's temple at Argos founded by Peiras XV.297(frag.158).

See VII.551(604C), where "Argos" is the ms. reading for "the city" (i.e. Athens). If Argos is retained here, compare VIII.363(671E). See also IV.55–57(272B–C), where Plutarch erroneously gives the name Argives to the figures thrown from the Pons Sublicius and called Argei.

Argus, grandfather of Io in some versions XI.29(857E).

Argus, the hundred-eyed monster II.47(93C).

Argynnus, a youth loved by Agamemnon XII.521(990D), where the mss read Argaeus (see critical note 1).

Ariamenes, brother of Xerxes and son of Darius: contested with his brother for the kingdom III.15–17(173B–C); VI.303–307(488D–F).
Aridaeus (Arrhidaeus), half-brother of Alexander the Great: example of a weak king IV.439(336D). Put on throne by Meleager after Alexander's death IV.445(337D). A mere figure of a king X.121–123(791E).
Aridaeus, former name of Thespesius, the central figure in the essay *On the Delays of the Divine Vengeance* VII.277(564C). See also VII.269(563B) and critical note 7.
Aridices, philosopher, pupil of Arcesilaus: offended a freedman VIII.137(634C).
Arimnestus, see Aeimnestus
Ariobarzanes, son of Darius III: attempted to betray his father to Alexander IV.275(308C).
Arion, a famous harp-player from Lesbos: rescued from pirates by Apollo II.429–435(160F–162B); cf. XII.473(984D).
Ariphron, of Sicyon, poet, 4th cent. B.C.: quotations (Bergk III.597 = Page, *PMG* 813) *Paean to Health* 3–4: VI.71(450B); 251(479A).
Arippe, mother of Busiris IV.313(315B).
Aristaenetus, of Nicaea in Bithynia: speaker in *Table-Talk* III.7: VIII.261(656A).
Aristaeus, son of Apollo: first set snares for beasts IX.355(757D).
Aristagora, mistress of Hypereides: kept in Peiraeus by the orator X.443(849D).
Aristagoras, of Miletus; instigated Ionian revolt of 500 B.C.: his visit to Sparta and Gorgo's remarks III.455(240D); 457(240E).
Aristagoras, writer on Egypt, 4th cent. B.C.: cited (*FHG* II 99): V.15(352F).
Aristander, see Aristarchus
Aristarcheum, shrine of Artemis in Elis IV.235(302C).
Aristarchus, father of Theodectes VI.247(478B); see note *c*, where it is suggested that the correct name is Aristander.
Aristarchus, of Samos, astronomer, c.310–230 B.C.: wrote in

prose V.305(402F); cf. XIV.63(1093D). On the earth's movement around the sun XIII.1.79(1006C). Attacked by Cleanthes for his theories of the movement of the sun and earth XII.55(923A). His work *On Sizes and Distances* cited for distance of sun and moon XII.75(925C). Estimated size of the moon XII.121(932B) and of the sun XIV.65(1093E).

Aristarchus, of Samothrace, Homeric critic, 2nd cent. B.C.: deleted lines from *Iliad* (IX.458–461) I.141(26F). Disagreed with Crates over the text of *Iliad* XIV.246f.: XII.165(938D). His remarks on *Iliad* XXIV.80–82: XII.423(977A); see note *h* and critical note 2.

Aristeides, of Miletus, historian, cited as a source several times in the *Parallel Stories*; the works mentioned are *Italica*, *Persica*, and *Sicelica*. This may be the Aristeides of Miletus who composed the *Milesiaca* c.100 B.C., but there is no convincing proof: references and quotations (*FGrH* IIIA, 286) *Italica* Frag.1: IV.301(313A). 2: IV.259–261(305E–306A). 3: IV.263(306B–C). 4: IV.285–287(310C). 5: IV.289–291(311A–B). 6: IV.293(311D–E). 7: IV.301(313B). 8: IV.315(315E–F). 9: IV.313–315(315D–E). 10: IV.307–309(314E–F). 11: IV.267(306F–307A). 12: IV.275(308D). 13: IV.281(309C). 14: IV.283(309E–F). 15: IV.283(309F–310A). 16: IV.309–311(314F–315A); no title is attached to the following passages, but Jacoby assumes that they are from the *Italica*: Frag.17: IV.265(306D–E). 18: IV.277(308E). 19: IV.285(310A–B). *Persica* Frag.20a: IV.263–265(306C–D). *Sicelica* Frag.21: IV.259(305C–D).

Aristeides, relative of the orator Andocides: his daughter abducted by her uncle, Andocides X.357(834E).

Aristeides, son of Lysimachus; Athenian statesman, surnamed "The Just"; c.520–468 B.C. Plutarch wrote his *Life* XV.9(*Lamp.Cat.* 13): his justice and virtue I.405(76A); IV.477(343C); VI.125(458C); 155(463E); VIII.127(632D). Exiled I.451(84F). Despite many opportunities to enrich himself, he remained in poverty II.75(97C); IV.477(343C); XV.305(frag.171). Always avoided political parties III.95(186A). Wrote his own name on ballot of ostracism

III.95–97(186A–B). His rivalry with Themistocles not carried abroad III.97(186B); X.213–215(809B). Spent his own money for expenses while assessing contributions by members of Delian League III.97(186B). Lines of Aeschylus reminded audience of Aristeides III.97(186B–C). Made great by Cleisthenes X.197(805F); cf. 117(790F). Encouraged Cimon X.141(795C); cf. 117(790F). Commander-in-chief of Athenians at Plataea IV.521(350B); cf. XI.121(872F–873A); XIV.91(1098A). Spent his whole life in public affairs X.147–149(797A). Mentioned as an example of a famous politician X.197(805E). Influential in public affairs X.287(823E). Wrote no speeches X.345(832D).

Aristeus, son of Adeimantus: named in honour of his father's victory at Artemisium XI.109(871A).

Aristinus, a Greek; otherwise unknown: submitted to the ritual of a second birth IV.13–15(264F–265A).

Aristion, tyrant of Athens 88 B.C.: used as example of a bad tyrant VII.241(558C); X.217(809E).

Aristion, friend of Plutarch: speaker in *Table-Talk* III.9: VIII.267–269(657B–D). VI.7: VIII.487–495(692B–693E). VI.10: VIII.511–515(696E–697B). Father of Soclarus IX.309(749B).

Aristippus, of Cyrene, friend and follower of Socrates; founder of Cyrenaic school of philosophy: references and quotations (Mannebach) Frag.2: VI.479(516C). 4A: I.21(4F). 17: XV.129(frag.42). 31: V.403–405(330C). 62: IX.317(750D–E). 70: VI.193–195(469C–D). 71A: VII.11–13(524A–B). 86: VI.9(439E). 93: I.427(80C). 112A: VI.149(462D). 144 and 159A: XV.335(frag.179,9). 190: VIII.381(674A–B). 218: XIV.269–271(1120B–F). 240: XIV.33(1089A). 247C: VI.357(497D). 257: VII.561(606B). 264: VI.181(467B).

Aristobule, epithet of Artemis XI.99(869D).

Aristobulus, brother of Epicurus: his illness and death not a source of confidence and joy to Epicurus XIV.123(1103A); cf. XIV.39(1089F), where Aristobulus is probably intended (see note *b*). Honoured in Epicurus' writings XIV.329(1129A).

Aristobulus, historian and companion of Alexander: references and quotations (*FGrH* IIB, 139) F2a: XIV.61(1093A). F2b: III.561–567(259D–260D). F4: IV.389(327D); 473(342D). F9: IV.439(336C). F46: IV.467(341C).
Aristobulus, historian, otherwise unknown: his *Italian History* Book III cited IV.303(313D).
Aristocleia, daughter of Theophanes: her unfortunate betrothal X.5–7(771F–772C).
Aristocles, historian, otherwise unknown: references and quotations: *Italica* Book III: IV.293–295(311F); 317(316A–B). *Paradoxa* ("Strange Events"): IV.299(312D).
Aristocrates, king of the Arcadians during the Second Messenian War, 7th cent. B.C.: condemned for treason VII.185(548F).
Aristocreon, pupil and nephew of Chrysippus: erected a statue of Chrysippus in Athens XIII.2.419(1033E).
Aristodemus, an Argive: how he carried on a secret love-affair X.63(781D).
Aristodemus, Athenian actor: had the orator Aeschines as a colleague X.389–391(840A).
Aristodemus, Athenian politician of the deme Bate: effected the execution of Lycurgus and was himself later banished X.395–397(841B).
Aristodemus, friend of Antigonus: the son of a cook III.73(182D).
Aristodemus, friend of Socrates: taken by Socrates to Agathon's dinner VIII.205(645F); IX.57(707A).
Aristodemus, Greek writer; otherwise unknown: his *Third Collection of Fables* cited IV.307(314C).
Aristodemus, king of the Messenians, 8th cent. B.C.: disheartened by unfavorable omens II.477–479(168F–169A).
Aristodemus, member of Plutarch's school: speaker in *A Pleasant Life Impossible* XIV.19(1086F); 21(1087C); 83(1096F); 85(1097A); 109(1100E); 129(1104A); 191(1107E); 193(1108A).
Aristodemus, of Cyprus; otherwise unknown: a speaker in *Table-Talk* VIII.3: IX.131(720C); 143(722E).

Aristodemus, Spartan, appointed governor of Oreus: acted very cruelly X.15(773F).

Aristodemus, tyrant of Cumae c.502–492 B.C.: how he was overthrown and slain III.573–577(261E–262D).

Aristogeiton, a sycophant against whom Demosthenes delivered two orations: asked Phocion to visit him in prison III.111(188B). Called to account for cowardice by the Athenian orator Lycurgus X.411(843E). Brought Hypereides to trial, but suit was unsuccessful X.439(848F–849A). Some of Deinarchus' speeches current in Plutarch's day ascribed to him X.449(850E).

Aristogeiton, with Harmodius slew Hipparchus, the brother of the Athenian tyrant Hippias; later both were popularly considered tyrannicides: his bronze statue set up I.361(68A); X.349–351(833B–C). References and allusions to his role as a tyrannicide VI.415(505E); IX.373(760C); 435(770B–C); XI.47(860E); XII.555(995D).

Aristogenes, tyrant of Miletus: expelled by the Spartans XI.39(859D). See also XI.23(856F), note *c* and critical note 5, where Aristogenes is a variant for Aristomenes.

Aristomache, poetess of Erythraea: twice victor in epic verse at the Isthmian Games VIII.389(675B).

Aristomedes, ruler of Thessaly: deposed by the Spartans XI.39(859D).

Aristomenes, heroic leader of the Messenians in their struggle with Sparta, 7th cent. B.C.; Plutarch wrote his *Life*, which is no longer extant XV.11(*Lamp.Cat.* 39): celebrated the hekatomphonia VIII.299(660F). Susceptible to love IX.381(761D). Carried off by the Spartans XI.23(856F). A postmortem held by the Spartans XV.85(frag.12).

Aristomenes, teacher of Ptolemy V Epiphanes: slapped his pupil in public and ordered to drink poison I.377–379(71C–D).

Ariston, of Ceos, succeeded Lycon as head of the Peripatetic school of philosophy c.225 B.C.: references and quotations (Wehrli) Frag.3: VII.555(605B). 21: IX.413(766F). 25: X.191(804D). 33: I.75(14E).

Ariston, of Chios, Stoic philosopher, c.275 B.C.: references and quotations (*SVF* I) Frag. 350: cf. I.35(7D). 371: VII.527(600E). 373: XIII.2.425(1034D). 375: VI.21(440E–F). 382: X.29(776C). 385: I.222(42B). 389: II.273(133D). 390: IX.413(766F). 401: VI.481(516F). 402: X.191(804E); cf. X.99(787C–D) and XV.281(frag.154). 403: I.307(958D). See also XIII.2.757(1071F) and VII.21 note *c*.

Ariston, cousin of Plutarch's father Autobulus XII.355(965C).

Ariston, friend of Plutarch (perhaps the same as above?): speaker in *Table-Talk* I.1: VIII.9(612F).

Ariston, father of Plato the philosopher VI.351(496F); IX.115(717E).

Ariston, historian, author of a work on *Athenian Colonization*: cited V.91(365E).

Ariston, of Oeta, a mercenary officer in Third Sacred War, 4th cent. B.C.: took Eriphyle's jewels and gave them to his wife VII.213(553D).

Ariston, son of Agasicles, king of Sparta c.560–510 B.C.: anticipated Socrates' maxim "to make friends of our enemies" III.303–305(218A). Said that there were enough Spartans to keep away the enemy III.305(218A); cf. III.125–127(190D). Chided the Athenian who read a eulogy for those who had fallen at Spartan hands III.305(218A–B). Father of Leotychidas III.345(224D), but see note *a*.

Ariston, variant reading for Aristion at VII.241(558C), critical note 11; VIII.269(657D), critical note 8; 487(692B), critical note 5.

Aristonica, otherwise unknown: a dissolute woman IX.333(753D).

Aristonica, prophetic priestess at Delphi: delivered her oracles in verse V.325(406A).

Aristonicus, harp-player, friend of Alexander: came to Alexander's aid in battle and was slain IV.429–431(334E–F).

Aristonicus, of Anagyrus, friend of Demosthenes the orator: proposed a crown for Demosthenes X.423(846A); 437(848D).

Aristonymus, of Ephesus, a woman-hater who consorted with an ass IV.299(312D).

Aristonymus, pupil of Plato: sent by Plato to the Arcadians to reform their constitution X.305(1126C).
Aristonymus, son of Symmachus X.407(843B).
Aristophanes, Athenian comic poet, c.450–385 B.C.: Plato inserted Aristophanes' speech in the *Symposium* as comic relief IX.73(710C); cf. also VII.31(527B), where it has been suggested that the poet's name be added as a guest at Agathon's banquet. Lines recited IX.85(712D). *Comparison between Aristophanes and Menander* X.463–473(853A–854D): his language too coarse 463(853A). Appeals to the uneducated 463(853B). His word plays too frequent and silly 463–467(853B–C). His diction mixed yet does not fit the characters 467(853C–D). His poetry compared to an aged harlot who marries 469(854A). His witticisms bitter and rough 471(854C). His vaunted cleverness not apparent 471–473(854C–D). References and quotations: *Acharnians* 503: I.379(71D). 515–539: cf. XI.17(856A). 704: cf. XIII.2.497(1043D–E). 1111: X.465(853C). 1124–1125: X.465(853C). *Birds* 151: cf. VIII.121(631D). 232: cf. IX.183(730B). 579: cf. IX.183(730B). 1012: cf. III.437(238D). 1296: X.411(843E). 1355–1357: cf. XII.389(962E). 1372ff: cf. IV.509(348B). *Clouds* I.49(10C). 700–701: cf. VIII.21(525E). 749: cf. II.339(145C–D). 970f.: cf. III.319(220C). 983: VI.9(439E). *Frogs* 83: VIII.137(634D). 354–357: IV.511(348D). 686ff.: cf. I.361(68C). 1009: cf. X.471(854C). 1021: cf. IX.101(715E). *Knights* 50–51: VI.355(497B). 79: VI.483(517A). 137: X.189(804C). 437: X.465(853C). 571f.: cf. X.181(802C). 719: cf. X.471(854C). 1056: IV.445(337E). 1059: cf. X.325(829B). 1099: cf. X.203(807A). 1289: cf. XIV.33(1089A). *Peace* 756: X.203(807A). 767,771: cf. VIII.137(634D). 803ff.: cf. VIII.121(631E). 1298–1299: III.443(239B) =Archilochus frag.6,1–2. *Plutus* 176: cf. X.173(801B). 1085: cf. VII.21(525E) and XIV.215(1111C). *Thesmophoriazusae* 455–456: X.465(853C). *Wasps* 1033: X.203(807A). Fragments (Kock): 471(488 Kassel–Austin): I.159(30D). 593(661K–A): X.465(853C). 618(629K–A): X.465(853C). 641(953K–A): XIV.425(1142A). 673(929K–A):

III.225(206C). 700a(722K–A): X.371(836E–F). 700b(724K–A): X.463(853B). 927(K–A): cf. III.47(178B).

Aristophanes, a Boeotian, historian of uncertain date: references and quotations (*FGrH* IIIB, 379) T1: XI.71(864D). F5: XI.71(864D). F6: XI.85(866F–867A).

Aristophanes, of Byzantium, Alexandrian scholar, c.257–180 B.C.: had an elephant as a rival for the love of a flower-girl XII.399(972D). See also XIV.77(1095E), note *d* and critical note 7, where Aristophanes is variant for Aristotle.

Aristophon, Athenian orator, 4th cent. B.C.: accused Timotheus VII.559(605F). Defeated Iphicrates with his eloquence X.177(801F). Resigned from politics in old age X.415(844D).

Aristophon, Greek painter, brother of Polygnotus, 5th cent. B.C.: his painting of Philoctetes I.95(18C).

Aristotimus, pupil of Plutarch: speaker in *The Cleverness of Animals* XII.319; 325(960A–B); 355–359(965C–E); 439(979A); 477(985C).

Aristotimus, tyrant of Elis early 3rd cent. B.C.: story of Micca and Megisto and the tyrant's cruelty III.517–531(250F–253E).

Aristotle, of Chalcis, historian: see IX.377(761A) and note *a*.

Aristotle, philosopher; 384–322 B.C.: his lisp copied by some I.137(26B); 287(53D). Teacher of Alexander III.49(178E); IV.391(327E–F); 397(329B); 411(331E). On the creative and conserving element in nature V.143(375C). His epoptic teaching V.181–183(382D). On the beneficial effects of perfumes and flowers V.187(383D). On the effect of olive oil on rust V.265–267(395F). Recanted dogmas previously held VI.59–61(448A). Said that cold water caused anger to cease VI.101(454C). His retorts to two boors VI.401(503A–B). Berated Theocritus of Chios for enjoying court life VII.545(603C). Mocked by Diogenes VII.551(604D). Left his native land to pursue his profession VII.555(605A). A copy of his *Problemata* in hands of speaker in *Table-Talk* VIII.10: IX.203(734C). Admired and followed by Favorinus IX.205(734F). His theories contrasted with those of Democritus IX.209(735C–E). Teacher of Eurithetus

X.185(803C). Succeeded by Theophrastus X.447(850C). On poets and diction X.469(853F). On the role of Aristotelian ideas in *On the Face in the Moon* see XII.6. Teacher of Clearchus XII.39(920F). His tomes of zoological works XII.357(965D–E). Criticized by Chrysippus XIII.2.475(1041A). Obtained the rebuilding of Stagira XIII.2.495(1043D); XIV.85(1097B); 309(1126F). Praised by Chrysippus XIII.2.513–515(1045F–1046A). Cited as a wise man XIII.2.733(1069A); XIII.2.739(1069E). Accused of various misdeeds by Epicurus XIV.17(1086E). His *Foundations* and *Constitutions* cited XIV.61(1093C). Wrote commentaries on Homer and Euripides XIV.71(1095A); cf. 77(1095E). Studied production of plays and use of musical instruments XIV.79(1096A). Believed that all matter is composed of four elements XIV.215(1111D). Followed the doctrines of Plato XIV.235(1115A). His works *On the Heavens* and *On the Soul* mentioned XIV.235(1115A). Strato disagreed with him in many things XIV.237(1115B). Disagreed with his predecessors XIV.293(1124C). Gave laws to the people of Stagira XIV.307(1126D). See also the following places where Aristotle's name appears as a variant reading: for Aristocles IV.299(312E), critical note 3; for Aristarchus XII.423(977A), note *h* and critical note 2.

References and quotations: *Posterior Analytics* 78b30: cf. II.371(150D). 90a15–18: cf. XII.121–123(932C).

Topics 116ff.: VIII.31(616D). 146b28: cf. XII.119(931F).

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On the Heavens 269a2ff.: XII.97(928E). 276a18ff.: V.227–229(389F–390A); 415(422A); 427(424B). 280a1: XIII.1.169(1013A). 284a24: XII.59(923C–D). 286b10: V.457(430A). 289a19ff.: XII.51(922C). 294a20: XII.63(923F). 305a9–13: XII.131(933D).

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VII.221(559F). 608a15ff.: XII.529(992B–C). 608a33: XII.507(988A–B). 609a4ff.: VII.99(537B). 610b1f.: XII.443(979F). 610b7: XII.429(977E). 610b29: VII.243(558E); IX.23(700D); X.33(776F). 611a17ff.: XII.393(971E). 611a29: IX.23(700D). 612a3: XII.409(974D). 612a15ff.: XII.363(966D); 421(976D). 612a20ff.: XII.449(980D). 612a24ff.: XII.407(974B). 612b4ff.: XII.395(972A). 612b21ff.: XII.363(966D). 612b30ff.: XII.341(962F). 613b17ff.: XII.391(971C). 613b27: XII.339(962E). 615b23: XII.339(962E). 616a19ff.: XII.465(983C). 620b12ff.: XII.433(978B–C). 620b34ff.: XII.455(981E). 621a11: XII.427(977C). 621a19: XII.425(977A). 621a23: 455(981F). 621b29ff.: XII.433(978A). 622a1: XII.435(978D). 622a8: XII.435(978E). 623a7ff.: XII.365(966E). 627a28ff.: X.289(823F).

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151(911D). 933a17–20: VIII.91(627B–C); XI.151(911E). 933b11: XI.165(913C). 934b27ff.: XI.173(914C). 935b3ff.: XI.165(913C). 935b35ff.: VIII.89(626E). 937a15ff.: VIII.481(691B); XII.275(953E). 937b3ff.: VIII.273(658B). 937b28: VIII.323(665C). 938a18: VIII.91(627C); XI.151(911E). 943b21: XI.217(*Nat.Phen.*34). 945a36f.: XII.249(949B). 946B21: XI.219(*Nat.Phen.*34). 949b29: VIII.457(687A); XII.281(954E). 949b37ff.: IX.45(704E). 961a23ff.: XI.177–179(914F–915B); XII.255(950B). 966a7–20: XI.199(917D).

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Aristotle, speaker in *The Face on the Moon* XII.6; 39(920E); 97(928E); 99(929A).

Aristoxenus, pupil of Aristotle; fl.320–300 B.C.: references and quotations (Wehrli) Frag.10a: XIV.61(1093C). 55: XI.19(856C–D). 74: IX.45(704E). 76: XIV.425(1142B). 80: XIV.385(1136C). 81: XIV.387(1136C–D). 82: XIV.387(1136E). 83: XIV.375(1134F). 85: IX.79(711C). 122: XIV.453(1146F). 127: XIV.77(1095E).

Aristylla, otherwise unknown: received letter from Plutarch's wife Timoxena II.337(145B).

Aristyllus, writer on astronomy: wrote in prose V.305–307(402F).

Arma, Delphic epithet for Aphrodite (translated "Harmony") IX.427(769A).

Armenia, Armenians, country in N.E. of Asia Minor: invaded by Lucullus III.205(203A). Invaded by Gaius, grandson of Augustus III.235(207E); cf. IV.341(319D–E). Conquered by Pompey IV.365(324A); cf. 439–441(336E).

Arne, town in Thessaly: subject of an oracle V.467(432B).

Arnusius, see Aruntius

Arrhephoroi, Athenian maidens who carried the symbols of Athena Polias in procession X.385(839C).

Arrhidaeus, see Aridaeus

Arsalus, ruler of the Solymi: slain by Cronus; his name used in curses by Lydians V.413(421D).
Arsaphes, a name of Osiris denoting virility V.91(365E).
Arselis, king of Mylasa in Caria: an ally of Gyges; set up statue of Zeus in Caria IV.233(302A).
Arses, a frequent variant for Oarses, q.v.
Arsinoe, daughter of Minyas: story of her madness and that of her sisters IV.221–223(299E–F).
Arsinoe, sister and wife of Ptolemy II: her marriage to Ptolemy lampooned by Sotades I.51(11A). Consoled in her grief for the death of a son II.161(111F–112B); cf. VII.591(609F).
Artabanus, Persian, brother of Darius: acted as judge in dispute over kingdom between Xerxes and Ariamenes VI.305(488E–F).
Artaphernes, Persian general, defeated with Datis at Marathon, 490 B.C.: sent by Darius to enslave Athens X.323(829A). Took refuge at Sardis XI.49(861B).
Artaxerxes I, "Long-Hand," king of Persia 465–425 B.C.: said that it was more kingly to give than to take away III.17(173D). Gave hunting companions permission to throw their spears without waiting for him to throw first III.17(173D). His novel punishment for aristocrats III.17–19(173D); cf. I.187–189(35E); VII.279–281(565A). Rebuked his chamberlain III.19(173E). Became king at birth IV.385(327A). Befriended Themistocles VI.259(480D); cf. III.93–95(185E–F); VII.535(602A).
Artaxerxes II, Mnemon, king of Persia 404–358 B.C.; Plutarch wrote his *Life* XV.11(*Lamp.Cat.* 24): accepted water from a subject's hand III.9(172B). Made himself accessible to his subjects III.21(173F). Praised a subject who brought him a large apple III.21(174A). How he once enjoyed a paltry meal III.21(174A). Son of Parysatis III.21(174A). Father-in-law of Orontes III.21(174B). Died when he perceived the treachery of his son VI.259(480D).
Artaxerxes III, see Ochus
Artemis, daughter of Zeus and Leto: Timotheus' description of her criticized I.113(22A); II.485(170A–B). Her priestess at

Ephesus the cause of Antiochus' hasty departure III.91(183F). Spartan boys whipped at altar of Artemis Orthia III.443–445(239D). The Phocian festival Elaphebolia ("Deer Slaying") held in her honour III.485(244D–E); cf. XII.361(966A) and 467(983E). Her statue among the Pelasgians brought to Lemnos from Brauron III.501(247E). Festival to Artemis Neleis at Miletus III.533(253F–254A). Her priestess Camma III.553–555(257F–258C); IX.423–425(768B–D). Shrine of A. the Guardian (Aristarcheion) in Elis despoiled IV.235(302B–C). Accompanied on her hunts by Phylonome IV.309(314E). Honoured on 6th of Boedromion IV.519(349E); cf. XI.55–57(862A–C). The 16th of Munichion dedicated to her because she had shone full on Salamis IV.519(349F). Her name given to duality by Pythagoreans V.27(354F). The dog considered sacred to her V.165(379D–E). Stoics taught that there were many Artemises V.435(425F); cf. IX.269–271(743F–744B). As the moon she aids in childbirth and has the epithets Locheia and Eileithyia VIII.277(658F–659A); cf. IV.117(282C); XII.49(922A); 167(938F); 221(945C); XV.291(frag.157,5); see also IX.399(764D) and note *c*. Why there is but one Artemis IX.269–271(743F–744B); but see V.435(425F). The roles of her priestesses at Ephesus X.141(795D). Her temple at Ephesus a refuge for debtors X.321(828D). Her temple on Samos a refuge for 300 Corcyran youths XI.41(859F). Temple of Artemis Proseoa ("Looking Eastward") at Artemisium XI.91(867F). Temple to Artemis Aristobule established at Melite by Themistocles XI.99–101(869C–D). Called Agrotera ("Huntress") and Dictynna XII.357(965C–D). Called Elaphebolos ("Deer-Slayer") XII.361(966A); cf. 467(983E); III.485(244D–E). Artemis Dictynna has many altars XII.469(984A). Called Phosphoros ("Bearer of Light") XIV.265(1119E–F). Her birth on Delos subject of a song by Philammon XIV.359(1132A); cf. XI.225(*Nat.Phen.*38) and note *a*.

The Roman goddess Diana: received prayers from women in childbirth IV.9(264B). Men were excluded from only one

of her temples in Rome: the one called Vicus Patricius IV.9–11(264C). In her temple on the Aventine horns of cattle nailed up; in all other temples horns of stags, IV.11(264C).
Artemisia I, queen of Caria, 5th cent. B.C.: led the Halicarnassian forces against the Greeks at Artemisium XI.91(868A), note *e*. Her advice to Xerxes XI.103(869F–870A). Her role in battle of Salamis exaggerated by Herodotus XI.127(873E–F).
Artemisia II, queen of Caria, wife of Mausolus, 4th cent. B.C.: offered prizes for eulogies to her husband X.379(838B).
Artemisium, promontory of Euboea; near it was fought a great sea-battle between Greeks and Persians, 480 B.C.: Xerxes at the battle-site IV.259(305D). Victory praised by Pindar IV.519–521(350A), cf. III.397(232E); VII.205(552B); XI.87(867B–C). Without Themistocles there would have been no victory VII.205(552B). Herodotus' version of battle attacked XI.87–91(867B–868A); 109–115(870F–871E); 127(873E).
Arueris, son of Isis and Osiris V.33–35(355F–356A).
Aruns, son of Porsena: rescued Roman maidens from Tarquin III.515(250D–E).
Aruntius, a Roman: raped his daughter IV.285–287(310C), with critical note 2, where the mss give his name as Arnusius or Arnutius.
Aruntius, see Paterculus
Asander, a Cretan, lover of Gorgo IX.411–413(766D).
Asapheia, one of Empedocles' attendant spirits VI.221(474C).
Ascalaphus, son of Acheron, an underworld daemon: represented in dramatic choruses XIV.133(1104D).
Ascanius, son of Aeneas IV.119(282D–E).
Asclepiadae (i.e. physicians): not healers of the soul, according to Theognis XIII.1.27(1000C).
Asclepiades, friend of Menedamus I.297(55C).
Asclepiades, of Bithynia, physician; 1st cent. B.C.: elephantiasis and hydrophobia first appeared in his time IX.187(731A).
Asclepiades, of Pergamum, to whom was addressed Plutarch's work *An Exhortation to Philosophy* XV.27(*Lamp.Cat.*214) and

perhaps *A Letter of Consolation* XV.19(*Lamp.Cat.*111); see note *e* on p.27.
Asclepiades, of Samos: quoted (Knox, Choliambica LCL p.487) Frag.2: VI.231(476A).
Asclepiades, of Tragilus in Thrace: pupil of Isocrates, and compiler of arguments of tragedies X.375(837C).
Asclepiodorus, Athenian painter, 4th cent. B.C. IV.397(346A).
Asclepius, son of Apollo; god of healing: received sacrifices from the sick II.425(159F). He who drinks from Alexander's cup needs Asclepius VI.103(454E); VIII.71(623F–624A). Once a mortal VI.491(518D). Grandson of Phlegyas VII.211(553D). Plato's healing powers compared to his IX.115(717E) and esp. note *b*. The guide of physicians IX.275(745A). How his name should be pronounced X.419(845B–C). Story of thief who robbed his temple XII.381–383(969E–970A). Received as a guest by Sophocles XIV.123(1103B).

The Roman god Aesculapius: his temple outside the city IV.141(286D).
Ascra, town in Boeotia: home of Hesiod XV.183(frag.82).
Ascraeus, epithet of Zeus V.389(501E).
Asia, Asian(s). Plutarch uses this word to refer to Asia Minor, to the Roman province, and to the continent of Asia. The references below are listed in sections which are in rough chronological order.

Before 5th cent. B.C.: two of the three judges in underworld from Asia, Minos and Rhadamanthys II.209(121C). Rhadamanthys judged Asians II.209(121D). Asian city of Elaeus founded by Hegesistratus IV.317(316A). Cambyses killed his brother after dreaming that the brother would rule Asia VI.313(490A). Ruled by Semiramis for many years IX.335(753E).

5th cent B.C.: joined to Europe by Xerxes in a stupid way IV.401(329E). Euripides says that its fruits flow into Athens VII.553(604E). Whence Persians came to attack Greece XI.91(867F).

Spartan activities in Asia during early 4th cent. B.C.: called

good slaves but poor freemen by Agesilaus III.129(190F); 275(213C); see also 333(222E), where remark is made about Ionians; cf. VII.69(532E). Asian Greeks protected by Agesilaus III.247(208F). Agesilaus ordered out of Asia by Tissaphernes III.249(209A). Asian Greeks wanted to erect statue of Agesilaus III.257(210D). Its houses with square roof-beams derided by Agesilaus III.257(210E); cf. 361(227C). A great part conquered by Agesilaus III.261(211A), who was then ordered home from there by the Ephors 261(211B). Lysander returned from Asia to form conspiracy against Agesilaus III.269(212C). Asian friends of Agesilaus III.269(212E). Asian Greeks surrendered to Persian king (387 B.C.) III.273(213B). Their custom of calling Persian king "Great" challenged by Agesilaus III.275(213C); cf. I.419(78D); III.129(190F); VII.151(545A). One of its strong walls ridiculed by Panthoedes III.381(230C); cf. III.123(190A); 269–271(212E); 287–289(215D–E); 327(221F). Lysander appointed Creodaites ("distributor of meat") in Asia by Agesilaus VIII.191(644B).

Asian conquest by Alexander 334–323 B.C.: Darius offered to share Asia with Alexander III.59(180B). Civilized by Alexander IV.395(328D–E). Alexander became its popular leader IV.403(330C) because he ruled in a rational manner IV.405(330D). Object of Alexander's ambition IV.471–473(342C–E); cf. IV.459–461(340B), with critical note 1 on p.460, where "Asian" is a variant for "royal". Invaded by the Macedonians X.393(840C); 423(846A); 447(850C). Conquered by Alexander X.457(852D). While in Asia Alexander received Greek embassy XIV.307(1126D).

Late 4th cent. and 3rd cent. B.C.: reaped by Alexander, according to Antigonus III.69(182A). Ravaged by Brennus IV.279(309B). Control of it gained by Antigonus in old age X.121(791E). "Cities in Europe and Asia" a phrase of Colotes XIV.231(1114B). Epicurus sent people to Asia to rail at Timocrates XIV.305(1126C). Asian friends of Epicurus XIV.329(1128F).

Roman period: invaded by Romans in their attack on

Antiochus III.167(196E); cf. IV.365(323F). Helped Julius Caesar punish his abductors III.223(206A). Site of Galatian defeat by Romans III.557(258E). Lost by Antiochus after one battle with Romans IV.365(323F). Infected with many horrors by the rivalry of Antiochus VIII(Grypus) and IX(Cyzicenus) VI.291(486A). Visited yearly by Roman consuls, who heard lawsuits VI.391(501F). Ravaged by Mithridates VI.413(505A). Controlled by Philopoemen, the courtier of Attalus X.125(792B).

Asian cithara, so named because used by Lesbians XIV.367(1133C).

Aso, queen of Ethiopia: helped Typhon in his plot against Osiris V.35(356B); 95(366C).

Asopichus, a Theban: loved by Epameinondas IX.381(761D).

Asopus, river god: father of Nemea VIII.399(677A).

Aspasia, mistress of Pericles: attacked by comic poets XI.17(856A).

Aspasians, a tribe of India: wounded Alexander IV.387(327A).

Assacenians, a tribe of India: wounded Alexander IV.465(341B).

Assos, town in the Troad: home of the Stoic Cleanthes VII.555(605B).

Assyria, Assyrian(s): deserted by Fortune IV.331(317F). Celebrated deeds of Semiramis V.57(360B). An Assyrian king publicly promised reward to anyone who discovered a new pleasure VIII.61(622A–B). Perseus and Heracles considered Assyrian by the Persians, according to Herodotus XI.27(857E). Worshipped fire with barbaric honours XII.141(935B).

Astarte, queen of Byblus who sheltered Isis V.41(357B).

Asterium, place in Tenedos: had abundance of crabs V.289(399F).

Astrape, goddess of lightning, the Roman Fulgora IV.287(310C); cf. VI.369–371(499B–C).

Astrologia ("Astronomy"), a work of Thales V.307(403A).

Astyages, last king of Media; c.584–550 B.C.: defeated by Cyrus III.491(246A).

Astycratidas, a Spartan, otherwise unknown: his comment on Antipater's victory over Sparta III.311(219B).

Astydamas, Attic tragic poet, 4th cent. B.C.: was successful with his *Hector* IV.519(349E).

Atarneus, city of Mysia: given as a reward to the Chians by Pactyas XI.37(859B).

Atarrias, see Tarrias

Ate, goddess: Ate (Mischief), hurled from heaven by Zeus II.449(164C), became a bane to men V.273–275(397B). Agamemnon blamed Ate (Infatuation) for his seizure of Briseis IV.139(460D).

Ateas, Scythian king, 4th cent. B.C.: his letter to Philip III.25(174E–F). His remark to Philip's embassy III.25(174F). Said that the flautist Ismenias sounded worse than his horse neighing III.25–27(174F); IV.427(334C); XIV.77(1095E–F). Said that he was no better than his grooms when he was idle X.125(792C).

Ateius Capito, Roman jurist; died A.D.22: quoted (Huschke) Frag.12: IV.83(276D) and critical note 1, which gives the ms. reading Teius.

Atepomarus, king of Gaul: how he was tricked by Roman slave-women IV.301(313A–B).

Athamas, king of Orchomenos; husband of Ino: tried to kill his wife II.437(162C). His madness II.469(167C). Caused Ino to become jealous of a slave woman IV.29(267D). "The halls of Athamas" (Euripides) VII.227(556A).

Athena, the goddess: her role in the *Iliad* I.101(19D); 135(25E); 139(26D); IV.467(341D); 497(346B); V.319(405A); VIII.35(617B–C); IX.239(739C); XII.161(938B). Her role in the *Odyssey* I.161(30E); VII.405(580C); IX.109(716D–E); XIII.2.615(1057F); XV.381(frag.207), cf. IX.387(762E) and note *c*. Athena Ergane worshipped as patron of the arts II.85(99A–B); VIII.253(654F); X.179(802B). The temple of Athena Chalcioecus ("of the Brazen House") at Sparta III.247(208E); 307(218D); 359(227A–B); IV.273(308B); VI.437(509D). Her priestess among the Soli called *Hypekkaustria* ("She who Kindles the Fire") IV.179(292A).

Her shrine at Ilium with its Palladium IV.283(309F). Her statue at Sais in Egypt, where she was identified with Isis V.25(354C); cf. 79(363F), 147(376A) and XII.49(922A). Represented the hebdomad according to Pythagorean precept V.27(354F). Ritual at her temple at Sais in Egypt V.79(363F); cf. V.25(354C). Her statue in Parthenon stripped of its gold by Lachares V.165(379D). The serpent sacred to her V.165(379D), and Pheidias placed a serpent beside her statue V.177(381E). Ravens pecked off edge of her shield at time of Syracusan disaster V.277(397F). Athenians during Sicilian campaign told to consult Athena's priestess at Erythrae V.307(403B). Rebuked by the satyr for playing on the pipes VI.111(456B). Her quarrel with Poseidon at Athens VI.307(489B); IX.249(741A). Athena Polias ("of the City") worshipped at Athens VII.77(534B–C); X.179(802B); XV.297(frag.158). Zaleucus, the Locrian lawgiver, claimed her as his teacher VII.137(543A). Her shrine at Ilium tended for centuries by the Locrians VII.237(557D). Her temple at Thebes the meeting place for Epameinondas and his followers during their revolt against Spartans VII.507(598D). Shares temple (Erechtheum) at Athens with Poseidon IX.249(741B). Zeus made nine Muses but one Athena IX.269(743F); cf. 271(744B). Belief in her not to be shaken IX.349(756C). Goddess of wisdom IX.355(757B); cf. X.185(803D). Athena Itonia honoured in festival at Coroneia called Pamboeotia X.19(774F). Athenia Stratia worshipped as goddess of war X.177(801E). Temple of Athena Pronaea ("Before the Temple") at Delphi X.295(825B). Statue of Paeonian Athena in garden of Melanthius at Athens X.405(842E). One of her priestesses at Athens was the great-granddaughter of Charmides X.407(843B). Pactyas removed from her temple by the people of Chios XI.37(859B). Identified with the moon by the Stoics XII.49(922A); cf. 163(938B). Taught Apollo to play the auloi XIV.385(1136B). Plato content with songs to Ares and Athena XIV.389(1137A). The nomes of Athena XIV.431–433(1143B–C). Her temple at Ilium the scene of Cassandra's rape by Ajax XV.121(frag.36).

A crude image of her set up at Lindus by Danaus XV.297(frag.158). Plutarch does not appear to have used the epithet Pallas. Its only occurrence is at VII.77(534B), where Pallas is a variant for Polias. See, however, V.277(397F), where the translator has used "Pallas" in a passage about the Palladium.

The Roman goddess Minerva: temple of Minerva Auxiliaria in Latium IV.275(308C).

Athenaeus, brother of Eumenes II of Pergamum: remained on good terms with his brothers VI.259(480C).

Athenaeus, common Greek name V.413(421E).

Athenais, the Greek equivalent of Nemanus, one name for the queen of Byblus who sheltered Isis V.41(357B).

Athenians, see Athens

Athenodorus, of Chaeroneia: came to the aid of an undeserving brother VI.279–281(484A–B).

Athenodorus, physician: his work *Epidemics* cited IX.187(731A).

Athenodorus, Stoic philosopher from Tarsus and friend of Cato Minor, in whose house he died in 70 B.C.: visited by Cato X.33(777A). See also VIII.139(634E) and note *b*.

Athenodorus, Stoic philosopher from Tarsus and friend of Augustus: not allowed by Augustus to return home III.233(207C). Questioned by Timagenes VIII.139(634E) and note *b*.

Athenodorus, tragic actor: his victory over Thettalus lamented by Alexander IV.429(334E).

Athens, Athenian(s): wished whatever Themistocles wished I.7(1C); III.93(185D). Often unsuccessful when they asked Pericles or Demosthenes to speak I.29–31(6D). Its type of homosexual love to be emulated I.57(12A). Preserved by the quarrels and disorder of its public speakers, according to Melanthius I.103(20C). Raised an uproar in the theatre at a verse of Euripides I.175(33C). The extravagant actions of Alcibiades at Athens I.283(52E). The Athenian Tellus more blessed by fate than Croesus I.313–315(58E). A rich Athenian vilified by Himerius I.323(60D). Admonished by

Hypereides I.355(67B). Had statues of the tyrannicides Harmodius and Aristogeiton I.361(68A). Their relationships with the Peloponnesians of concern to Philip I.371(70C). Stirred up against Creon by Aristophanes I.379(71D). Their celebration of a holiday disheartened the Cynic Diogenes I.415(77E). The Cynic Diogenes used to live alternately in Athens and in Corinth I.417(78D). Menedemus' remark about those who came to school in Athens I.435(81F). Their attitude toward Miltiades' bravery I.449(84B–C).

Ruled by the Thirty Tyrants, including Theramenes II.125(105B). The Athenian Demosthenes calmly accepted the death of his son II.193(118D). Addressed by Pericles after the news of his two sons' deaths II.197(118F). The Athenian Callicles a character in Plato's *Gorgias* II.207(120E). Its theoric fund II.219(122D–E). Their attitude toward war and peace commented upon by Demades II.239(126D–E). Observed three sacred ploughings II.331(144A–B). Persuaded by Solon to accept his laws II.379(151F); 383(152D). Mnesiphilus the Athenian a friend of Solon II.393(154C). Athenians knew Solon's opinions on government II.395(154D). Solon long associated with Epimenides at Athens II.415(158B). The Athenian general Nicias superstitious II.479(169A). Timotheus' description of Artemis in a song in the theatre at Athens II.485(170A); cf. I.113(22A).

Congratulated ironically by Philip for finding ten generals each year III.41(177C). Their popular leaders, according to Philip, made him a better man as he tried to prove them wrong III.43(177E). Their prisoners. released by Philip, chided for still being dissatisfied III.43–45(177E–F). Philip rejected advice to treat them harshly III.45(178A). Those serving as mercenaries put in chains when captured by Alexander III.63(181A–B). Admitted a slave of Antigonus to citizenship III.73(182D). Their revolt against Demetrius put down III.77(183B–C). Under the command of Miltiades at Marathon III.89(185A); cf. VIII.101(628E). Made Themistocles famous, according to a man from Seriphus III.91(185C). Rebuked by Themistocles for mistreating its

leaders III.93(185E); VII.129(541D–E); X.229(812B). Invaded Boeotia under Myronides III.95(185F); IV.493(345D). Ostracized Aristeides III.95(186A). The best of the Greeks in Pericles' opinion III.97–99(186C); VIII.51–53(620C–D); X.237(813E). Exhorted by Pericles to remove Aegina, "that eye-sore of the Piraeus" III.99(186C); cf. X.183(803B). None ever wore black because of Pericles III.99(186D); VII.139–141(543C–D). Their opinion of Alcibiades manipulated by him III.99(186D). Alcibiades mocked Pericles, who was pondering how to render his account to the Athenians III.99(186E). Summoned Alcibiades from Sicily to stand trial III.101(186E–F). Involved in the Decelean war by Alcibiades III.101(186F). The Athenians and Iphicrates III.103–105(186F–187B). The Athenians and Timotheus III.105(187B–C). The Athenians and Chabrias III.105–107(187D). Incited against Philip by Hegesippus III.107(187E). Urged by Pytheas not to pass resolution deifying Alexander III.107(187E); X.189(804B). The Athenians and Phocion III.109–115(187F–189B). The Athenians and Peisistratus III.117–119(189B–D). Defeated by the Spartans at Corinth (394 B.C.) III.131(191A); 265–267(211F–212A). Called the Spartans unlearned III.137–139(192B); 301(217D); 387–389(231D). Their boast of often repelling the Spartans from the Cephisus answered by Antalcidas III.139(192C); 301(217D); X.223(810F). Rebuffed by Epameinondas for calling Orestes and Oedipus reproaches to Argos and Thebes III.145(193C–D). Allied with Alexander of Pherae III.145–147(193D–E). Ridiculed by Epameinondas III.147(193F). Spared by Sulla III.203(202E); cf. VI.413(505A–B). Received letter from Augustus III.235(207E). Received gold from the Persian king to use against Agesilaus III.261(211B). Many slain at Coroneia by the Spartans III.265(211F). Defeated by the Spartans at Coroneia III.265–267(212A). Its walls rebuilt with the money of Pharnabazus III.273(213B). Rebuked by the Spartan king Agesipolis for suggesting Megara as an arbiter III.285–287(215C). Chided by Ariston for praising those slain in bat-

tle by the Spartans III.305(218A–B). At war with Sparta and Archidamus III.309(218E). Caught Bias in an ambush III.313(219C). Never made a man better in the opinion of Eudamidas III.323(220F). Their conviction of a man for not working ridiculed by the Spartan Herondas III.325(221C). Outnumbered the Spartans at Arginusae III.333(222E–F). Defeated by Agis II and the Spartans III.357–359(226F). Defeated at Aegospotami III.373(229B). Rebuked by the Spartan Nicander for working in a haphazard fashion III.379(230B). Quarreled with the Delians over claim to the island III.381(230C–D). Hissed the Spartan Pausanias at Olympia III.381(230D). Pindar's praise of Athens III.397(232E); IV.519(350A); VII.205(552B); XI.87(867C); cf. XIV.87(1097D). Brave only in the picture of a battle, according to a Spartan III.397(232F). Occupied by the Spartans (404 B.C.) and deprived of Samos III.401–403(233D). The Athenian Alcibiades ridiculed at Sparta for bathing too lavishly III.411–413(235A). Chided for being impolite to an old man while applauding Spartan politeness III.415(235D–E). Its business activities commented upon by a Spartan III.419(236B–C); cf. III.325(221C). Captured by Lysander, who took great amounts of gold and silver III.447(239F). Story of the Athenian women carried away from Brauron by Etruscans III.497–501(247A–F); IV.201–203(296B–D).

Athenian generals and the "parable" of Themistocles IV.45(270C); 347–349(320E–F); cf. 493(345C) and note *a*. Priestess at Athens unwilling to curse Alcibiades IV.77(275D). Allowed no dogs on the Acropolis IV.163(290B). Allowed no ivy in the temple of Hera IV.167(291A). Why Bottiaean maidens sing "Let us go to Athens" IV.217(298F–299A). Not all those sent to the Minotaur were slain IV.217(299A); cf. XII.469(984A). Fought the Persians at Marathon IV.257–259(305B–C). Sent Agesilaus, brother of Themistocles, to spy on the Persians IV.259(305D–E). Defeated the Thracians by the self-sacrifice of their king Codrus IV.285(310A). At war with Eumolpus and the Eleusinians IV.301(313B); cf. IV.287(310D). Left by Hippolytus in his

attempt to escape Phaedra IV.305(314A–B). Their greatness but a sea breeze of Fortune IV.365(324B). Lent aid to Thebes after Chaeroneia IV.387(327C). Condemned Socrates on testimony of informers IV.395(328D). Chose the Thesmothetae and Archons by lot IV.461(340C). Its political reforms and Solon's cancellation of debts IV.477(343C–D); X.207(807D–E); 323(828F). Its Acropolis adorned with buildings by Pericles IV.477–479(343D); cf. IV.511(348D). *Were the Athenians More Famous in War or in Wisdom?* a work of Plutarch IV.493–527(345C–351B), cf. XV.27(*Lamp.Cat.*197). Their military exploits provide subject matter for their historians IV.493–495(345C–F). The mother and kindly nurse of the arts IV.495–497(345F–346B). Their part in the defeat of Epameinondas in a cavalry skirmish at Mantineia depicted in a painting of Euphranor IV.499–501(346D–E). Their battle at Syracuse described by Thucydides IV.501–503(347A–C). Possessed no famous epic or lyric poets IV.509(348B). Considered comedy undignified and vulgar IV.509(348B). Its tragedy flourished IV.509(348B–C). Its poetry pales beside its other accomplishments IV.509–521(348C–350B). Its orators far less significant than its generals IV.521–527(350B–351B).

Custom of the Athenian women at the Thesmophoria V.161(378E). The Athenian month Pyanepsion equals the Egyptian Athyr V.161(378E). The plague and Acron's prescription V.187(383D). The bronze E at Delphi called Athenian V.207(385F–386A). Home of Eustrophus, a speaker in *The E at Delphi* V.215(387D–E), and in *Table-Talk* VII.4: IX.33(702D). Home of the poet Serapion V.269(396D). Received omens at the time of the Syracusan disaster V.277(397F). Mentioned in various inscriptions at Delphi V.297(401C–D). Driven from Megara V.301(402A). The Spartans consulted Apollo about their war with the Athenians V.307(403B). Consulted Apollo about their war with Syracuse V.307(403B). Sent money by Timarchus to the tyrant Procles, who slew the messenger V.309(403C–E).

Called Zeus by the epithet Maimactes VI.125(458B–C).

Prevented by Phocion from revolting after the death of Alexander VI.133(459E–F). The story of the Athenian driver and his ass VI.139(461A). The voyage from Cilicia to Athens remembered with pleasure by the dying Antipater VI.195(469D); XV.381(frag.206); cf. IX.313–315(750B). Invented tale of the quarrel between Athena and Poseidon VI.307(489B); cf. IX.249–251(741A–B). Visited by envoys from Ptolemy Soter (or Antigonus) VI.407(504A) and note *a*. Visited by Anacharsis VI.411–413(505A). Almost destroyed by Sulla VI.413(505A–B); cf. III.203(202E). Set up bronze tongueless lion at the gate of the Acropolis to commemorate Leaena's part in conspiracy which killed Hipparchus VI.415–417(505E). First learned of the Syracusan disaster from a barber VI.435(509A). Its slaves compared with those at Rome VI.449(511E). Helped by Tissaphernes because of Alcibiades VI.457(513B). Visited by Aristippus, who wanted to learn from Socrates VI.479(516C). How they named the Sycophants VI.515–517(523B).

Not considered adequate for his needs by Demades VII.19(525C). Callias, the richest man at Athens VII.31(527B); cf. XV.305(frag.171) and note *b*. Planned to join Harpalus but were frightened off VII.59–61(531A). Their demand of a special gift to the city by Phocion rejected VII.69(533A); cf. III.109(188A); X.283(822E). Why the priestess of Athena Polias at Athens refused to give thirsty muleteers a drink VII.77(534B–C). Criticized the orator Lycurgus for buying off an informer VII.131(541F); X.401–403(842A–B). Praised by Demosthenes VII.133(542B). Visited by Python after his assassination of Cotys VII.137(542E–F); X.253(816E); XIV.305(1126C). Their casting out of the polluted dead VII.185(549A). Expelled Alcibiades VII.205(522B). At Athens, Pericles' family lay under a curse VII.211(553B). Honoured Cimon's descendants but not those of Lachares or Aristion VII.241(558C). The plague at Athens killed Pericles and struck Thucydides VII.245(558F). Changes little, like any city, in thirty years VII.247(559B–C). Destroyed Cassander's statue

VII.249(559D). Had garlanded the sacred ship for Delos on the day before Socrates' trial VII.339(572C). The role of certain Athenians in the Theban uprising against Sparta VII.363–365. Considered Archedamus pro-Boeotian VII.375(575D). Socrates accused before the Athenians by Meletus VII.403(580B–C). Visited by Theocritus and friends VII.407(580E–F). Their disaster at Syracuse foretold by Socrates VII.411(581D). Discussed the nature of Socrates' sign VII.413(581E). The Athenian Nicias decorated his shield with purple and gold VII.423(583E). Reached by Timarchus, who died there as prophesied VII.477(592E). The Athenian Archias sent a letter to the Theban Archias VII.499(596E). A letter from the Athenian Callistratus used as excuse to gain entrance to Leontiades VII.503(597D). Socrates called himself not an Athenian but a Cosmian VII.529(600F). Not all live in Collytus VII.531(601B). Its moon no better than the one at Corinth VII.533(601C). Used to receive largesse from Demetrius of Phalerum VII.535(601F). Aeschylus and Euripides still Athenians though one is buried in Sicily, the other in Macedonia VII.553(604F). Full of schools of philosophy VII.555(605A–B). Its best historians wrote in exile VII.557(605C). Banished Theseus VII.567(607A). The soul leaves heaven for earth, not Sardis for Athens VII.571(607E). Messenger with letter about the death of Plutarch's son missed Plutarch at Athens VII.581(608B).

Athens the scene of a dinner attended by Plutarch VIII.9(612E). The Athenian politician Archippus mocked by Melanthius for being a hunch-back VIII.131–133(633D). Scene of *Table-Talk* III.1: VIII.203(645D). Its festival called Pithoigia VIII.259(655E); cf. IX.209(735D–E) and XV.147(frag.54). Home of Moeragenes, a speaker in *Table-Talk* IV.6: VIII.361(671C). Scene of *Table-Talk* V.1: VIII.377(673C). Home of Polemon, a famous antiquarian VIII.387(675B) and note *h*.

Home of Eustrophus, speaker in *Table-Talk* VII.4: IX.33(702D); cf. V.215(387D–E). Pronounced a certain fig-tree sacred IX.37(703C). Criticized for lavishing so much

energy and money on dramatic contests IX.77(710F); cf. IV.513(348F). Discussion of the agenda for its assembly IX.91(714A). Met with Philip after Chaeroneia IX.99(715C). Its festival Thargelia, during which Plato was born IX.115(717D). Scene of *Table-Talk* VIII.3: IX.131(720C). Dedicated bronze palm-tree with golden fruit to Apollo after the Persian war IX.149(724B). Dedicated a gymnasium to Apollo IX.151(724C). Addressed by Polycharmus IX.159(726A–B). The plague as described by Thucydides IX.197–199(733B–D). Scene of all discussions in Book IX of *Table-Talk* IX.219(736C). Ammonius was *strategos* at Athens IX.219(736D); cf. IX.131(720C–D). Its gymnasium in Cynosarges and its special rules IX.319(750F). Their resources drained by Antigonus Gonatas IX.337(754B). Home of Aristogeiton, the tyrannicide IX.373(760C). Its three factions forced by Solon to compromise IX.393–395(763D–E); X.197(805D–E).

Persuaded by Pericles to engage in war X.85(784E). Groomed Chares as opponent of Timotheus and Iphicrates X.105(788D–E). Home of Phocion and Pericles X.109(789C). Their plans to invade Boeotia thwarted by Phocion X.123(791E); 265(819A). Home of Euphanes, a friend of Plutarch X.135(794B); cf. X.75. Served by Aristeides throughout his life X.147(797A). Quick to anger or pity X.165(799C–D). Refrained from reading the captured letters of Philip to Olympias X.167(799E). Would not have tolerated the contemptuous pride of Epameinondas X.167(799E–F). Blamed Alcibiades and Cimon for their dissolute private lives X.171(800D–E). Questioned two architects X.179(802A–B). Its government a democracy in name only under Pericles, according to Thucydides X.179(802C). Visited by Leo of Byzantium X.189(804B). Made subject to Cleon and Cleophon X.195(805D). Invaded by Sphodrias during time of peace X.207(807F). The power of its Areopagus curtailed by Ephialtes X.231(812D). Would some day kill Phocion, said Demades X.223(811A); cf. III.109(188A). Its ships Salaminia and Paralus X.225(811D). Its generals important officials

X.235(813D). Its exiles become "Pholegandrian or Sicinete, no more Athenian" (Solon) X.237(814A). Examples of their acts of statesmanship X.239(814B). Its democracy self-governing and undiluted X.309(826F). Offered a "Wooden Wall" by the god, said the Pythian priestess X.321(828D). An Athenian usurer X.333(831A). *The Lives of the Ten Attic Orators* X.345–449(832B–850E): Antiphon 345–355(832B–834B); Andocides 355–361(834B–835B); Lysias 361–369(835C–836D); Isocrates 371–387(836E–839D); Isaeus 387–389(839E–F); Aeschines 389–395(840A–841A); Lycurgus 395–413(841A–844A); 455–457(851F–852E); Demosthenes 413–437(844A–848D); 449–453(850F–851F); Hypereides 437–445(848D–850B); Deinarchus 447–449(850B–E).

Defended by Plutarch against the malice of Herodotus XI.3. An incident in their war with the Mytilenians XI.31(858A–B). Why they expelled the tyrant Peisistratus XI.31–33(858C); cf. 63(863B). Maligned by Herodotus as much as were the Spartans XI.33(858C). Ashamed to be Ionians, according to Herodotus XI.35(858F). Their noblest citizens, according to Herodotus, fathered children on barbarian women and from these the Milesians are descended XI.35(858F). The sons of Peisistratus expelled from Athens by the Spartans XI.39(859D); cf. 45(860C–D). Their ships sent to support the Ionians called by Herodotus "the beginning of disaster" XI.49(861A). Their successes in Ionia as reported by Charon of Lampsacus XI.51(861C–D). Deliberately involved with the Boeotians by Sparta, according to Herodotus XI.51(861D–E). Not helped at Marathon by the Spartans XI.53–55(861E–862B). Promised Artemis Agrotera special sacrifices for the Persians slain at Marathon XI.57(862B–C). Attack on Athens planned by Persians after Marathon with the help of the Alcmaeonids, according to Herodotus XI.57–63(862C–863B). Praised by Herodotus only in order to find fault with others XI.67–69(864A–B). Victors at Artemisium XI.87(867C); 91(867F–868A). Suffered heavy losses at Artemisium and planned to run away, according to Herodotus; Plutarch's reply XI.89–91(867D–868A). Their

quarrel with the Aeginetans did not prevent the latter from fighting on the Greek side XI.95(868E); cf. 121(873A). The role of the Athenian Themistocles belittled by Herodotus XI.101–103(869D–F). Their version of the Corinthian Adeimantus' role at Salamis belittled by Herodotus XI.113–115(871C–E). The Spartans feared that the Athenians would go over to the Persians, according to Herodotus XI.115(871E). Their treatment by Herodotus contradictory and uneven XI.117(872A–B). Fought only against Thebans at Plataea, according to Herodotus XI.119(872C). Almost came to blows with Spartans over setting up a trophy at Plataea XI.123(873A–B).

Once called the dead "Demetrians" XII.199(943B). Terrorized by the Thirty Tyrants XII.323(959D); cf. 571–573(998B). How a temple-robber at Athens was apprehended through a watch dog's persistence XII.381–383(969E). Their story of an aged mule during the building of the Parthenon XII.383(970A). Freed from tyranny by Harmodius and Aristogeiton XII.555(995D). Used to call Boeotians "beef-witted" XII.555(995E). Punished a man who flayed a live ram XII.559(996A).

"To Athens" ('Αθήναζε), form of the word discussed XIII.1.105(1009C). Citizenship refused by Zeno and Cleanthes XIII.2.421(1034A); cf. XV.189(frag.86). Cannot be reached from Megara by those whom Fate prevents XIII.2.591(1055F).

Under the tyranny of Lachares XIV.45(1090E); cf. VII.241(558C). Ought not to quarrel with the Muses XIV.75–77(1095E). Still celebrate the victory at Marathon XIV.103(1099E). Persuaded by Themistocles to evacuate Athens XIV.247(1116F). Socrates' conduct at Athens XIV.253(1117E). Made into a dedicated people by Ion "of old" XIV.301(1125D). Examples of Athenians who reverenced the law XIV.305(1126B–C). Should be free, according to Solon XIV.311(1127B–C). If Themistocles had been unknown at Athens, Greece would not have been saved XIV.331(1129B–C). Home of the musician Lamprocles

XIV.387(1136D). Home of the musician Damon
XIV.387(1136E). Home of Dracon, who taught Plato
XIV.389(1136F). Home of the poet Cinesias XIV.421(1141E). Celebrate the Lenaia in the month of Gamelion
XV.167(frag.71). Citizenship refused by Panaetius
XV.189(frag.86); cf. XIII.2.421(1034A). Established days on the calendar that were good, bad, and intermediate
XV.209(frag.101). Honour the seventh of the month because of Apollo XV.213(frag.103); cf. IV.183(292E–F), V.237–239(391F), IX.115(717D) and 235(738D). Festival called Theogamia XV.217(frag.105). Celebrate the victory of Chabrias at Naxos XV.267(frag.142); cf. IV.519(349F) and 525(350F). Keep the rites of Hera and Dionysus completely separate XV.287(frag.157,2). Still preserve a primitive statue of Athena Polias XV.297(frag.158). Was the richest man of all times at Athens better than Aristeides or Socrates? XV.305(frag.171); cf. VII.31(527B). Home of Epicurus XV.335(frag.179.8). Place of death of Ammonius, Plutarch's teacher XV.345(frag.184). Many of its festivals introduced by Orpheus XV.387(frag.212).

Athenian Colonization, a work of Ariston V.91(365E).

Athos, mountain on the peninsula of Acte in Thrace: Xerxes addressed a letter to it, threatening to cut it down VI.109(455D–E); cf. 201(470E). A sculptor proposed to carve a portrait of Alexander into it IV.433(335D), but Alexander refused the offer IV.435(335E).

Athryitus, a physician from Thasos: speaker in *Table-Talk* III.4–5: VIII.231–237(650F–652A).

Athyr, name of an Egyptian month, equivalent to the Attic Pyanepsion (October–November): the month for sowing seed V.161(378E). The month in which Osiris was locked in a chest by Typhon V.37(356D); 95(366D).

Athyri, an Egyptian name for Isis V.137(374B).

Atilius, C. Atilius Bulbus, cos. 235 B.C.: the doors of Janus' temple closed during his consulship IV.355(322B).

Atiso, river in Venetia; perhaps same as the Athesis: where Romans retreated from the Cimbri III.203(202D).

Atlantic Ocean: reached by Pompey in his conquest of Iberia IV.365(324A). The waters of the Aegean and Cretan seas mingle with those of the Atlantic, according to Chrysippus XIII.2.811(1078D). See also I.119(22E).
Atlantis, mythical land: its story told by Plato XIV.59(1093A); cf. XIII.1.211(1017C).
Atlas, the Titan who bore the heavens on his shoulders V.215(387D); XII.59(923B–C).
Atossa, wife of Darius I and mother of Xerxes: won the throne for Xerxes IV.459(340B); VI.305(488D–F).
Atreus, son of Pelops and Hippodameia: father of Agamemnon I.99(19B–C); 139(26C); 153(29A); 177(33E); II.115(103C); VI.179(466E); 203(471C). Refused to kill Chrysippus IV.303–305(313D–E). Served Thyestes' children to their father VI.263(481B).
Atrometus, father of Aeschines X.389(840A).
Atropus, one of the three Fates: holds the middle position of the three VII.315(568E). Presides over Unity, the link between life and motion VII.469(591B). Her name given to one of three divisions of the universe by Plato IX.277(745B–C) and note *c*. Is enthroned in the sun and initiates generation XII.221(945C) and note *b*. One name for Fate according to Chrysippus XIII.2.595–597(1056C).
Attaginus, a leading Theban friendly to Mardonius XI.73(864F); see critical note 1 for spelling Apaginus.
Attalus II, Philadelphus; king of Pergamum 159–138 B.C.: brother of Eumenes II, VI.259(480C), whose wife he married upon receiving false report of his brother's death, and assumed the throne III.83(184A–B); VI.311(489E–F). Died on his birthday IX.113(717C), or is this a reference to Attalus III? Under the control of Philopoemen, his courtier, in his last years X.125(792A). Could not have been persuaded to dismiss Euripides or other literary figures XIV.75(1095D).
Attalus III, Philometor Euergetes, king of Pergamum 138–133 B.C.: died on his birthday IX.113(717C), or is this a reference to Attalus II?
Atthidographers, see IX.149(724A).

Attic, Attica: Attic style I.229(42D); 423(79D); XIII.1.115(1010C); XV.347(frag.186). Attic ware I.229(42D). Attic sheep I.229(42D). Xerxes refused to eat Attic figs until he captured the land itself III.17(173C). Defended by Phocion against Macedonian invasion (322 B.C.) III.113(188E). An Attic orator called the Spartans unlearned III.387(231D). Attic impoliteness to an old man III.415(235D). Conversation of an Attic woman with one from Sparta III.457(240E). Invaded by Persians IV.257(305B); cf. XI.59(862E). Its silver mines exhausted V.477(434A). An Attic slave compared to one at Rome VI.449(511E). Lures the fairest fruits of Greece and Asia (Euripides) VII.553(604E). Attic stone VIII.39(618A). Attic history records deeds of Theseus on Delos IX.149(724A). Invaded by Sphodrias (c.375 B.C.) X.207(807F). Callias accused of Atticizing X.363(835E). Abandoned by Persians after Marathon XI.59(862E); cf. IV.257(305B). Its people called the Boeotians dull XII.555(995E). The Attic poet Cinesias criticized XIV.421(1141E). Received many of its sacred rites and festivals from Orpheus XV.387(frag.212). See also Athens.

Attis, beloved of Cybele: Attises are products of barbaric superstition IX.349(756C).

Auas, river of Thesprotia: the surrounding area occupied by the Aenianians IV.189(293F); critical note 2 gives the ms spelling Arauas.

Aufidius Modestus, friend of Plutarch: present in *Table-Talk* I.2: VIII.43(618F). Chides Quietus VIII.123(632A).

Augeas, king of Elis, whose stables Heracles cleaned as one of his labours: his son Phyleus received Heracles' oath IV.51(271C). His crime caused no punishment of Phyleus VII.267(562F) and note *c*.

Augurs, priests at Rome: why they keep uncovered lanterns IV.109–111(281A–B). Why they do not lose office even when convicted of a crime IV.147–149(287D–E).

August, Roman month: why Metellus prevented divination after August IV.65(273D–E). Why Ides of August are a holiday IV.149(287E–F).

Augustus, see Caesar
Aulia, a place not otherwise known VII.233(557B) and critical note 8.
Aulis, Boeotian port from which Greeks set sail for Troy: where Iphigenia was sacrificed IV.279(309B). Its pottery X.319(828A).
Aulis, tyrant of Phocis: expelled by Spartans XI.39(859D) and note *e*.
Auspices, former name of priests at Rome now called augurs IV.109(281A).
Autobulus, the father of Plutarch: speaker in *Table-Talk* I.2: VIII.25–29(615E–616B). I.3: VIII.45–49(619B–F). II.8: VIII.179–181(641F–642B). III.7: VIII.259–263(655E–656B). III.8: VIII.263–267(656C–657A). III.9: VIII.267–271(657B–E). Speaker in *The Cleverness of Animals* XII.319(959A); 321(959C); 325(960B); 327(960C); 335(961F); 337(962A); 343(963A); 349(964C); 355(965B); 357(965D).
Autobulus, son of Plutarch: his wedding the occasion for *Table-Talk* IV.3: VIII.331(666D). Speaker in *Table-Talk* VIII.2: IX.119–131(718B–720C). VIII.10: IX.203–211(734C–736B); see also IX.159–165(725F–727A), where the sons of Plutarch are among the speakers of *Table-Talk* VIII.6. Speaker in the *Dialogue on Love* IX.307(748E–749A).
Autolycus, the Areopagite: brought to trial by Lycurgus X.409–411(843D–E).
Autolycus, an Athenian athlete X.41(778C) and note *d*; see also critical note 3.
Autolycus, grandfather of Odysseus: a thief and unlike his noble grandson VII.211(553B); XII.531(992D).
Automatia, goddess of accidents and chance: her altar set up at Syracuse by Timoleon VII.137(542E); X.253(816E).
Autophradates, a Persian admiral: captured the courtesan Antigona IV.457(339E).
Auxiliaria, epithet of Minerva IV.275(308C).
Aventine, one of the hills of Rome: a temple of Diana there IV.11(264C).
Avidius Nigrinus, a friend of Plutarch: the essay *On Brotherly*

Love dedicated to him and his brother Avidius Quietus VI.247(478B) and note *b*.

Avidius Quietus, a friend of Plutarch: the essay *On Brotherly Love* dedicated to him and his brother Avidius Nigrinus VI.247(478B), note *b* and critical note 2. The dialogue *On the Delays of the Divine Vengeance* dedicated to him VII.181(548A) and critical note 3. Chided by Aufidius Modestus VIII.123(632A).

B

B: used in place of "ph" by the Macedonians and in place of "p" by the Delphians IV.183(292E). Replaced by "ph" in Aeolic dialect VIII.497(694A).

Babylon, Babylonian(s): winter residence of the Persian kings I.149(78D); VI.369(499D); VII.551(604C). Captured by Darius I by stratagem of Zopyrus III.15(173A). Its revolt put down by Xerxes III.17(173C). Alexander dared hope for Babylon IV.389(327D). Diogenes in the Stoic succession established there by Archedemus IV.395(328D); cf. VII.555(605B). Its empire established by Semiramis IV.439(336C). Captured by Alexander IV.453(339A); 481(344A–B). Greek trees planted there by Alexander, but the ivy refused to grow VIII.219(648C); 225(649E–F). Sing hymns to the palm tree IX.153(724E). See also IV.365(324B), where "Babylonian" has been suggested by Herwerden in place of "Carthaginian."

Bacchae, example of a tragedy IV.513(349A).

Bacchanalian revels at Rome IV.285(310C).

Bacchant(s), worshippers of Bacchus: called *Sabi* by many VIII.365(671F). Their dance IX.291(747C). See also Bacchic, Thyads.

Baccheia, sacrifice of Deliverance. See XIV.265(1119E).

Baccheus ("Deliverer"), epithet of Dionysus XIV.265(1119E).

Bacchiadae, a noble family at Corinth: accused by Melissus X.11(773A).

Bacchic: the term "Bacchic" applied to Artemis by the poet Timotheus I.113(22A); II.485(170A). A group of Thyads in a Bacchic frenzy protected by Phocian women III.511(249E). Women in Bacchic frenzy rush to tear ivy to pieces IV.169(291A). Alexander wanted to revive Bacchic revels in India IV.413(332B). Alexander combined Bacchic rites and weddings IV.415(332D). Alexander's power did not lead him to Bacchic revelling IV.447(337F). "Those trained in the Bacchic rites," i.e. comic poets (Aristophanes) IV.511(348E); cf. 515(349C). Burial of Apis resembles a Bacchic procession V.85(364E). Phrygians sing chants in manner of Bacchic worshippers V.161(378F). "Bacchic inspiration contains much prophecy" (Euripides) V.471(432E). Effect of Bacchic revels V.497(437E). Lenaea, one of conspirators against Hipparchus, joined in Bacchic revels VI.417(505E). Busybodies search out Bacchic revels with slanderous intention VI.483(417A). The Bacchic grotto VII.285(565E). Bacchic revelry seen by Thespesius on road to Underworld VII.285(565F). Empedocles' philosophy conceived in state of Bacchic exaltation VII.405(580C). A woman must remain virtuous in a "Bacchic riot" VII.587(609A). Bacchic celebrations and dancing VIII.69(623C); cf. IX.365(759A). Bacchic followers taught to wear ivy by Dionysus VIII.211(647A); cf. 225(649E). "Bacchic troops" VIII.255(655A). Bacchic rites performed by the Jews VIII.363–365(671E–672A). Cause of Bacchic madness IX.103(716B). Bacchic enthusiasm but one of several kinds of enthusiasm IX.363(758E–F). Bacchic revels have much in common with festivals of Cybele and Pan IX.363(758F). Bacchic inspiration to song and music IX.365(758F). Dancing in Bacchic orgies IX.365(759A); cf. VII.69(623E). See also VI.391(501F); X.119(791C); 145(796C); XIV.37(1089C).

Bacchis, a comic character in an unknown play VI.461(513F).

Bacchis, a courtesan of Miletus IX.333(753D).

bacchius, a metrical foot XIV.419(1141B).

Bacchon, a handsome youth of Thespiae: the story of his love

affair with Ismenodora IX.311–313(749C–F); 329(752E–F); 331(753A); 337–347(754C–756A).
Bacchus, see Dionysus
Bacchylides, lyric poet, 5th cent. B.C.: exiled from Ceos and wrote in the Peloponnese VII.557(605D). Composed Dorian maiden songs, processionals, and paeans XIV.389(1136F). Quotations and references (Snell) I.21(I.159–161 Maehler): I.193(36C). V.160: cf. II.175(115E). Frag.53a: cf. VIII.205(646A).
Bacchyllidas, a Theban: one of the conspirators against the Spartan garrison VII.417(582D).
Bacis, a legendary seer: compared with Sibyl III.477(243B); V.285(399A).
Bactria, Bactrian(s), town in Asia: left by Ariamenes, who contested Xerxes' right to kingdom III.15(173B). Learned through Alexander to worship Greek gods IV.395(328D). Conquered by Alexander IV.469(341F); 481(344A). Feed their dead to birds VI.371(499D). Quarreled over possession of king's ashes X.279(821D).
Baetis, river in Spain III.183(199C).
Bagoas, an Egyptian eunuch at court of Artaxerxes Ochus: placed Oarses and Darius on the throne IV.445(337E); 461(340B–C); cf. 385(326F–327A).
Bagoas, a eunuch and friend of Alexander I.349(65D).
Balearicus, Quintus Caecilius Metellus, oldest son of Macedonicus IV.333(318B).
Banon, an interpreter in Hannibal's army III.507(249A).
Barca, father of Hannibal III.505(248E).
Baria, a city in Spain III.165(196B); see note *a* for variants of the name.
Barsine, wife of Alexander VII.57(530C).
Basileia ("Kingship"), a work of Epicurus XIV.75(1095D).
Basilocles, a speaker in the dialogue *The Oracles at Delphi* V.259–261(394E–395A).
Bastarnians, an eastern German people IV.367(324C).

Bate, an Attic deme: home of Aristodemus X.397(841B). Home of Habron X.407(842F).
Batheia, see Baria
Bathycles, an Arcadian: left his beaker to the most helpful of the Seven Wise Men II.401(155E).
Bathyllic, a type of dance IX.81(711E).
Bathyllius, father of Daiphantus III.483(244B).
Bato(n), not otherwise known: used as example of a person in private station X.35(777B).
Baton, Athenian comic poet, 3rd cent. B.C.: his quarrel and reconciliation with Cleanthes I.297(55C).
Battus I, founder of Cyrene, c.630 B.C.: sent by an oracle to found Cyrene V.319(405B). His difficulty in finding the right place V.335–337(408A).
Battus II, "The Happy," son of Arcesilaus I and king of Cyrene c.583–560 B.C.: harassed by his son III.567(260D–E). Brother of Critola III.571(261D).
Battus III, "The Lame," son of Arcesilaus II and king of Cyrene c.550–530 B.C.: under regency of Laarchus III.569(260F). Proclaimed king after assassination of Laarchus III.571(261B). Loved by the citizens X.277(821C).
Bean-market, see Cyamitis
Bebon, an Egyptian name for Typhon V.121–123(371B–C); 147(376B).
Bebrycians, a people inhabiting Bithynia: became jealous of the Greek colonists III.539(255A–B).
Belestiche, a mistress of Ptolemy II: worshipped at Alexandria under name of Aphrodite Belestiche IX.335(753E).
Bellerophon, Greek hero: preferred virtue to Anteia's love I.169(32B). His adventures among the Lycian women III.501–505(248A–D). Did not open the letter which he carried to Iobates VI.497(519E). Controlled the horse Pegasus VII.53(529E).
Bepolitanus, a Galatian: saved from execution by his costly clothing III.559–561(259B–C).

Berecynthian land, in Phrygia VII.543(603A); X.41(778B).
Beronice, Macedonian for Pheronice IV.183(292E).
Beronice, wife of Deiotarus XIV.201(1109B).
Bessus, a Paeonian: revealed his guilt for the murder of his father VII.213–215(553D–F).
Bestia, the addressee of Plutarch's work *A Letter of Consolation addressed to Bestia*, now lost XV.23(*Lamp.Cat.* 157); see critical note 2 for the ms. spelling Phestia.
Bias, character in a comedy of Menander I.305(57A).
Bias, of Priene, c.550 B.C.; one of the Seven Wise Men: his precepts should be compared to the poetry which children read I.189(35F). Sent Amasis the tongue of an animal as being the best and worst part I.209(38B); II.351–353(146F); cf. VI.419(506C) and XV.193(frag.89), where same story is told of Pittacus. His identification of the fiercest animal I.327(61C). Speaker in *The Dinner of the Seven Wise Men* II.347; 351–353(146E–147A); 369–371(150B–C); 375–379(151A–152A); 395(154E); 399(155D); 401(155E); 429(160E). Sent on an embassy to Samos IV.201(296A–B). One of the original Five Wise Men V.205(385E). His silence at a drinking-bout taunted by a chatterer VI.405–407(503F). His retort to a scoundrel VII.185(548E). Once refused to arbitrate a quarrel between two of his friends VIII.29(616C). His statecraft (*politeia*) commended X.307(826D). See also VII.63(531E) and critical note 5, where Bias is variant for Bion.
Bias, Spartan general, 4th cent. B C.: his remark on being ambushed III.313(219C), but cf. note *a* and critical note 1.
Bilip, Macedonian form of Philip IV.183(292E).
Bioi ("Lives"), work of Aristoxenus XIV.61(1093C). Work of Chrysippus XIII.2.417(1033C); 429–431(1035A); 443(1036D); 491(1043A–B); 531(1047F).
Bion, Borysthenites, c.325–255 B.C.; Scythian philosopher who studied under Theophrastus; famous for his caustic remarks: on philosophy and other kinds of education I.35(7D). His re-

tort to lines of Theognis I.113–115(22A). On praise I.315(59A). On progress in virtue I.441(82E). On the superstitious man II.477(168E). On inverting arguments V.271(396E). His conversation with the aged Antigonus VII.63(531E). On men who heed flatterers VII.85(536A); cf. IX.51(705E). On divine vengeance VII.259–261(561C–D). On beautiful boys IX.435(770B). On cruelty to animals XII.355(965B). On law and government XIV.303(1126A); cf. XIV.277(1121F). On false belief XV.397(frag.216F). References and quotations (Kindstrand) T4: VII.63(531E). T28: XIV.303(1126A). F3: I.35(7D). F10: V.271(396E). F15: I.441(82E). F27: VII.259–261(561C–D). F30: II.475–477(168D–E). F50: I.315(59A). F51: VII.85(536A); cf. IX.51(705E). F52A: I.113–115(22A). F53: I.5(1B). F56: IX.435(770B). F76: XII.353–355(965A–B).

Bisaltia, daughter of the Massylian king: betrayed her father for love of an enemy IV.291–293(311C–D).

Bithynia, Bithynian(s), a country in Asia Minor: involved in a war with the Chalcedonians IV.237–239(302E–F). The Bithynian Nicomedes IV.439(336E). Ambitious like other peoples VI.199(470C).

Bithynus, a friend of Plutarch: work entitled *On Friendship* addressed to him XV.15(*Lamp.Cat.* 83).

Biton, an Argive; brother of Cleobis: more blest than Croesus, according to Solon I.315(58E). Story of the filial devotion of Biton and Cleobis II.145(108F); XV.247–249(frag.133).

Black Sea, see Euxine Sea

Blepsus, a Phocian; twin of Phobus: led a colony which settled among the Bebrycians III.537–541(255A–E).

Bocchoris, Greek name for Bekneranef, king of Egypt c.718–712 B.C.: son of Technactis (Tefnakhte) V.23(354B). His head encircled by an asp sent by Isis VII.53(529F).

Bocchus, king of Mauretania, 3rd cent. B.C.: surrendered his son-in-law Jugurtha to Sulla X.201(506D).

Boedromium, an Attic month (August–September): contains

several holidays commemorating Athenian victories IV.519(349E–F); cf. XI.53–55(861F–862A). Second day omitted in commemoration of Poseidon's quarrel with Athena VI.307(489B); IX.249–251(741A–B).

Boeotarch, "Governor of Boeotia": title often held by Epameinondas III.147(193E).

Boeotarchy, "Governorship of Boeotia": Epameinondas put on trial for prolonging his term of office in the Boeotarchy III.149(194A); VII.123(540D); X.259(817F). An office of prestige X.89(785C); 235(813D).

Boeotia, Boeotian(s): deputies to Delphi instructed by Pindar II.145–147(109A). Wedding customs II.301(138D); IV.53(271D). Invaded and defeated by Myronides and the Athenians III.95(185F); IV.493(345D). Under Epameinondas III.147–149(193E–194B); VI.185(467E); VII.123–125(540E); 381–383(576E). Invaded frequently by Agesilaus III.265(212A); 361(227D); cf. III.121(189F); 277(213F); 301(217E). Invaded by Lysander III.375(229C). Eleutherae in Boeotia gave Dionysus his name Eleuthereus IV.157(289A). Ceremony of public purification IV.165(290D). Who is the "near-dweller" among them? IV.181(292D). The Boeotian Habrote married to Nisus IV.195(295A). Boeotian Anthedon rich in wine IV.199(295E). Poemander exiled from Boeotia IV.221(299D–E). Who are the "Psoloeis" and "Oleiae" among them? IV.221–223(299E–300A). Two sons of Lycaon fled to Boeotia to avoid sharing in the abomination prepared for Zeus IV.223(300B). How did the Boeotian river Scamander get its name? IV.229(301A–B). Odysseus born in Boeotia IV.231(301D). At war with Pyraechmes, the Euboean king IV.269(307C). Iphigenia sacrificed at Aulis in Boeotia IV.279(309B). Festival of Sorrow V.161(378E). Boeotian month Damatrius V.161(378E). The youthful Heracles a "thorough Boeotian" V.215(387D); cf. IX.339(754D); XI.29(857F). How they became aware of Apollo's presence V.343(409B). Its oracles inactive in Plutarch's day V.361(411E–F). Plutarch and his brother Timon descendants

of the Boeotian Opheltas VII.239–241(558A). Plutarch well-read in Boeotian history VII.365 and note *b*. Hostile to discussion VII.375(575E); cf. XI.71(864D). The Athenian Archedamus considered unduly pro-Boeotian VII.375(575D). Customs of the women VII.507(598C). Boeotian gluttony VII.141(635A); cf. XII.555(995E). Ivy sacred to the Boeotian god (Dionysus) VIII.255(649E); cf. IV.169(291A) and VIII.211(647A). Boeotian saying, "Leave some for the Medes, too" IX.39–41(703F). Plutarch a Boeotian IX.229(738A). Received their alphabet from Cadmus IX.229–231(738A–B). Boeotian friends of Plutarch's father once present at Thespiae for sacrifice to Eros IX.309(749C). Should reverence Heracles IX.339(754D); cf. V.215(387D); XI.29(857F). Very susceptible to love IX.381(761D). Story of Boeotian Aristocleia X.5–7(771E–772C). Story of the Boeotian Scedasus X.11–17(773B–774D). Story of the Boeotian Phocus X.19–21(774E–775B). Invaded by Phocion X.265(819A). Brought into alliance with the Athenians by Demosthenes X.417(845A); 451(851B); by Democharas X.453(851E). The vindication of Plutarch's Boeotian ancestors his purpose in the essay *On the Malice of Herodotus* XI.2–3. Principal victims of Herodotus' malice XI.9(854F). Heracles both Boeotian and Argive XI.29(857F). Hostility with Athenians, according to the spite of Herodotus, caused by the Spartans XI.51(861E). One of Herodotus' sources was the Boeotian Aristophanes XI.71(864D); cf. XI.84 note *a*. Hostility with the Thessalians XI.85(866F). Borders on Doris XI.181(915C). The Boeotian Trophoniads inactive XII.213(944D) and note *e*. Visited by Agamemnon in search of Argynnus XII.521(990D). Once called beef-witted by Athenians because they stuffed themselves XII.555(995E); cf. VIII.141(635A). Boeotian hymns composed by Anthes XIV.357–359(1132A). Boeotian name established by Terpander XIV.361(1132D). Claimed the musician Clonas XIV.365(1133A). Used elm instead of holm-oak for plough-beams XV.159(frag.64). Boeotian month Bucatios

XV.167(frag.71). Provided pipes and revelry for Zeus' pretended marriage XV.293(frag.157,6). Submerged in a flood caused by Zeus XV.295(frag.157,7).

Boeotian History: work of Ctesiphon cited IV.275–277(308D–E). Work of Menyllus cited IV.279(309B).

Boethus, an Epicurean friend of Plutarch: speaker in the dialogue *The Oracles at Delphi* V.271–273(396E–F); 275(397B); 279(398A–B); 281(398C–D); 283(398E–F); 285(399A–B); 289(399E); 303(402C); 305(402E). Host for *Table-Talk* V.1: VIII.377(673C). Speaker in *Table-Talk* VIII.3: IX.131–137(720C–721D).

Boidion, a member of Epicurus' school XIV.89(1097E).

Bona Dea, Roman goddess: why myrtle not used in her rites IV.35(268D–E).

Borborus ("Slime"), a river near Pella in Macedonia: a dwelling in its flow preferred by Aristotle to the Academy, according to Theocritus of Chios VII.545(603C).

Bosporus Cimmerius, country bordering on the strait: tyrants in XIII.2.493(1043C); 533(1048B). Leucon its ruler XIII.2.681(1061D).

Bosporus Thracius, strait between Europe and Asia: scene of a naval battle between inhabitants of Chalcedon and Byzantium XV.141(frag.49).

Boton, nom de plume of the orator Theramenes X.371(837A).

Bottiaeans, inhabitants of city in Macedonia: a peculiar custom of the maidens IV.217(298F–299A).

Bou-, see also Bu-

Boulaea ("Counsel"), epithet of Hestia X.371(836F). Epithet of Themis X.179(802B).

Boulaeus ("Counsel"), epithet of Zeus X.111(789D); 177(801E); 269(819E).

Boulis, a town on the Phocian Gulf: where a whale came aground XII.451(981B), note *b*, and critical note 4: the mss give the name as Bouna(e).

Bovianum, a Samnite city with which Tuxium (q.v.) is perhaps to be identified.

Brachyllus, brother of the orator Lysias X.363(835D); 367(836B).
Branchidae, seat of an oracle of Apollo, near Miletus; also called Didyma: destroyed by Alexander VII.233–235(577B) and note *a* on p.235.
Brasidas, distinguished Spartan general in the Peloponnesian War; he fell at Amphipolis in 422 B.C.: his cowardice wrongly equated with that of Dolon by the Stoics I.405(76B). His parable of the mouse I.425(79E); III.123(190B); 313(219C); cf. III.247(208F), where similar remark is attributed to Agesilaus. Wounded when his shield "turned traitor" III.123(190B); 313(219C–D); cf. VII.181(548C). His mother's comment on news of his death III.123–125(190B–C); 313–315(219D–E); 455(240C–D). His last descendant Eurycles released from prison by Augustus III.237(207F). His letter to the Ephors III.313(219D). His daring likened to that of Alexander IV.475(343A). His dash to Methone won him renown in Greece IV.479(343D). His death recorded by Thucydides IV.503(347B). His shield captured at Sphacteria IV.517(349D). The house of the Acanthians and Brasidas at Delphi V.295(400F). An inscription set up at Delphi by the Athenians to Brasidas and the Acanthians V.297(401D).
Brauron, a town on east coast of Attica: Athenian women once carried off from here by Etruscans III.497–501(247A–F); IV.201–203(296B–D).
Brennus, king of the Gauls, 3rd cent. B.C.: invaded Greece and Asia Minor IV.279–281(309B–C).
Briareus, mythical monster with fifty heads and hundred arms: example of a monstrous creature II.47(93C); 61(95E); VI.201(407E). Set as guard over Cronus V.405(420A); XII.181–183(941A) and critical note 9 on p.180, note *a* on p.183.
Briseis, Achilles' captive concubine: taken by Agamemnon I.139–141(26E); VI.139(460D–E). Returned to Achilles I.173(33A).
Brison, see Crison
Britain, Britons: visited by Demetrius the grammarian

V.353(410A). Many small islands lie near with few or no inhabitants V.403(419E); cf. XII.181(941A). Live in the ocean XII.43–45(921D).

Brundisium, city in Italy: Caesar's point of departure in his pursuit of Pompey into Illyria III.227(291C); IV.339(319B).

Brutus, Decimus Junius Brutus Albinus; the slayer of Caesar; Plutarch wrote his *Life*, XV.9(*Lamp.Cat.* 20): Brutus and Cassius, "lean and pale" III.229(206F). His high spirit compared with that of Porcia III.479(243C). His remark on compliancy in youth VII.55(530A). Once suffered from an attack of bulimy VIII.499(694C).

Brutus, Decimus Junius Brutus Gallaicus, cos. 138 B.C.: why he alone made offerings to the dead in December IV.57–59(272C–E).

Brutus, L. Junius Brutus, first Roman consul, 509 B.C.: condemned his own sons to death IV.171(291C). Drove Tarquin into exile IV.275(308D).

Bubrostis ("Ravenous Appetite"), received sacrifice from the people of Smyrna VIII.497(694A–B).

Bubulcus, a Roman cognomen IV.73(275A).

Bucatios, name of a Boeotian month XV.167(frag.71).

Bucephalia, town in India, founded by Alexander IV.397(328F).

Bucephalus, Alexander's horse: his strength preserved in old age by Alexander X.131–133(793E–F). When equipped for battle would allow no one but Alexander to mount him XII.387(970D).

Bucolidae, a clan of Ithaca: descendants of Philoetius IV.193(294D).

Bucolus, son of Colonus: helped his brothers ambush and kill Eunostus IV.227(300D–F).

bulimy ("hunger"): a ritual for its expulsion VIII.495–497(693E–F). Its cause VIII.495–505(693E–695E).

Bulis, a Spartan youth: went with Sperchis to Xerxes as voluntary victims in expiation of a Spartan wrong III.417–419(235F–236B); X.249(815E).

Busiris, son of Poseidon and Arippe; legendary king of Egypt: slain by Heracles IV.313(315B–C); IV.469(342A). Acquitted

by Herodotus of the charge that he sacrificed strangers XI.23(857A).
Busiris, town in Egypt: quarrel of its inhabitants with those of Naucratis II.373(150F). Body of Osiris buried there according to Eudoxus V.53(359C). The inhabitants regard the ass as an unclean animal V.73–75(362F).
Butadae, an Attic deme: home of the orator Lycurgus X.397(841B); 455(851F); 457(852E).
Buto, a town in lower Egypt: Horus reared here V.45(357F); 93(366A); cf. 153(377D).
Buzygius, a ceremonial ploughing observed at Athens II.331(144B).
Byblus, a city of Phoenicia: Isis found here the body of Osiris V.39–43(357A–D).
Bysios, name of a Delphic month IV.181–183(292D–E).
Byzantium, Byzantine(s), the city on the Bosporus: home of Leo, a writer of rhetoric and history II.19(88F); VIII.131(633C); X.189(804A–B). Refused to receive the Athenian general Chares III.111(188B). Spared by the Bithynian king Zeipoetes IV.237–239(302F). Home of Zopyrus, a Greek historian IV.309(314F). Met with Lysimachus IV.447(338A–B). Rescued from Philip by Phocion IV.521(350B). Exclamation of a certain man of Byzantium when he caught his ill-favoured wife in adultery VII.19(525D). Aid to Byzantium by Athenians praised by Demosthenes VII.133(542B). A maiden of Byzantium murdered by Pausanias VII.223(555C). Besieged by Philip X.437(848E). Brought into alliance with Athens by Demosthenes X.451(851B). Have no hedgehogs XII.439(979A). Dolphin caught here set free by Coeranus XII.475(985A). War with Chalcedon XV.141(frag.49).

C

C: the letter c has a close relationship with the letter g IV.87–89(277D).
Cabiri, Phrygian deities VIII.129(632F).

Cabirichus, a Theban: slain by the Theban conspirators for his alliance to the Spartans VII.501–503(597A–C).
Cabye, wife of Locrus IV.193(294E).
Cacus, son of Hephaestus: described as emitting torrents of fire IX.389(762F).
Cadmeia, the citadel of Thebes: seized by the Spartans (386 B.C.) VII.377(575F); 379(576A); cf. X.207(807E). Scene of actions in *On the Sign of Socrates* VII.385(577A); 393(578C); 443(587A–B); 509(598E–F). At its foot were buried Polyneices and his followers, according to the Athenians XI.117(872A).
Cadmeian victory, similar to a Pyrrhic victory: defined I.47(10A). Its origin VI.301(488A).
Cadmeians, a name for the Thebans VIII.437(683F); XII.505(988A).
Cadmus, legendary founder of Thebes: and the Spartoi IV.507(348A). Advised by Apollo V.273(397B); XIII.1.343 (1030A). Grandfather of Dionysus cf. VII.567(607B). Inventor of Greek alphabet IX.229–231(738A); 235(738F). Came to Greece from "Sidon's city" (Euripides) X.377(837E).
Caecilia, Gaia, consort of one of Tarquin's sons: her statue at Rome IV.53(271E).
Caecilius, of Calacte, writer on rhetoric and literature, 1st cent. B.C.: believed that Antiphon was the teacher of Thucydides X.347(832E). Rejected 25 of Antiphon's speeches as spurious X.351(833C). Quoted a decree calling for trial of Antiphon X.351–353(833D–F). Declared that only 233 of Lysias' speeches are genuine X.367(836A). Declared that only 28 of Isocrates' speeches are genuine X.381(838D). Said that Aeschines was a student of Leodamas X.391(840B); cf. 395(840F).
Caecilius, C. Caecilius Metellus Caprarius, son of Macedonicus, cos. 113, Censor 102 B.C. IV.333(318B); cf. III.199(202A).
Caecilius, L. Caecilius Metellus, cos. 251, Pont. Max. 241 B.C.: see IV.259(305C–D); IV.279(309A), where this Metellus may be meant. See also IV.283(309F–310A) note *c* and critical note 4.

Caecilius, L. Caecilius Metellus, tribune 49 B.C.: resisted Caesar's removing money from treasury III.225–227(206C).
Caecilius, L. Caecilius Metellus Diadematus, son of Macedonicus, cos. 117 B.C. IV.333(318B); cf. III.199(202A).
Caecilius, M. Caecilius Metellus, son of Macedonicus, cos. 115 B.C. IV.333(318B); cf. III.199(202A).
Caecilius, Q. Caecilius Metellus Baliaricus, son of Macedonicus, cos. 123, Censor 120 B.C. IV.333(318B); cf. III.199(202A).
Caecilius, Q. Caecilius Metellus Macedonicus, cos. 143 B.C.: his reply to a centurion who said that a place could be captured with the loss of only ten men III.197–199(201F–202A). Refused to divulge his plans III.199(202A); VI.421(506D). Bitter foe of Scipio but honoured him at death III.199(202A); VI.289(485D). His funeral IV.333(318B). His even temperament VI.125(458C).
Caecilius, Q. Caecilius Metellus Nepos, cos. 57 B.C.: accused Cicero of causing many deaths III.217(204F–205A); VII.131(542A) Chided by Cicero for his mother's loose character and for his lack of eloquence III.217(205A).
Caecilius, Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius, cos. 80 B.C.: friend of Sulla III.203(202E); cf. X.201(806D). Why he prevented divination from birds after August IV.65(273D–E).
Caedicius, M., a Roman who heard the voice of Aius Locutius IV.339(319A).
Caeneus, one of the Lapiths; originally a girl named Caenis but changed to a man by Poseidon: the physical transformation not as significant as that of someone whose character is completely reversed I.405(75E). Pindar's description compared to that of the Stoics XIII.2.611–613(1057C–D).
Caepio, see Servilius
Caesar, the imperial title VI.279(484A); X.237(813E).
Caesar, Gaius Julius Caesar, Roman general, statesman, and writer; 100–44 B.C.: Plutarch wrote his *Life*, XV.11(*Lamp.Cat.* 22). Ordered Pompey's statues to be restored II.31(91A); III.221(205E). Pompey berated by Marcellinus for his enmity with Caesar III.213(204C–D). His rise to power foretold by

Cato III.213–215(204D). His enmity with Pompey and Cicero's dilemma III.219(205C). Father-in-law of Pompey III.221(205D). Lost a deserter to Pompey III.221(205D). A report that his friends were downcast III.221(205D). Punished his abductors III.223(205F–206A). His candidacy for Pontifex Maximus III.223(206A). Divorced his wife Pompeia III.223–225(206A–B). Envious of Alexander's achievements III.225(206B). Would prefer to be first man in small village than second at Rome III.225(206B). Advocated action over thought III.225(206B–C). "Let the die be cast" III.225(206C). His attempt to take money from treasury opposed by the tribune III.225–227(206C). His attempt to cross the Adriatic in a small boat III.227(206D); IV.339–341(319B–D). Defeated by Pompey at Dyrrachium III.227(206D). Criticized Pompey's tactics at battle of Pharsalia III.227(206E). "I came, saw, conquered" III.229(206E). Bemoaned Cato's suicide III.229(206E). Distrusted the lean and pale Brutus and Cassius III.229(206F). Said that sudden death was best III.229(206F). His money demanded from Antony by Octavian III.229–231(206F–207A). His enmity with Crassus IV.109(281A). Adoptive father of Augustus IV.341(319D). His enmity with Pompey and Cato's advice X.219(810C). Involved in the conspiracy of Catiline X.263(818D). His enmity with Cato XI.17(856B); XIII.2.665(1059D).

Caesar, Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus; Augustus, first Roman emperor; 63 B.C.–A.D. 14: Plutarch wrote his *Life*, which has been lost XV.11(*Lamp.Cat.* 26). Renounced his friendship with Timagenes I.361(68B). Demanded from Antony the return of Julius Caesar's money III.229–231(206F–207A). Rebuked Rhoemetalces III.231(207A). Spared Alexandria out of friendship for Areius III.231(207A–B); X.241(814D). Punished the procurator Eros for eating a champion fighting quail III.231–233(207B). Criticized Theodorus III.233(207B–C). Received a drinking-cup each year as a birthday present from Maecenas III.233(207C). Refused to allow the aged Athenodorus to return home III.233(207C–D). Considered it a greater task to rule than to win an empire

III.233(207D). His treatment of a young man linked in gossip with his daughter Julia III.235(207D–E). His prayers for his grandson III.235(207E); IV.341(319D–E). Designated Tiberius as his successor III.235(207E). His rebuke to young men who failed to listen to him III.235(207E); X.85(784D). Rebuked the Athenians in a letter from Aegina III.235(207F). Released the last descendant of Brasidas III.235–237(207F). Commended (ironically) Piso for his lavish building III.237(208A). His good fortune IV.341(319D). Cleopatra part of his good fortune IV.343(319F). His victory at Actium IV.355(322B). The golden "E" at Delphi is the E of Livia, Augustus' wife V.207(385F). His secret plan revealed by Fulvius VI.429(508A–B). Remark of his court jester Gabba IX.159(726A). Uprising among Thessalians occurred during his reign X.247(815D).

Caesar, Tiberius Julius Caesar Augustus, Roman emperor A.D. 14–37: Plutarch wrote his *Life*, which has been lost XV.11(*Lamp.Cat.* 27). Addressed in Senate by flatterer I.323(60C). Punished friends of Sejanus II.65(96C). Said that a man past sixty should not seek physician's help II.287(136E); X.135(794B). Appraised by Augustus III.235(207E). Ordered enquiry about Pan V.403(419D). Spent his last years on Capri VII.539–541(602E). Father of Drusus VIII.75(624C). Received prophecy of becoming emperor from a donkey XV.345(frag.182). The uncle of Germanicus XV.393(frag.215k).

Caesar, Gaius Julius Caesar Germanicus ("Caligula"), the Roman emperor Gaius A.D. 37–41:Plutarch wrote his *Life*, which has been lost XV.11(*Lamp.Cat.* 31). Attended by Cassius Chaerea II.489(170F). Executed the Stoic philosopher Julius Canus XV.385(frag.211).

Caesar, Nero Claudius Caesar; Roman emperor A.D. 54–68: Plutarch wrote his *Life*, which has been lost XV.11(*Lamp.Cat.* 30); cf. 79(frag.5). Led to the stage by flattery I.305(56E). Reproached by the flatterer Titus Petronius I.323(60E). Punished friends and family of Rubellius Plautus II.65(96C). Visited Delphi V.203(385B). Advised by Seneca

VI.145(461F–462A). Rescued from assassination plot by a condemned prisoner VI.415(505C–D). His soul appeared to Thespesius VII.297(567F). Had Thraseas executed after first praising him X.217–219(810A). In his reign occurred a revolt at Pergamum X.247(815D).

Caesar, Servius Sulpicius Galba, Roman emperor A.D. 68–69: Plutarch wrote his *Life* XV.11(*Lamp.Cat.* 32a).

Caesar, Marcus Salvius Otho, Roman emperor Jan.–April, A.D. 69: Plutarch wrote his *Life*, XV.11(*Lamp.Cat.* 32b).

Caesar, Aulus Vitellius, Roman emperor April–December, A.D. 69: Plutarch wrote his *Life*, which has been lost, XV.11(*Lamp.Cat.* 33).

Caesar, Titus Flavius Vespasianus, Roman emperor A.D. 69–79: persecuted Sabinus and Empona IX.435–441(770C–771C). Viewed a play in which a dog stole the show XII.405(973E–974A).

Caesar, Titus Flavius Vespasianus, the Roman emperor Titus, A.D. 79–81: his death caused by bathing II.223(123D). Caused the death of the boxer Regulus, whom he invited to an early morning bath II.227–229(124C–D).

Caesar, Titus Flavius Domitianus, Roman emperor A.D. 81–96: permitted a *flamen* to divorce his wife IV.83(276E). Put Rusticus to death out of envy VI.513(522D–E). His death cf. IX.439(771C) and note *c*. In his reign occurred the revolt of Rhodes X.247(815D); cf. X.157.

Caesar, Marcus Ulpius Traianus, Roman emperor A.D. 98–117: the collection of *Sayings of Kings and Commanders* addressed to him III.9(172B). Spent a winter on the Danube XII.253(949E).

Caesar, Gaius Julius Caesar, son of M. Agrippa and Julia; grandson of Augustus: sent to Armenia by Augustus III.235(207E); IV.341(319D–E).

Caesernius, son-in-law of L. Mestrius Florus, a friend of Plutarch: speaker in *Table-Talk* VII.4: IX.33–35(702D–E); VII.6: IX.55(706E); 59(707C).

Cairn of the Boar, battle of VII.185(548E), but see note *b* and critical note 2.

Calaureia, an island in the Saronic Gulf: its former name was Eirene IV.199(295E). Where Demosthenes fled for refuge X.427–429(846E–847A) and died X.451(851C).
Calbia, mother of Nicocrates of Cyrene: her harsh attitude toward her daughter-in-law Aretaphila III.543–547(256B–D). Burned alive by the people of Cyrene III.551(257D).
Calchas, seer with Greeks at Troy: accused Agamemnon I.153–155(29C).
Caligula, see Caesar
Callaeschrus, an Athenian: claimed Antiphon's daughter in marriage X.349(833A).
Callias, Athenian nobleman, notorious for his wealth and extravagance, c.450–370 B.C.: the scene of Xenophon's *Symposium* set at his home V.297(401C); VII.31(527B); VIII.13(613D); 107(629C); 455(686D); X.287(823D). His flatterers ridiculed in comedy X.43(778E). Archon at Athens in 411–410 B.C. X.363(835D–E).
Callias, buffoon, not otherwise known XIV.75(1095D).
Callias, son of Charias: asked the general Iphicrates who he was VI.11(440B); cf. II.87–89(99E); III.103–105(187B).
Callias, son of Habron: treasurer of military fund in 338–337 B.C. X.407(842F).
Callias, son of Phaenippus and father of Hipponicus: Herodotus' treatment of him attacked XI.61–63(863A–B).
Callias, Spartan: accompanied Persian who brought letter to Agesilaus III.277(213D).
Callias, Syracusan: provided Demosthenes with the speeches of Zethus of Amphipolis X.415(844C).
Callicles, an Athenian money-lender to whom Phocion owed money VII.69(533A); X.283(822E); cf. III.109(188A).
Callicles, character in Plato's *Gorgias* II.207(120E); 211(121D).
Callicrates, a craftsman: made a chariot covered with the wings of flies and carved verses of Homer on a sesame seed XIII.2.853(1083D).
Callicratidas, Spartan admiral; died in battle of Arginusae in 406 B.C.: refused a bribe III.331(222B–C); cf. Alexander's words at III.59(180B). His reaction to being slighted by the

younger Cyrus III.331–333(222C–E). His opinion of Ionians III.333(222E); cf. similar remark of Agesilaus III.129(190F); 275(213C). Rejected gifts of the younger Cyrus III.333(222E); cf. Agesilaus' reply to Persian king III.275–277(213D–E). Refused to retreat at Arginusae III.333(222E–F). His reaction to omens before battle of Arginusae III.333–335(222F). Not a persuasive speaker X.267(819C). Said that Conon was making an adulteress of the sea XIV.105(1100B).

Calligeneia, name of the third day of the Thesmophoria and probably an epithet of Demeter IV.213(298B).

Callimachus, Athenian archon, 349–348 B.C. X.421(845D).

Callimachus, Athenian polemarch at the battle of Marathon: died standing up at Marathon IV.257(305B–C); cf. 505(347D). Most responsible after Miltiades for decision to fight at Marathon VIII.101(628E).

Callimachus, poet of Cyrene, c.305–240 B.C.: quotations and references (Pfeiffer) *Epigrams* 42.5–6: VI.107(455B–C). Fragment 1.18: VII.541(602F). 1.20: I.293(54D). 2.5: VII.215(554A). 47: IV.313(315C). 59, 5–9: VIII.399(677A–B). 80–83: III.531–533(253F), cf. Pfeiffer's note, vol. I, p.87. 100, 1–4: XV.297(frag.158). 114, 8: XIV.383(1135F–1136A), cf. Pfeiffer's note, vol. 1, p.128. 191, 32: II.401(155E). 491: II.169(113F). 784: II.29(90D).

Callinicus ("Conqueror"), a cognomen assumed by ambitious officials IV.449(338C).

Callinicus, cognomen of Seleucus II, king of Syria 247–226 B.C. VI.431(508D).

Calliope, one of the Muses: to be found in company of kings, alluding to Hesiod IX.265(743D); 285(746D); X.177(801E). Guides steps of those who are serious IX.285(746C). Pleased with those who pollute speech for money X.37(777D); cf. IX.265–267(743D). Mother of Phrontis X.369(836C).

Callippides, tragic actor: his attempt to converse with Agesilaus repulsed III.271(212F). Famous at Athens IV.511(348E).

Callippus, an Athenian follower of Dion: plotted against Dion III.39(176F–177A); VII.57(530C). Murdered by the same dagger with which he had killed Dion VII.213(553D).

Callippus, an athlete: successfully defended by Hypereides on a charge of corruption X.445(850B).
Callirrhoe, daughter of Lycus: rescued Diomedes who was to be sacrificed by her father IV.291(311B).
Callirrhoe, daughter of Phocus: story of her suitors and the death of her father X.19–21(774E–775B).
Callisthenes, a freedman of Lucullus: driven away by Lucullus' brother on suspicion of applying drugs to his master X.125(792B).
Callisthenes, of Olynthus, nephew of Aristotle; an historian who accompanied Alexander into Asia: put to death by Alexander (324 B.C.) I.349(65D). Provoked Alexander VI.103(454D); 123(458B); VIII.71(623F–624A). Accused of seeking Alexander's favour in order to secure the rebuilding of Olynthus XIII.2.495(1043D). Reference (*FGrH* IIB, 124) F49: IV.183(292F). It is possible that the references to works by a Callisthenes in the *Parallel Stories* are by this man: *Metamorphoses* II: IV.267(306F). *Macedonica* III: IV.271(307D). *Thracica* III: IV.301(313B).
Callisthenes, young man of Haliartus: one of two suitors of Aristocleia X.5–7(771F–772C).
Callisto, granddaughter of the orator Lycurgus X.407(843A–B).
Callisto, one of the attendant spirits of Empedocles VI.221(474B).
Callisto, wife of the orator Lycurgus X.407(842E).
Callistomache, daughter-in-law of the orator Lycurgus X.407(843A–B).
Callistratus, an Athenian statesman, 4th cent. B.C.: his charges against the Thebans and Argives turned against the Athenians III.145(193C); X.223(810F). An alleged letter from him used as excuse by Theban conspirator to gain entrance to the home of the treasonous oligarch Leontiades VII.503(597D) and see note *a*. His eloquence attracted Demosthenes to oratory X.413(844B–C). Banished X.413(844C).
Callistratus, an official at Delphi: in office A.D. 83–84 V.351(410A). His hospitality while staying at the resort town of Aedepsus VIII.337–339(667C–D). *Table-Talk* IV.4–5 took

place at one of his banquets VIII.339(667D–E). Speaker in *Table-Talk* IV.5: VIII.351–357(669E–670E). Speaker in *Table-Talk* VII.5: IX.43–55(704C–706C) *passim*.
Callithyia, daughter of Peiras, who founded Hera's temple at Argos: appointed priestess by her father XV.297(frag.158).
Callixenus, an Athenian: one of the accusers of Socrates VI.373(499F).
Callondes (Calondes), the slayer of Archilochus: Corax was his nickname VII.255(560D–E) and note *a*, critical note 5.
Calpurnia, daughter of Marius: sacrificed by her father IV.287(310D).
Calpurnius, a Roman, not otherwise known: violated Florentia and later bought her IV.297(312C).
Calpurnius Crassus, a legate under Regulus in 256 B.C.: taken captive but rescued by his captor's daughter IV.291–293(311C–D).
Calvus, a Roman slain in the Civil Wars: his body guarded by his dog XII.379(969C).
Calypso, the nymph who detained Odysseus: in love with Odysseus I.141(27A). Clothed him in her own garment X.337(831D).
Cambyses, second king of Persia, died 522 B.C.: killed the Apis V.107(368F); cf. V.29(355C) and note *f*. Killed his own brother in fear of losing his kingdom VI.311–313(490A).
Camerinum, a town in Umbria: a thousand of its men made Roman citizens by Marius III.201(202C–D).
Camilli, a distinguished family at Rome IV.329(317D).
Camillus, see Furius
Camma, wife of the Galatian ruler Sinatus: the story of her love and death III.551–555(257E–258C); IX.423–425(768B–D).
Camon, father of the musician Phrynis VII.117(539C).
Campania, Campanian, region of Italy: scene of atrocities during Hannibal's invasion IV.293(311D–E).
Candaules, king of Lydia, 8th cent. B.C.: slain by Gyges IV.233(302A). Showed off his naked wife to a servant VIII.65(622F).
Cannae, battle of, in 216 B.C.: a Roman disaster III.159(195D).

Canopus, an Egyptian god identified with Serapis: given the title of pilot and from him the star is named V.55(359E).
Canopus, a town in Egypt: the oracle here considered by Heracleides Ponticus to be one of Pluto V.67(361E).
Cantabri, an Iberian people of northern Spain: revolted against Rome in A.D. 28 IV.355(322B).
Cantharion, an Arcadian: deserted to the Eleans but later returned by the Spartans IV.225(300C).
Canulia, daughter of Papirius Tolucer: her love and death IV.297–299(312D).
Canus, a flute player: said that his playing afforded him more pleasure than it did his audience X.93–95(786C).
Canus, Julius, a Stoic philosopher: executed by the Roman emperor Caligula XV.385–387(frag.211).
Caphene, a Carian maiden: how she saved Nymphaeus and his Melian colonists III.495–497(246D–247A).
Caphisias, brother of Epameinondas: one of the conspirators in the Theban revolt against the Spartans; a speaker in *On the Sign of Socrates* VII.362, 364–369; 373(575A); 377(575E–F); 381(576D); 395(578D); 423(583D); 435(585D); 439(586B); 445(587D); 485(594A).
Caphisias, flute player III.85(184C).
Caphisias, the son of Theon: speaker in *Table-Talk* VIII.4: IX.151–153(724D–F).
Caphisodorus, a Theban youth beloved of Epameinondas: fell with Epameinondas at Mantineia IX.381(761D).
Capitoline Games: why the cry "Sardians for sale" is made IV.87(277C–D).
Capitoline Hill (frequently translated "Capitol"), one of the seven hills of Rome: where the elder Scipio, attended by the people, sacrificed in memory of his victory over Hannibal III.167–169(196F–197A); VII.125(540F). Forbidden as dwelling place for the patricians IV.137(285F). Its guards aroused by geese during the Gallic wars IV.147(287C); cf. 367–373(324D–325D). Betrayed to the Sabines by Tarpeia IV.281(309C). Temple to Fortuna built here by Servius Tullius IV.359(322F); cf. IV.113(281E); 159(289B–C).

Capitolinus, epithet of Jupiter: his statue polished as one of the first duties of new censors IV.147(287C). His statue destroyed in the Civil War (83 B.C.) V.165(379D).
Capparus, a watchdog at temple of Asclepius at Athens: how it betrayed a thief XII.381–383(969E–970A).
Caprarius, see Caecilius
Capratine Nones, date of Romulus' apotheosis IV.345(320C).
Capri, the island: where the emperor Tiberius spent his last years VII.539–541(602E).
Carbo, see Papirius
Carcinus, Athenian tragic poet: successful with his *Aerope* IV.519(349E).
Cardaces, mercenary bandits XIV.75(1095D) and note *d*.
Caria, Carian(s), a country in Asia Minor: their queen Ada befriended Alexander III.57(180A); cf. II.241(127B) and XIV.101(1099C). The Carian Hidrieus instructed by Agesilaus to release his friend Nicias III.131(191B); cf. III.253(209F) and X.207(807F). Seemingly invaded by Agesilaus who thus outwitted Tissaphernes III.249(209A–B). Its governor received a letter from the Spartan king Hippocratidas III.329(222A). The story of Melian colonists who settled there III.495–497(246D–F). The story of its statue of Labrandean Zeus IV.233(301F–302A). Scene of Neileus' struggles IV.517(349E); cf. III.531–533(253F–254B) and VII.543(603B). Place of meeting between Plato and a group of Delians VII.397(579A–B); cf. VII.211(387E). "To test by a Carian" VIII.145(635E). "The carrion heap of Caria" XI.47(860E). "The remotest Carian," i.e. ignorant rustic XI.111(871B); cf. XII.515(989D). "Carian women" XII.507(988B) and note *f*.
Carian Zeus: received sacrifice from kinsmen of Isagoras XI.47(860E).
Carmenta, Roman goddess: the origin of her worship and her identification IV.91–93(278B–C). Her friends came late to the rites of Hercules IV.95(278E–F).
Carmina Popularia, see Anonymous § 4
Carneades, of Cyrene, 214/3–129/8, founder of the New Acad-

emy: said that the sons of wealthy men and of kings learn to ride horseback but learn nothing else well I.315(58F). Wrote nothing IV.391(328A). Caused Cleitomachus to adopt Greek ways IV.393(328C). Said that in important matters it is the unexpected that causes grief and dejection VI.223(474E); cf. 69(449E). Said that censers retain their fragrance long after being emptied VI.237–239(477B). Was accustomed to speak in a very loud voice VI.457(513C); cf. X.119(791A–B). Attacked by the writings of the Stoic Antipater VI.463(514D); cf. XIII.2.765(1072F). Born during the Carneian Festival IX.115(717D). Attacked by certain Stoics XIII.2.439(1036B); cf. VI.463(514D); XIII.2.765(1072F). Derided Epicurus XIV.35(1089C). Said that any creature derives an advantage when it attains the end for which it was created XV.359(frag.193).

Carneian Festival, Doric festival in honour of Apollo: story of Timotheus' competing in the festival at Sparta III.437(238C); cf. I.447(84A), III.319(220D) and XIV.441(1144F). Carneades born in Cyrene during festival IX.115(717D). Greeks celebrated festival rather than go to aid of Leonidas at Thermopylae XI.127(873E). Victory in musical competition at Spartan festival once won by Pericleitus XIV.367(1133D).

Carthage, Carthaginian(s), city in Africa: its annihilation deplored by Nasica II.13–15(88A). After its destruction the younger Scipio took no spoils II.75(97D); cf. III.189(200B). Offered children as sacrifice to Cronus, a practice stopped by Gelon II.493(171C); III.27(175A); VII.203(552A); cf. XII.191(942C). Pyrrhus left Sicily for Romans and Carthaginians to wrestle in III.85(184D). The elder Scipio's plan for its capture III.165(196C). Surrendered to Scipio III.165(196C–D). Forced to free Lucius Terentius before signing a treaty with Scipio III.165–167(196D–E). Its defeat by Scipio celebrated III.167–169(196F–197A). Destroyed by the younger Scipio III.185(199F). The scene of the younger Scipio's early campaigns and Cato's praise III.187(200A); X.193(805A). The younger Scipio's discussion with Polybius

about the final assault on the city III.187(200A–B). How it was "plundered" by a young knight before Scipio succeeded III.191(200D–E). Their treaty with the Celts III.493–495(246C–D). An incident in their war with the Romans IV.265(306D–E). Their alliance with the Romans and Vesta's anger IV.279(309A–B). Often exalted by Fortune IV.331(318A). After its first defeat, the doors of Janus' temple were closed for the first time in 480 years IV.355(322B). Lost Africa by one defeat IV.365(323F). Its force in Italy under Hannibal eventually exhausted IV.367(324B). The Carthaginian Hasdrubal, under influence of Carneades, adopted Greek ways and assumed the name Cleitomachus IV.393(328C–D). Its defeat in Second Punic War had been prophesied V.287(399C–D). Would have ravaged Sicily but for Dionysius VII.207(552E). The Carthaginian Hannibal rebuked the reluctance of Antiochus to fight VII.561–563(606C). An omen during their war with the Corinthians VIII.395(676D). Hannibal conquered by Scipio X.35(777B). Defeated by Masinissa X.123(791F–792A). Their character X.165–167(799D–E). The women sacrificed their hair for the war effort X.321(828C). Captured the Roman consul Regulus XI.23(857A). Especially venerated Cronus XII.191(942C); cf. II.493(171C); III.27(175A); VII.203(552A). See IX.165(727B), where Plutarch's friend Sulla (q.v.), who appears frequently as a speaker in dialogues, is described as a Carthaginian. See also III.163(196B) and note *e*, where New Carthage in Spain seems to be meant.

Carvilius, Spurius Maximus Ruga; cos. 234 and 228 B.C.: the first Roman to divorce his wife IV.27(267B–C); 95(278E).

Carvilius, Spurius, freedman of Ruga (above): introduced the letter "g" to the Roman alphabet IV.89(277D). Opened the first school at Rome IV.95(278E).

Carystus, a town in Euboea: home of Charicles X.415(844C). See also V.477–479(434A), where translator has substituted "Euboea" for the ms. reading "Carystus" in a discussion of asbestos.

Casander, see Cassander
Caspian Sea: near its shores Pompey defeated the Albanians IV.365(324A). Reached by Alexander IV.435(335E). Its mouth on the same parallel as that of the Maeotis XII.183(941B); cf. 209(944B–C).
Cas(s)ander, son of Antipater; c.350–297 B.C.: angered Alexander by his attentions to a boy III.61(180F). Helped by his brother Perilaus VI.291(486A). Bribed Polyperchon to murder Alexander's son Heracles VII.57(530C–D). Restored Thebes in 316 B.C. VII.207(552F); cf. X.239(814B). His statue destroyed by the Athenians VII.249(559D–E). One of his friends derided by Theophrastus VIII.131(633B). Befriended Deinarchus X.447(850C–D).
Cassandra, daughter of Priam: slain by Clytemnestra I.135(25F); IV.311(315A). Her prophetic power useless X.277(821B–C). Raped by Ajax XI.23(856F).
Cassiopaea, a town in Epirus: the account of a ritual IV.207–209(297B–C).
Cassius, C. Longinus, one of the assassins of Julius Caesar: feared by Caesar III.229(206F). Once received an anonymous report that his son was dead IX.225–227(737B–C), but see note *f* on p.225.
Cassius Brutus, a Roman youth, otherwise unknown: detected in plot to betray Rome to the enemy and slain by his father IV.275(308B–C).
Cassius Chaerea, a Roman, an attendant of Caligula and leader in conspiracy against the emperor II.489(170F).
Cassius Severus, Roman orator; 50 B.C.–A.D. 33: his derisive comment on the speech of a flatterer I.323(60D).
Cassius Signifer, father of Cassius Brutus: put his treasonous son to death IV.275(308B–C).
Castor, brother of Polydeuces: called the "Associate-founder" at Argos and believed buried there IV.205(296E–F). Excelled in running VI.293(486B). The so-called "Air of Castor" played by the Spartans as they advanced in battle XIV.411–413(1140C); cf. III.259(210F–211A). See also Dioscuri.

Castor, of Rhodes, Greek historian of 1st cent. B.C.: references and quotations (*FGrH* IIB, 250) F15: IV.23(266E). F16: IV.115(282A); cf. XII.197(942F). F17: V.77(363C).
Castus Popillius, see Popillius
Cataebates ("Heaven-descended"), a title of Alexander the Great IV.447(338A).
Cathegus, an Etruscan noble: carried off the king's daughter IV.315(315E–F).
Catiline, see Sergius
Catos, famous family at Rome III.215(204E). See Porcius.
Catuli, famous family at Rome III.215(204E). See also Lutatius.
Caucasus, the mountain chain: reached by Pompey in his conquest of Asia IV.365(324A). The people of the area learned to revere the Greek gods because of Alexander IV.395(328D). A city founded here by Alexander IV.397(328F) and note *a*. Description of Gymnosophists who lived "beyond the Caucasus" IV.413–415(332B). Shows the imprint of Alexander IV.435(335E).
Caudine Forks, battle of: the actions of Postumius Albinus described IV.263(306B).
"Causes" (*Aetia*), a work of Callimachus IV.313(315D).
Cebes, friend and follower of Socrates: sanctioned affection between men I.55(11E). Visited by Theocritus, a Theban seer VII.407(580E). Consulted by Timarchus, who entered the crypt of Trophonius VII.461(590A).
Cecrops, earth-born, first king of Attica: why he was called twyformed VII.203(551F).
Celaenae, a town in Phrygia: scene of the self-sacrifice of Midas' son IV.265–267(306E–F).
Celeus, legendary king of Eleusis: the first to establish a *prytaneum* VIII.337–339(667D).
Celtiberians, a people living in central Spain: offered to aid the Romans for a price III.183(199C). At war with the Romans IV.189–191(200D). Their method of making steel from iron VI.445(510F).
Censorinus, see Aemilius

Centaurs, mythical creatures: non-existent X.333(830D). Resulted from mating of humans with animals XII.523(991A). See also Cheiron.
Ceos, an island in the Aegean Sea: story of virtuous Cean maidens and young men III.509–511(249D–E). Home of the sophist Prodicus X.371(836F).
Cephallenia, Cephallenians, an island in the Ionian Sea: its territory closed to Odysseus IV.191–193(294C–D). Ruled by Odysseus XII.499(986E).
Cephalus, an Athenian: ridiculed by the comic poet Plato X.173(801B).
Cephalus, father of Lysias: a Syracusan who was persuaded by Pericles to move to Athens X.361(835C). After his death, Lysias went with colonists to Thurii X.361–363(835D). The sentiments of his speech in Plato's *Republic* attacked by Chrysippus XIII.2.467–469(1040B).
Cephalus, great-grandfather of Lysias X.361(835C).
Cephisocrates, a friend of Lacydes, otherwise unknown: acquitted at a trial by the ruse of Lacydes I.339(63E–F).
Cephisodorus, led a fleet to the Hellespont X.449(851A).
Cephisodorus, son of Diogeiton; a Theban: one of the conspirators against the Spartan garrison VII.493(595E); 497(596D). Slain in the attempt to kill Leontiades VII.503–505(597E–F).
Cephisodotus, son of Praxiteles: with his brother made a wooden statue of the orator Lycurgus and his sons X.411(843F).
Cephisophon, an orator, otherwise unknown: expelled from Sparta for his lengthy speeches III.443(239C); cf. III.245(208C); 343(224C).
Cephisus, father of Elieus IV.227(300D).
Cephis(s)us, river in Attica: Spartans frequently driven from its banks (i.e. from Athens) III.139(192C); 301(217D); X.223(810F). Longing for it makes the rest of the world unattractive VII.533(601D).
Cephissus, river in Boeotia: on its banks was the home of Plutarch's friend Soclarus VIII.169(640B).

Cepion, a disciple of Terpander: invented the Cepion nome XIV.361(1132D) and note *e*. In his day the cithara given its form XIV.367(1133C).

Cerameicus, a district of Athens: ran with blood when Sulla razed the city VI.413(505B). Its statues solicited by the Cynic Diogenes VII.65(531F). A statue of the orator Lycurgus set up here X.409(843C); cf. X.457(852D). Public burials here granted to family of Lycurgus X.455(852A).

Ceraunian Mountains, in Epirus: the northern limit of Greece VII.529(601A).

Ceraunus, see Ptolemy

Ceraunus ("Thunderer"), son of Clearchus: named in pride by his father IV.449(338B).

Cerberus, watch-dog of the Underworld: gave Heracles trouble IV.137(285F). Its statue with that of Pluto (Serapis) V.69(362A). To face him offers more hope to mortals than no existence at all after death XIV.137(1105A); cf. 147(1106E).

Cercaphus, brother of Ochimus: took his brother's bride-to-be IV.209(297C–D).

Cercidas, poet of Megalopolis, c.290–220 B.C.: reference (Powell) Frag.17.8: X.339(832A).

Cercopes, gnome-like creatures: gave pleasure to Heracles I.321–323(60C).

Chabrias, Athenian general, early 4th cent. B.C.: his victory at Naxos celebrated by the Athenians IV.519(349F); cf. 525(350F). Had great influence on Phocion X.117(791A); 197(805F). A product of the Academy XIV.305(1126C). See also VI.10(440B) and critical note 5, where Chabrias is a variant for Charias.

Chaerea, see Cassius

Chaeredemus, a brother of Epicurus: honoured by Epicurus in his writings XIV.329(1129A).

Chaeremon, Athenian tragic poet, early 4th cent. B.C.: references and quotations (Snell=Nauck) Frag.2: II.75(97C). 16: V.325(406B); cf. V.497(437D–E).

Chaeremonianus (or Chaeremon), of Trallis: speaker in *Table-*

Talk II.7; VIII.175(641B–C), note *b*, and critical note 1.
Chaerephanes, a Greek painter; otherwise unknown (unless the name is a mistake for Nicophanes): painted pornographic pictures I.93(18B).
Chaerephon, a follower of Socrates: his report of the oracle on Socrates' wisdom derided by Colotes XIV.245–247(1116E–F).
Chaeron, son of Apollo: founder of Chaeroneia VI.473(515C). See also VII.589(609D), critical note 5.
Chaeron, see Charon
Chaerondas, Athenian archon 338–337 B.C. X.375(837E).
Chaerone(i)a, a town in Boeotia; birthplace of Plutarch: scene of battle in which Philip defeated the Greeks (338 B.C.) III.43–45(177E); 309(218E); 447(240A); 561(259D); 565(260C); IV.387(327C); IX.99(715C); X.187(803D); 377(837E); 379(838B); 393(840C); 423(845F); 435(848C); 439(848F); 451(851A). Plutarch's home IV.29(267D); 335(318D); VIII.331(666D); 433(683B); IX.73(710B); cf. VI.473(515C). The story of the Delian embassy at Chaeroneia V.365(412C–D). Home of Timarchus VII.459(589F).
Chalcedon, a city in Bithynia: a custom of its women IV.237–239(302E–303A). At war with Byzantium XV.141(frag.49) and note *b*.
Chalcidians, of Chalcidice in Thrace: settled by Chalcidians from Euboea IV.211–213(298A–B). Cleomachus' lover was an ally sent by the Thracian Chalcidians IX.377(761A).
Chalcidians, of Euboea, see Chalcis
Chalcioecus ("Of the Brazen House"), epithet of Athena at Sparta, where there was a famous temple: at the altar Agesilaus killed a louse III.247(208E). How a dispute was settled in the precinct by Archidemus III.307(218D). How the goddess was given the added epithet "Optilletis" by Lucurgus III.359(227A–B). The Spartan general Pausanias slain in temple IV.273–275(308B); cf. VII.223(555C), 257(560F) and XV.243(frag.126). How a robber of the temple was caught VI.437–439(509D–E).
Chalciope, the mother of Thessalus: married to Heracles

IV.247(304E).
Chalcis, Chalcidian(s), a city in Euboea: scene of contest between Homer and Hesiod II.391(153F–154A); VIII.387(675A); cf. XV.185–187(frag.84). Flamininus entertained here III.171(197C–D). The story of their "Children's Tomb" IV.203–205(296D–E). Settled in Thrace IV.211–213(298A–B). The story of their "Young Men's Club" IV.215(298D). Poemander purified here IV.221(299E). The story of Cleomachus and his honour among the Chalcidians IX.375–379(760E–761B). Thebes freed from their rule by Amphictyon X.17(774C). Home of Isaeus X.413(844B). Where the Athenian orator Deinarchus lived in exile X.447(850D). Their quarrel with the Eretrians XI.95(868E). The waters of its fountain called Arethusa are light but bad XV.181(frag.81).
Chalcodon, king of Euboean Chalcis: slain by Amphictyon X.17(774C).
Chaldean(s), astrologers: on the seven planets V.117(370C) and note *a*. On the seven vowels and planets V.207(386A). On spring and autumn XIII.1.329(1028E–F).
Chalybon, a city in Syria: famous for its wine IV.469–471(342A).
Chaos, one of primaeval creations: one of the four original creations in Hesiod V.137(374C). The first creation in Hesiod VIII.409(678F); XII.291(955E). Part of the inner earth XII.271(953A). One name for water XII.291(955E).
Chares, Athenian general, 4th cent. B.C.: derided by Timotheus III.105(187C); X.105(788D–E). Not trusted by the people of Byzantium III.111(188B); cf. X.449(851A). Contrasted with Demosthenes VI.293(486C). A friend of Hypereides X.437(848E). Sent with Phocion to Byzantium X.449(851A); cf. III.111(188B).
Chares, of Mytilene; Alexander's chamberlain; wrote a history of Alexander's exploits: reference (*FGrH* IIB, 125) F6: IV465(341B).
Charias, Athenian general, 4th cent. B.C.: father of Callias VI.11(440B); cf. critical note 5.

Charicleides, Athenian archon 363–362 B.C. X.421(845E), where the name is incorrectly translated "Charicles."
Charicles, an Opuntian: quarreled with his brother over their inheritance VI.279(483E).
Charicles, of Carystus: provided Demosthenes with the speeches of Alcidamas X.415(844C).
Charicles, son-in-law of the Athenian statesman Phocion: involved in scandal with Harpalus X.209(808A).
Charicrates, a Corinthian general: defeated the Eretrians IV.185(293A).
Charidotes ("Giver of Delight"): epithet of Dionysus II.417(158E); cf. VIII.13(613D). Epithet of Hermes IV.241–243(303D). Epithet of Zeus XIII.2.535(1048C).
Charilla, a festival at Delphi named after a Delphian maiden IV.185–189(293B–F).
Charillus, a flute player, otherwise unknown: his encounter with pigs during a visit to Athens VII.407(580E–F).
Charillus, an early Spartan king: criticized as too mild and gentle I.299(55E); III.305(218B); VII.101(537D). Said that people of few words needed few laws III.121(189F); 393(232B–C). Refused to kill a Helot in anger III.121(189F); 395(232C). Called hair the least expensive ornament III.121(189F); 395(232D); cf. III.379(230B). Explained the use of veils by Spartan women III.393(232C). Defined the best form of government III.395(232C). Explained why Spartan statues held weapons III.395(232D). Proclaimed king by Lycurgus IV.445(337D).
Charinus, an associate of Pericles: used by Pericles to pass decree against the Megarians X.231(812D).
Charites, see Graces
Charm(s), see Graces
Charmides, pupil of Protagoras and Socrates; uncle of Plato: character in Plato's *Charmides*, which is named for him VI.451(512B). Character in Xenophon's *Symposium* VIII.13(613D).
Charon, of Lampsacus, historian; 5th cent. B.C.: quotations and

references (*FGrH* IIIA, 262) F7: III.537–541(255A–E). F9: XI.37(859B). F10: XI.51(861C–D). F12: XI.220(*Nat.Phen.* 36) note *b*.
Charon (or Chaeron), a son of Plutarch: his death VII.589(609D) and critical note 5.
Charon, Thasian carpenter: see VI.199(470C) and note *b*.
Charon, Theban involved in the uprising against the Spartan garrison: the "Conqueror of Lysanoridas" III.403(233E). His role in *On the Sign of Socrates* VII.363, 368–369; 381(576C–D); 439(586B–D); 443(586F–587B); 449(588B); 489–501(594E–597A) *passim*.
Charondas, a legislator of Thurii: see VI.494(519B).
Charybdis, the whirlpool: Odysseus' encounter VI.231(476B); VII.153(545C); XV.325(frag.178).
Cheiromacha, a political party at Miletus IV.213–215(298C–D).
Cheiron, the centaur: associated with sophists V.215(387D). Received sacrifice of firstfruits from the Magnetes VIII.211(647A). Reared Achilles VIII.297(660E); 403(677F); cf. XIV.445(1145E); 447(1146A). Socrates compared with Ch. as teacher of a physician IX.115(717D–E) and note *b*; cf. XIV.447(1146A). Taught Achilles music XIV.445(1145E) and justice and medicine as well XIV.447(1146A). See also Centaurs.
Chemia, an Egyptian name for Egypt V.83(364C).
Chemmis, a city in Egypt; in Greek called Panopolis: Pans and Satyrs live in the surrounding region V.37(356D); see critical note 8 for the ms. spelling Chennis.
Chersias, a poet of Orchomenus: speaker in the *Dinner of the Seven Wise Men* II.407–411(156E–157C); 445–449(163F–164D).
Chersonese, peninsula in Crete: settled by Pelasgian colonists III.499–501(247D–F); cf. IV.201–203(296B–D).
Chersonese, peninsula in Thrace: Athenian victories there IV.517(349D); cf. VII.133(542B). Under the tyranny of Miltiades VII.203(552B).
Chi, letter of the alphabet: an aspirated kappa IX.233(738C).
Chian(s), see Chios

Chilon, of Sparta: one of the Seven Wise Men (c.500 B.C.) I.189(35F); IV.129(284C); V.205(385E). Said that a man without enemies is also without friends II.5(86C); 63(96A); XV.309(frag.174). Speaker in the *Dinner of the Seven Wise Men* II.347; 357(148A); 369(150B); 377–381(151D–152B); 383(152E); 395–397(154F); 401–403(155D–156A); 407(156F); 443(163D).

Chimaera, mythical monster: rational explanations of stories about it III.501–505(247F–248D).

Chimarrhus, a pirate, probably fictional III.501(247F).

Chiomara, the wife of Ortiagon: deserves to be remembered III.555(258D). The story of her abduction and ransom III.557–559(258D–F).

Chios, Chian(s), a large island off the coast of Asia Minor: home of Apelles, a friend of Arcesilaus I.337(63D). Home of Ion, the tragic poet I.425(79E). Advice of the Chian Demus (Onomademus X.233) in a party strife II.35(91F); X.233(813A). Received permission "to be filthy" at Sparta III.399(232F–233A). Complained to the Spartans of Paedaretus' conduct III.463(241D–E). The story of the Chian women III.485–489(244E–245C). Home of the Stoic philosopher Ariston VI.21(440E); X.29(776C). A Chian wine merchant who did not drink his best wine VI.193(469B). Some not content with their reputation or power VI.199(470C). The high cost of Chian wine VI.201(470F). Home of Theocritus, the historian VII.545(603E); VIII.131(633C). Gave the name Mneiai ("Memories") to the Muses IX.267(743D) and note *b*, critical note 2. Home of Metrodorus, the Atomist XII.93(928B) and note *b*; XV.337(frag.179). See also V.335(407F) and critical note 5.

Chlidon, a farmer, otherwise unknown X.109(789B).

Chlidon, a Theban in the uprising against the Spartan garrison VII.363; 445–449(587D–588A); 489(595A).

Chloris, the wife of Neleus: seen in Underworld by Odysseus VI.477(516B).

Choaspes, a river at Susa: only its waters drunk by the Persian kings VII.533(601D).

Chonuphis(-eus), a priest of Memphis: a teacher of Eudoxus V.25(354E). Translated the inscription found at Alcmena's tomb VI.395–397(578F–579A).

Choreius ("Choral Leader"), epithet of Dionysus VIII.417(680B).

Chromius, an Argive: one of two survivors in a battle against the Spartans IV.261–263(306A–B).

Chrysantas, a Persian: praised by Cyrus for his instant obedience IV.67(273F); cf. III.421(236E), where a similar story is told about a Spartan.

Chrysermus, a Greek historian of Corinth; his dates are unknown: the third book of his *Peloponnesian History* cited (*FGrH* IIIA, 287: F2a) IV.263(306B). The second book of his *Histories* cited (F4) IV.275(308B).

Chrysippus, Greek historian, otherwise unknown: the first book of his *Italian History* cited (*FGrH* IIIC, 832: F1) IV.299(312D).

Chrysippus, son of Pelops: carried off by Laius but recovered; later wounded by his step-mother Hippodameia IV.303–305(313D–E).

Chrysippus, Stoic philosopher from Soli in Cilicia, 280–206 B.C.: willingly recanted some dogmas previously held VI.59(448A). His home at Soli VII.555(605B). A prolific writer XIII.2.415(1033B). Contrasted with Cleanthes by Antipater XIII.2.421(1034A). Allowed himself to be enrolled as an Athenian citizen XIII.2.421(1034A). Refuted by mathematicians XIII.2.527(1047D). Born after Arcesilaus but before Carneades XIII.2.663–665(1059B–D).

References and quotations (*SVF* II–III): II. Frag.30: XIII.2.431(1035B). 31: XIII.2.515(1046A). 32: XIII.2.439(1036B). 33: XIII.2.549(1050B). 42: XIII.2.429–431(1035A). 53: XIII.2.435(1035E). 100: I.179(34B). 101: I.165(31E). 104: XV.393(frag.215f). 109: XIII.2.439–441(1036C); 443(1036E); 445(1037A). 112: XIII.2.799–801(1077C). 126: XIII.2.513(1045F). 127: XIII.2.435–437(1035F). 128, 129: XIII.2.445–447(1037B). 167ff: cf. XIV.243(1116B). 171: XIII.2.449(1037D). 182:

XII.325(960B). 202: XIII.2.589–591(1055D–E). 203: cf. XIII.1.123(1011B). 207: cf. XIII.1.121(1011A). 210: IX.195–197(732F); XIII.2.527(1047C–D). 226: cf. XII.377–379(969A–B). 250: XIII.2.667–669(1059E). 270: XIII.2.441(1036C). 271: XIII.2.443(1036F). 297, 298: XIII.2.523(1047A–B). 313: XIII.2.865(1085B). 329ff.: cf. XIV.243(1116B). 335: XIII.2.779(1074D). 366: II.323–325(142E–F). 367: V.435(426A). 380: II.69(97A–B); XIII.2.869(1085E). 396: XIII.2.801(1077D); XIV.239(1115D). 407: XII.231(946A). 418: XII.299(957B). 429: XII.267–269(952C–D); XIII.2.577(1053E–F). 430: XII.245(948D). 433: XII.113(930F) and note *d*. 434, 435: XIII.2.575–577(1053E). 444: XIII.2.867(1085C). 449: XIII.2.577(1053F–1054A). 460: VI.77–79(451B–C). 465: XIII.2.803–805(1077E–F); 807(1078B). 483, 484: XIII.2.815(1079A–B). 485: XIII.2.811–813(1078E); 813(1079A). 486: XIII.2.827–829(1080D). 487: XII.113(930F); XIII.2.829(1080E). 489: XIII.2.819(1079D–E). 509 f.: cf. XIII.1.85(1007B). 515: XIII.1.85(1007B). 517, 518: XIII.2.839(1081F). 519: XIII.2.835(1081C). 525: XIII.2.773(1073D). 527: XII.79(926B). 539: XIII.2.581(1054B). 550: XIII.2.583(1054E); 587(1055B–C). 551: V.433(425D); XIII.2.581(1054C). 552, 553: XII.77(926A); XIII.2.585(1054F–1055B). 556: XII.79(926B). 570: XII.53(922D–E) and note *a*; 269(952F). 579: XII.179(940D); XIII.2.571(1053A). 604: XIII.2.565–567(1052C–D); 569(1052E). 605: XII.81(926D); XIII.2.573(1053B–C). 606: XIII.2.719(1067A). 618: XIII.2.799(1077B). 632: V.435(425E–F). 645: XIII.2.795(1076F). 646: XII.61(923E–F) and note *d*; 67(924D); 73(925A–B). 663: V.101(367E). 665: XIII.2.859(1084C). 668: XII.95(928C–D). 672: XII.133(933F) and note *b*. 673: XII.47–51(921F–922C) and note *a*, p.47. 675: XII.149(936B–C). 677: XII.177–179(940C–D). 679: XII.175(940A) and note *c*. 690: IX.177(729B). 721: cf. VIII.351(669D); IX.181(730A). 722 ff.: cf. VIII.349(669C); 445(685C). 724: XIII.2.455(1038B). 726: cf. XII.379–381(969D). 729b: XII.445(980A) and note *e*. 744:

XIII.2.797(1077B). 748: cf. VIII.277(658F); XII.171(939F) and note *b*. 762: XIII.2.847(1083B). 763: XIII.2.525(1047C); cf. IX.9(698A). 773: XII.81(926C). 806: XII.233(946C); XIII.2.569–571(1052F); 575(1053D); 859–861(1084E). 846: XV.391(frag.215b). 847: XIII.2.863–865(1085A–B). 848: XIII.2.855(1084A); 857(1084C). 887: XII.335(961E). 912: VII.357(574E–F). 916: cf. XII.95(928C) and note *b*. 935: XIII.2.597–599(1056D). 937: XIII.2.547(1049F); 551(1050C–D); 595(1056C); 795(1076E). 973: XIII.2.509–511(1045B–D). 993: XIII.2.599(1056E). 994: XIII.2.593(1055F). 997: XIII.2.595(1056B). 1045: XII.81–83(926D). 1049: V.405(420A); XIII.2.563(1051F); 785–787(1075A–D). 1055: V.437(426B). 1062: I.165(31E). 1068: XIII.2.565(1052B). 1076: cf. IX.353(757B). 1093: V.99–101(367C). 1094: IX.353(757B). 1099: IX.267(743D). 1103: V.59–61(360D–E). 1104: V.399(419A). 1108: V.109(369A). 1115: XIII.2.559–561(1051D–E). 1125: XIII.2.545(1049E). 1126: XIII.2.787–789(1075E). 1152: XV.357–359(frag.193). 1154: cf. VIII.347(669A); 351(669D); 445(685C). 1158: XIII.1.31(1000F). 1160: XIII.2.505(1044E). 1163: XIII.2.503(1044C–D). 1168: XIII.2.793(1076C). 1175: XIII.2.469(1040C). 1176: XIII.2.553(1050E). 1177: XIII.2.541(1049A–B). 1178: IV.85(276F–277A); cf. V.63(361B); 399(419A); XIII.2.557(1051B). 1181: XIII.2.553–555(1050F); 705(1065B); 709(1065D); 715(1066D). 1182: XIII.2.555(1051A).

III. Frag.4, 16: cf. I.131(25A). 23: XIII.2.457(1038D); 471(1040D); 747(1070D). 24: XIII.2.473(1040E). 25: XIII.2.747(1070D). 26: XIII.2.757(1071F). 29: XIII.2.463(1039C). 53: XIII.2.519(1046D). 54: XIII.2.517–519(1046C); 683(1061F). 55: XIII.2.483(1042A). 68: XIII.2.433(1035C–D). 69: XIII.2.481(1041E). 84: II.455(165A). 85: XIII.2.489(1042E); 687(1062C). 123: XIII.2.535(1048C); 741(1070A). 137: XIII.2.531(1048A). 138: XIII.2.529(1047E). 139: XIII.2.481(1041E); 533(1048A); 675(1060D–E). 146: XIII.2.673(1060C); cf. XII.329(960E). 153: XIII.2.497(1043E); 533(1048B); 735(1069C). 157:

XIII.2.471(1040D). 167: XIII.2.465–467(1039E–F); 737(1069D). 169: cf. XIV.283(1122D). 173: XII.331–333(961C). 174: XIII.2.511–513(1045E). 175: XIII.2.451(1037F). 177: XIII.2.601(1057A). 179: XIII.2.455(1038B). 195: XIII.2.749–751(1071A). 197: I.129(24E). 210: XIII.2.519(1046C); 685(1062A). 211: XIII.2.459(1038F). 212: XIII.2.459–461(1039A); 677(1061A). 213: XIII.2.679–681(1061C). 215: XIII.2.535(1048D). 226: XIII.2.457–459(1038E). 243: XIII.2.521(1046F). 246: XIII.2.789–791(1076A). 255: VI.21–23(441B). 258: XIII.2.425(1034D). 288, 289: XIII.2.477–479(1041B–D). 297: XIII.2.475(1041A). 299: XIII.2.521(1046E). 313: XIII.2.467–469(1040A). 326: XIII.2.433(1035C). 367ff.: XII.577–579(999A–B). 373: XII.347(963F). 374: XII.577(999A). 377, 378: XV.55(Tyr.Frag.I.7). 384: VI.67(449C–D). 390: VI.73(450C). 396: cf. XIII.1.99(1008E). 418: XIII.2.517(1046B). 432: cf. VII.95(536E) and note *c*. 439: VI.65(449A); VII.51(529D). 440: VII.51(529D). 455: XIII.2.749(1070E); cf. I.247(1025D–E). 459: VI.23(441C); 53–55(446F); cf. XV.55(*Tyr.Frag.*I.7). 460: cf. VI.77(451B). 463: XV.55(*Tyr.Frag.*I.7). 468: VI.67–69(449D); 71(449F–450A); XV.55(*Tyr.Frag.*I.7). 491: XIII.2.737(1069E). 520: XIII.2.449(1037E). 526: XIII.2.455–457(1038C). 528: cf. VII.327(570D). 535: I.405–407(75F–76B). 539: I.403(75C); XIII.2.691(1063A). 542: XIII.2.683(1061F). 545–546: VIII.89(626E–F). 579: XIII.2.501(1044A). 589: cf. I.315(58E). 627: XIII.2.731(1068F). 643: VI.407(504B); IX.109–111(716F). 644: cf. VIII.199(645A). 655: VI.207–209(472A–B). 662: XIII.2.537–539(1048E–F). 668: XIII.2.537(1048E); 689(1062F). 672: XIII.2.515–517(1046B–C); XIII.2.729–731(1068D–E). 674: XIII.2.453(1038A); 725(1068A); 727(1068C). 688: XIII.2.531(1047F). 691: XIII.2.493(1043B–C); 495–497(1043E); 681(1061D). 693: XIII.2.497(1043E); 531(1047F). 698: XIII.2.423(1034B). 699: XIII.2.511(1045D). 701: XIII.2.499(1043F). 702: XIII.2.417(1033C–D). 703, 704: XIII.2.491(1043A–B). 705: XIII.2.539(1049A). 706: XIII.2.501(1044B). 712:

VIII.189(645A). 714: XIII.2.505(1044D–E). 716: cf. IX.315–317(750D–E); 413–415(766F); 415(767B). 717: cf. IX.319(751A). 718: cf. IX.415(767B). 719: XIII.2.767(1073A–B); cf. IX.413(766F). 724: XIII.2.461(1039B); cf. VII.419(582F) and note *a*. 731: cf. VIII.139(634E). 749: XII.569(997E). 753, 754: XIII.2.507(1044F–1045A). 759: XIII.2.487(1042D); 693(1063D). 760: XIII.2.483–485(1042A–C). 761: XIII.2.465(1039D). See also *SVF* III, p.200 Frag.12: III.365(228B).

Chthonia, one of the attendant spirits of Empedocles VI.221(474B).

Cicero, M. Tullius, Roman orator, statesman and author, 106–43 B.C. Plutarch wrote his *Life*, XV.11(*Lamp.Cat.* 23): said that Caesar had made his own statues secure by restoring those of Pompey II.31(91A); III.221(205E). Said that he would make his name more esteemed than those of the Catos, Catuli and Scauri III.215(204E). Had a chick-pea instead of "Cicero" engraved on a goblet III.215–217(204E–F). Criticized loud-mouthed orators III.217(204F). Mocked Verres' son III.217(204F). His reply to Metellus Nepos, who said that Cicero's speeches had killed more than they had saved III.217(204F–205A); VII.131(541F–542A). Mocked Metellus for his mother's lack of virtue III.217(205A). Disgusted to hear that report of Vatinius' death was false III.217(205A–B). His reply to the African who said that he could not hear him III.217–219(205B); cf. VIII.121(631D), where the man is a Libyan named Octavius. Ridiculed Castus Popillius III.219(205B). Derided the orator Hortensius III.219(205B–C). Lampooned the ugly daughters of Voconius III.219(205C). Joked when Sulla's son Faustus posted notice of action III.219(205C). His joking evaluation of Pompey and Caesar III.219(205C). Blamed Pompey for abandoning Rome to Caesar III.219–221(205C–D). Ridiculed Pompey's being the son-in-law of Caesar III.221(205D). Said that the man who left Caesar for Pompey, leaving his horse behind, showed greater consideration for the horse III.221(205D). Said that Caesar's friends who were downcast resembled his

foes III.221(205D). His reply to Nonius III.221(205E). Freed the slave who reported that an impending case had been postponed III.221–223(205E–F). Fortune imposed Octavian upon him IV.341(319E). Governed the state to keep it safe for Octavian IV.343(319E). Annoyed the Romans by vaunting his success over Catiline VII.125(540F–541A). Banished by Clodius VII.559(605E–F). Confessed that he was helped by Publius Nigidius in putting down the conspiracy of Catiline X.151(797D). Used derision in his speeches X.185(803C).

Quotations and references: *Pro Cluentio* 134: cf. III.191(200E). *Ad Atticum* VII.11.3: cf. III.219–221(205C). VIII.7.2: cf. III.219(205C). X.8.4 and 7: cf. III.219(205C). *De amicitia* 77: cf. III.189(200C). *De legibus* II.11: cf. IV.159(289B); 359(322F–323A). II.21, 54: IV.57(272D). II.22: cf. IV.27(267B). *Pro Milone* IV.10: cf. III.201(202C). *De officiis* III.1: cf. III.163(196B). *De oratore* II.224: cf. IV.67(274A).

Cilicia, Cilician(s), country in Asia Minor: conquered by Alexander IV.385(326F); 453(339A). The condition of its oracles V.479–481(434C–D). Its ruler once converted by an oracle V.481(434D–F). A fair voyage from Cilicia to Athens counted by Antipater among his blessings VI.195(469D); XV.381(frag.206); cf. IX.315(750B). Curious habit of its geese VI.441(510A); XII.367(967B). The redemption of the Cilician Protogenes VII.271–273(563C–E); cf. IX.313–315(750A–B). Where a woman hibernated for two months of each year IX.199(733C). The "voyage from Cilicia to Athens" IX.315(750B); cf. VI.195(469D) and XV.381(frag.206).

Cimbri, Cimbrian(s), a Celtic people who invaded Italy, 105 B.C.: allies from Camerinum who had fought bravely against the Cimbri given Roman citizenship by Marius III.201(202C–D). Repulsed the Romans at the Atiso River III.203(202D–E). Date of their annihilation of the Roman force under Caepio observed as a *dies nefastus* III.205(203A). Marius defeated them after sacrificing his daughter IV.287(310D). His Cimbrian triumph was Marius' glory

IV.333(318C). Aemilius Scaurus, who built the shrine of *Mens*, lived during the Cimbrian Wars IV.335(318E); 357(322C–D). The wars against the Cimbri and Teutons kept apart by Fortune so that Marius could fight each separately IV.367(324C).

Cimmerians, a mythical people: do not believe in the existence of the sun II.483(169F).

Cimon, Athenian commander and statesman; c.512–449 B.C.; Plutarch wrote his *Life*, XV.9(*Lamp.Cat.* 19): advanced Athens to supremacy IV.511(348D). Victor over the Persians at the Eurymedon River IV.517(349D); VI.351(496F); VII.205(552B). Accused of incest with his sister VII.205(552B). His decendants honoured at Athens VII.241(558C). Used to invite men of all types to dine together VII.337(667D). Susceptible to love IX.381(761D) and note *c*. Accused of being too fond of wine X.71(782F); 171(800D). Follower of Aristeides X.117(791A); 141(795C). Influential in Pericles' time X.179(802C). Shared power with Pericles X.233(812F). Beautified the Agora X.263(818D).

Cinaethon, of Sparta, one of the Cyclic poets, 8th cent. B.C.: distorted the diction of the oracles V.331(407B).

Cinaros, a small island in the Aegean Sea: "rocky, unfit for corn or vine or tree" VII.537(602C).

Cincinnati, a famous family at Rome IV.329(317D).

Cinesias, Attic dithyrambic poet, 5th cent. B.C.: jeered in public at the poet Timotheus I.113(22A); II.485(170A). An inept and much abused dithyrambic poet IV.509(348B). His name given to a character in a play of the comic poet Plato IX.83(712A). Attacked by the comic poet Pherecrates XIV.421(1141E).

Cinna, a Roman, otherwise unknown: slain by the Romans on the suspicion that he planned to become king IV.301(313B).

Cinyradae, ruling family of Paphos: its last member, a poor and obscure man, made king by Alexander IV.461(340D).

Cinyras, the father of Smyrna: the story of Smyrna's love for her father IV.289(310F–311A).

Circe, daughter of Helius; the enchantress in the *Odyssey*:

changed people into animals I.283(52D); XIII.2.697(1064A); XV.369(frag.200). Those who were changed were useless to her II.303(139A). The mother of Odysseus' son Telegonus IV.317(316A). Speaker in *Beasts are Rational* XII.493–499(985D–986F); 511(988F). "Mingled pains and pangs, tricks and tears" (Empedocles?) XII.563(996D). Taught Odysseus a knot XIII.2.733(1069B). Her name given by Homer to the cyclical revolution and recurrence of birth XV.371(frag.200).

Cirrha, Cirrhaean(s), a town in Phocis; the port of Delphi: "fight the Cirrhaeans all days and all nights," the advice of an oracle I.409(76E). Captured by the Aenianians IV.189(293F–294A); cf. 207(297B–C). A group of Cretans led to Cirrha by a dolphin, as were the men sent by Ptolemy to bring back Serapis XII.469–471(984A–B).

Cissoessa, a spring at Haliartus X.7(772B).

Cithaeron, mountain range between Attica and Boeotia: a group of Theban exiles went hunting there VII.381(576C); cf. 487(594E). The sacrifice in honour of the victory at Plataea carried to Cithaeron by the men of Aiantis VIII.101(628F). Possible scene of Plutarch's work *On the Festival of Images at Plataea* XV.283. Where Zeus concealed Hera after abducting her XV.289(frag.157, 3). Where Hera hid to watch supposed marriage of Zeus XV.293(frag.157, 6).

Citium, town on Cyprus: home of Zeno, founder of the Stoic school III.79(183D); VI.21(441A); 183(467D); VII.555(605B); XIII.1.341(1029F).

Civilis, Gaius Julius, noble Batavian who led revolt in Gaul (A.D. 69–70) IX.435(770D).

Claudia Quinta, a Roman matron: example of a woman of good repute II.341(145E).

Claudius, see Appius, Clodius, Marcellus, Metellus

Clazomenae, one of the cities of Ionia: home of Anaxagoras II.193(118D). Home of a certain Hermodorus VII.475(592C). Home of Timesias X.229(812A). See also V.307(403B) and critical note 10, where Clazomenae is a variant reading for Erythrae.

Clea, a priestess at Delphi and friend of Plutarch: to her is addressed *The Bravery of Women* III.473; 475(242E) and *Isis and Osiris* V.5; 7(351C); 11(352C); 29(355B); 85(364E).

Cleadas, a Plataean: piled up the communal burial mound for those who died at Plataea, according to Herodotus XI.123(873A–B).

Cleander, of Aegina: acted as secret executioner for Procles, the tyrant of Epidaurus V.309(403C).

Cleander, son of M. Sedatus: the essay *How to Study Poetry* composed for his instruction I.77(15A–B).

Cleander, Spartan associated with Callicrates, the commander of the Spartan fleet in 406–405 B.C.: rebuked by Callicrates III.331(222C). Appointed deputy-commander at battle of Arginusae III.335(222F).

Cleanthes, of Assos, successor to Zeno in the Stoic school; 331/330–232/231 B.C.: left his home in Assos to teach VII.555(605B); XIII.2.417(1033D). Composed many works XIII.2.415(1033B). Refused Athenian citizenship XIII.2.421(1034A). Quotations and references (*SVF* I) Frag.464: I.255(47E). 465: X.331(830C–D). 470: I.297(55C). 500: XII.55(923A) and note *a*. 502: V.301(402A). 510: XIII.2.787(1075D). 515: XII.369–371(967E). 535: I.165(31D-E). 536: XIII.2.785(1075B). 547: V.155(377D). 562: I.175(33C). 563: XIII.2.427(1034D). 597: X.331(830C–D).

Clearchus, Athenian archon: see X.363(835E) and critical note 6.

Clearchus, of Soli, pupil of Aristotle: references and quotations (Wehrli) Frag.4: XIII.1.317(1022C). 97: XII.39–41(920E–F); 45(921E).

Clearchus, Spartan general in the expedition of Cyrus the Younger; put to death by the Persians, 401 B.C.: appeared pleasant and cheerful in battle I.365(69A); VIII.53(620D–E).

Clearchus, tyrant of Heracleia in Pontos, 4th cent. B.C.: carried a thunderbolt instead of a sceptre IV.449(338B). Used to sleep in a chest X.63(781D–E).

Cleidamus, a man of Tanagra: his story about the hero Eunostus IV.227–229(301A).
Cleidemus (or Cleitodemus), Athenian historian and antiquarian: references (*FGrH* IIIB, 323) T3: IV.495(345E). F22: cf. VIII.101(628E).
Cleinias, a Pythagorean: his advice on sexual intercourse VIII.249(654B).
Cleisthenes, Athenian statesman and reformer, 6th cent. B.C.: influenced Aristeides X.117(790F–791A); 197(805F). Maligned by Herodotus XI.45(860C). Attacked by the Stoics XIII.2.421(1033F).
Cleisthenes, the tyrant of Sicyon, c.600–570 B.C.: helped check the wantonness of the Sicyonians VII.209(553B).
Cleitodemus, see Cleidemus
Cleitomachus, of Carthage, born c.187 B.C.; pupil of Carneades and briefly head of the Academy: his description of the younger Scipio's tour of the East III.191(200E), but see note *b* and X.33–35(777A), where Poseidonius is given as author of the remark. Changed his name from Hasdrubal when persuaded by Carneades to adopt Greek ways IV.393(328D).
Cleitomachus, Theban athlete: refused to listen to discussions about sex IX.75(710D–E).
Cleitonymus, Greek historian of uncertain date: references: *Italian History*: IV.275(308B–C). *History of Sybaris*, second book: IV.289(310F).
Cleitophon, Greek historian of uncertain date: reference: *Gallic History*, first book: IV.279–281(309B–C).
Cleitophon, son of Aristonymus; pupil of Socrates IV.393(328C).
Cleitorians, a people of northern Arcadia: an event in their war against the Spartans III.391(232A).
Cleitus, a Macedonian commander; slain in 318 B.C.: became arrogant with pride IV.447(338A).
Cleitus, one of Alexander's generals: angered Alexander I.377(71C). Slain by Alexander VI.69(449E); 123(458B); X.61(781A–B).

Cleobis, an Argive, brother of Biton: more blest than Croesus, according to Solon I.315(58E). Story of the filial devotion of Biton and Cleobis II.145(108F); XV.247–249(frag.133).
Cleobule, mother of the orator Demosthenes X.413(844A).
Cleobulina, the daughter of Cleobulus, famed for her riddles; her real name was Eumetis: an example of a woman of good repute II.341(145E). Present at the *Dinner of the Seven Wise Men* II.359–361(148C–E); 369(150B); 373(150E); 391–393(154B); 401(155E). The name Cleobulina better known than Eumetis V.297(401B).
Cleobulus, of Rhodes, one of the Seven Wise Men: speaker in the *Dinner of the Seven Wise Men* II.347; 375(151C); 381(152A); 395(154E); 401(155D); 409–411(157A–C). Forced his way on to the list of Wise Men V.205(385E).
Cleocritus, an Athenian archon, 412–411 B.C. X.363(835D–E).
Cleodorus, a physician: speaker in the *Dinner of the Seven Wise Men* II.383(152D); 389–393(153E–154C); 407–409(156F–157A); 411(157C); 415(158A–B); 419(158F); 423(159E).
Cleomachus, a Pharsalian general: the story of his death IX.375–379(760E–761B).
Cleombrotus, father of the Spartan commander Pausanias III.381(230C): cf. IV.273(308B), where his name is given as Agesilaus.
Cleombrotus, of Acharnae, husband of Callisto X.407(843A).
Cleombrotus I, son of Pausanias; king of Sparta 380–371 B.C.; fell in battle of Leuctra: father of the Spartan king Agesipolis III.285(215B). His remark to a foreigner on fatherhood III.335(223A); cf. 363(227F). Father of Cleomenes III.343(224C).
Cleombrotus, Spartan, friend of Plutarch: speaker in *The Obsolescence of Oracles* V.353(410A); 355(410C); 359(411B); 361(411E); 375(414C); 377(414E–F); 381–395(415D–418A); 395–399(418A–419A); 405–407(420A–C); 409–417(420E–422C).
Cleomenes I, king of Sparta, c.517–488 B.C.: said that a good king should do good to his friends and evil to his enemies III.303(218A). Said that Homer was the poet of the Spartans

and Hesiod the poet of the Helots III.335(223A). Defended violation of his oath with the Argives III.335(223A–B); 337(223C). Repulsed from Argos when Argive women joined the fight III.337(223B–C); 489–491(245C–E). Refused to be dissuaded from attacking Argos III.337(223C). Criticized Samian ambassador for speaking too long III.337(223D). His reply to a captured pirate III.337–339(223D). His reply to a base critic III.339(223D). His reply to a citizen about a king's duty III.339(223E). Turned to mind-healers and seers during a lingering illness III.339(223E). His reply to a man speaking at length about bravery III.339(223F). His reply to the Argives threatening vengeance for a former defeat III.339(223F). His reply to a man accusing him of being inclined to luxury III.339–341(223F). His reply to a man wishing to introduce him to a noted musician III.341(223F–224A); cf. 307(218C). Persuaded the Spartans to expel the Samian despot Meandrius III.341(224A–B). Said that the Argives were trainers in battle for the Spartan youths III.341(224B). Explained why spoils taken in war were not dedicated to the gods III.341(224B); cf. 345(224F). Brother of Leonidas, the hero of Thermopylae III.347(224F). Father of Gorgo III.455(240D). Accused by Herodotus of illicit relationship with wife of Isagoras XI.45(860D).

Cleomenes II, son of Cleombrotus; king of Sparta 370–309 B.C.: refused gift of cocks that died fighting III.135(191E–F); 343(224 C).

Cleomenes III, king of Sparta, 236–222 B.C.; Plutarch wrote his *Life*, XV.9(*Lamp.Cat.* 9): fell into disfavor with Ptolemy I.289(53E). Why he did not enjoy the recital at a banquet XII.331(961A).

Cleomenes, a physician, friend of Plutarch: speaker in *Table-Talk* VI.8: VIII.501(694F).

Cleon, demagogue and leader of popular party at Athens from 428 B.C. until his death in battle of Amphipolis in 422 B.C.: tried to arouse the Athenians against the comic poet Aristophanes I.379(71D). Victor at Sphacteria where he took many prisoners and the shield of Brasidas IV.493(345D);

517(349D). Attacked by Aristophanes in his *Knights* VI.483(517A); cf. X.189(804C). Had the assembly adjourned because he was having guests for dinner X.165(799D). Example of a wicked man who succeeded in politics X.195(805D); cf. XIII.2.707(1065C). Renounced his friends when he decided to enter politics X.203(806F). Refused to delegate authority and undertook tasks for which he was unsuited X.231(812E). Caused turmoil by proposing radical economic reforms X.263(818C). Criticized by Thucydides for "unwise speech" XI.11(855B) and for his misdeeds 13(855C).

Cleon, native of Daulia: said that he had never had a dream V.497(437E).

Cleon, rhetorician of Halicarnassus, c.400 B.C.: wrote a seditious speech for Lysander which was discovered after the Spartan's death III.269(212C); 377(229F–230A).

Cleonae, Cleonaeans, a town in Phocis: site of a Phocian victory over the Thessalians III.485(244D). Where Heracles slew the Molionidae V.295(400E–F). Struggled with the Sicyonians over the boy Teletias, who was torn apart VII.209(533A–B). Where the orator Hypereides was tortured and slain, according to some X.441(849C).

Cleonice, a maiden of Byzantium: slain by the Spartan commander Pausanias VII.223(555C).

Cleonymus, younger son of Cleomenes II; denied the throne in 309 B.C. after his father's death: assisted by Pyrrhus in his effort to win the throne III.315(219F).

Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, 69–30 B.C.: part of Octavian's Fortune, since she removed Antony IV.343(319F).

Cleophantus, the son of Themistocles: how he had more power than anyone else in Greece I.7(1C); III.93(185D).

Cleophon, Athenian demagogue, 5th cent. B.C.: example of a wicked man who succeeded in politics X.195(805D).

Cleotimus, the brother of Procles the tyrant of Epidaurus: sent by his brother to the Delphic oracle V.309(403D).

Clio, one of the Muses: described by Simonides V.303(402C–D). Claims laudatory eloquence as her province, since her name is derived from *klea* ("praise") IX.267(743D). With Cal-

liope and Thalia directs our serious steps IX.285(746C). Glorifies the love of honour and adds to its pride IX.285(746E). Pleased with those who pollute speech for money X.37(777D).

Clodius Pulcher, P.; unprincipled Roman demagogue: involved in a scandal with the wife of Julius Caesar III.223–225(206A–B). Why he did not attend a banquet given in his honour by Piso VI.449(511D–E). Brought about Cicero's banishment VII.559(605E–F). Attacked Pompey because of envy X.195(805C).

Cloelia, a Roman maiden: sent as a hostage to Porsena, her flight and return III.513–517(250A–F).

Clonas, early Greek musician and poet: the first to construct nomes and processionals sung to the auloi XIV.359–361(1132C); 363–365(1133A). A poet of elegiac and hexameter verse XIV.361(1132C). Was from Tegea, according to Arcadians; from Thebes, according to Boeotians XIV.365(1133A). Invented the Trimeles nome XIV.371(1134B).

Clopidae, a fictional Attic deme used by Aristophanes in his *Knights* VI.483(517A).

Clotho, one of the Fates (translators occasionally translate it by "Fate"): lured a Macedonian officer called Alexander to his death III.565(260B). Name of the highest division of the universe VII.313–315(568E). Presides over Mind, the link between motion and birth VII.469(591B). Her name given to one of the three divisions of the universe by Plato IX.277(745B–C) and note *c*, critical note 4. In motion on the moon, she mingles and binds together XII.221(945C) and note *b*.

Clouds, comedy of Aristophanes I.49(10C).

Clusia, daughter of an Etruscan king: outraged by the Roman general Valerius Torquatus IV.277–279(308F–309A).

Cluvius, M. Cluvius Rufus, Roman historian; probably the governor of Spain in 69 A.D. who was praised for his eloquence by Tacitus: reference (Peter) Frag.4: IV.159(289C–D).

Clymene, the mother of Phaethon: a character in Euripides' *Phaethon* VII.585(608E); VIII.325(665C).

Clytemnestra, wife of Agamemnon: slew Agamemnon and Cassandra I.135(25F). Resisted Aegisthus at first I.169(32C). Her dream VII.221(555A).
Clytomedes, the son of Oenops: defeated in a boxing match by Nestor VIII.165(639C).
Cnidus, a city of Caria in Asia Minor: the misuse of Cnidian berries II.277(134D). Their "Forgetful Ones" and "Dismisser" IV.179(292A–B). Home of Aretades IV.275(308C); 297(312B). The crown of the Cnidians given to the dancing-girl Pharsalia by Philomelus, the tyrant of Phocis V.279(397F). The Cnidian Clubhouse at Delphi V.365(412D). Home of Eudoxus VII.399(579C); cf. XIV.307(1126D). Honoured in Corcyra for having rescued three hundred Corcyrean boys XI.43–45(860B). Home of Ctesias XII.411(974E). Their laws drawn up by Eudoxus XIV.307(1126D).
Cnossians, inhabitants of Cnossus in Crete: their curious method of borrowing money IV.241(303B).
Coan(s), see Cos
Cocles, see Horatius
Cocytus, river in the Underworld II.135(106F); XIV.147(1106E).
Codrus, legendary king of Athens: his death saved Athens IV.285(310A). His children settled the Cyclades VII.543(603B). Son of Melanthus, an exile from Messene VII.567(607B).
Coenus, the father of Alexander by Anaco X.387(839D).
Coeraneum, a cave on the island of Sicinus; named after Coeranus, who reached safety here XII.477(985A).
Coeranus, a man from Paros: rescued by a dolphin and put ashore on the island of Sicinus XII.475–477(984F–985C).
Coliadae, a clan at Ithaca: descendants of Eumaeus IV.191–193(294C–D).
Colias, an Attic promontory: a source of fine clay for pottery I.229(42D); VIII.397(676E) and note *a*. (In both places the name occurs only in the text, not in the translation.)

Collytus(-te), an Attic deme: not all Athenians live here VII.531(601B). Home of the orator Hypereides X.437(848D).
Colonus, son of Cephisus, an Attic hero IV.227(300D–F).
Colonus, an Attic deme: scene of Sophocles' play, *Oedipus at Colonus* X.87(785A).
Colonus, a hill near Thermopylae XI.79(866A); 83(866E) (in both places the word is translated "Hill").
Colophon, Colophonian(s), a city of Lydia in Asia Minor: home of Xenophanes III.29(175C); VI.457(513B); XV.331(frag.179, 4). Do not celebrate the Ionian festival Apaturia, according to Herodotus XI.35–37(859A). Home of Nicander XI.85(867A). Home of Polymnestus XIV.361(1132C); 365(1133A); 373(1134B).
Colotaras ("Colly") and Colotarion ("Collikins"), nicknames given to Colotes by Epicurus XIV.191(1107E); 221(1112D).
Colotes, of Lampsacus, a follower of Epicurus, 4th–3rd cent. B.C.: attacked by Plutarch throughout the dialogue *That Epicurus Actually Makes a Pleasant Life Impossible* XIV.15–149(1086C–1107C); cf. esp. XIV.3–10; 15(1086C–D); 17(1086E); 103(1100A); 105(1100C). Attacked by Plutarch throughout the dialogue *Reply to Colotes* XIV.191–315(1107D–1127E); cf. XIV.153–189; XV.15(*Lamp.Cat.*81).
Comarchios, a musical nome XIV.361(1132D).
Comica Adespota, see Anonymous §5.
Comitium, a place in the Roman Forum IV.99(279D).
Comminius and Comminius Super: son and father in a Roman tale of a stepson falsely accused of rape by his step-mother IV.307(314B–C).
Conatus, see Valerius
Conon, Athenian general; c.444–392 B.C.: victorious over the Spartans (394 B.C.) and rebuilt the long walls (393 B.C.), thus bringing about the Peace of Antalcidas (387 B.C.) III.273(213B); cf. IV.493–495(345D–E); 517(349D); 521(350C), note *e* and critical note 10; cf. the remark of Callicrates, who accused him of making an adulteress of the sea XIV.105(1100B). Attacked in a speech by Demosthenes

IV.527(351A). The father of Timotheus, a celebrated Athenian general VII.377(575F); VIII.453(686A); X.373(837C); 38(838D).
Constancy (*Karteria*): still no temple to her at Rome IV.337(318E); 357(322D).
Consualia, a Roman festival: why garlands are placed on horses and asses at the festival IV.81(276C).
Contest of Homer and Hesiod: took place at Chalcis in Euboea II.391(153F–154A); VIII.387(675A); cf. XV.185–187(frag.84). References and quotations (OCT): 97–101: II.391(154A). 284: II.95(100D); IX.387(762D).
Contruscus, son of Calpurnius and Florentia IV.297(312C).
Copais, a lake in Boeotia: Agamemnon bathed in its waters XII.521(990E).
Copreus, a son of Pelops: father of Periphetes, who accomplished no outstanding deed VII.209–211(553B).
Copto, see Kopto
Corax, nickname of Callondes, the slayer of Archilochus VII.255(560D–E) and note *a*.
Corcyra, Corcyraeans, island off the coast of Epirus: defeated by the Corinthian general Charicrates IV.185(293A–B). Derided by Agathocles, the tyrant of Syracuse, because their ancestors had harboured Odysseus VII.235(557B); cf. III.39(176F). Aided by the Athenians in a war against the Corinthians X.355(834C). Brought into alliance with the Athenians by Demosthenes X.417(845A). Three hundred boys of their leading families taken by Periander; rescued by the Samians XI.41(859F). Did not honour the Samians for this XI.43(860B) and note *d*. Honoured the people of Cnidus, who returned the boys XI.45(860C) and note *a*. Home of Demodocus, the bard in the *Odyssey* XIV.359(1132B).
Corcyraean whip X.405(842D) and note *a*.
Core, see Kore
Coretas, a shepherd of Delphi: acquired the gift of prophecy V.475(433C–D); 485(435D–E).
Corinna, poetess of Tanagra; contemporary of Pindar: criticized

Pindar's poetry IV.507(347F–348A). Said that Athena taught Apollo how to play the flute XIV.385(1136B). Reference (Page, *PMG*) Frag.15: XIV.385(1136B).

Corinth, Corinthians(s), one of the most important cities of Greece: claimed the right to reprove others, according to Thucydides I.379(71E). Occasional home of the Cynic Diogenes I.417(78D); IV.411(331E); X.65(782A); 79(783D). Scene of the *Dinner of the Seven Wise Men* II.346; 349(146D); 359(148B–C). A Corinthian ship carried Arion home from Sicily II.431(161B); cf. 435(162A). Terrorized by the tyranny of Periander II.463(166C); cf. V.205(385E). Their ambassador refused gifts from the tyrant Dionysius III.35(176B). Home of Demaratus, a friend of Philip of Macedon III.53(179C); IV.399(329D). Hares seen nesting in its walls by Lysander III.127(190E); 375(229C); cf. III.307(218D). Defeated with the Athenians by the Spartans under Agesilaus at Coroneia III.131(191A–B); 265–267(211F–212A). Scene of battle against Thebans led by Epameinondas III.147(193E). Its walls derided by Agis III.287–289(215D). Attacked by the Spartan king Archidamus, who saw hares nesting in its walls III.307(218D); cf. III.127(190E); 375(229C). Derided by Thorycion as "poor gate-keepers" of the Peloponnese III.329(221F). Defeated the Eretrian inhabitants of Corcyra IV.185(293A–B). Constantly plotted to gain control of Megara IV.197(295B). Defeated by Nicias (425 B.C.) IV.493(345D). Corinthian bronze and its discovery V.263–265(395B–D). Bronze objects in the Corinthian treasure-house at Delphi V.289(399E–F); cf. II.445–447(164A) and IX.149(724B). Discussion of treasure-house's name; enmity with the Eleans V.293–295(400D–F). "Athenians from Corinthians" an inscription at Delphi V.297(401D). Home of Dionysius the younger in exile VI.445(511A). Oedipus refused to believe that he was Corinthian VI.511(522C). Site of the capture and death of Herippidas and Arcesus VII.509(598F). Example of an important city VII.529(600F). Not all Corinthians live in Craneion VII.531(601B). Its moon, according to some, not as

good as that over Athens VII.533(601C); cf. 571(607E). Site of the Isthmian Games VII.551(604C); cf. VIII.391(675D–E) and 395(676C–D). Setting of *Table-Talk* V.3: VIII.389–401(675D–677B). Fought Carthaginians in defence of Sicily VIII.395(676D). Captured by the Romans under Mummius IX.223(737A). The Gulf of Corinth IX.421(767A) and note *a*. Object of a plot by Pheidon, the tyrant of Argos X.7–9(772D–E). Saved by Habron, a friend of Pheidon X.9(772E–F). Scene of the love story of Archias and the death of Actaeon X.9–11(773A–B). Home of Timoleon X.209(808A). A money-lender at Corinth X.333(831A). Where Antiphon once opened an office X.351(833C). At war with the Corcyraeans (435 B.C.) X.355(834C). Sent men to fight against the Athenians in Sicily (415 B.C.) X.357(834D–E) and critical note 2. Brought into alliance with the Athenians by Demosthenes X.417(845A); 451(851B). Scene of Hypereides' death, according to some X.441(849B). Home of Deinarchus, according to some X.447(850B). Defended by Plutarch in his essay *On the Malice of Herodotus* XI.3. Principal victims of Herodotus' malice XI.9(854F). Their conduct at battle of Salamis discussed XI.19(856C); 87(867C); 91(868A); 105–111(870B–871B). Its tyrants, the Cypselids, expelled by the Spartans XI.39(859D). Their enmity with the Samians XI.41–49(859E–861A). Not stopped from fighting against the Persians by their hostility to the Megarians XI.95(868E). Maligned by Herodotus for their part in the battle of Plataea XI.119–123(872C–873A). Zeus' Corinth, i.e. reasoning in a circle XIII.2.761(1072B). Home of the musician Andreas XIV.395(1137F). Hit by an earthquake XV.395(frag.215L).

Coriolanus, see Marcius

Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi, 2nd cent. B.C.: example of a woman of good repute II.341(145E). Her high-mindedness compared with that of Olympias III.479(243D).

Cornelius, Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Clodianus, cos. 72, Cens. 70 B.C.: as censor examined Pompey the Great III.211(204A).

Cornelius, Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, cos. 56 B.C.: inveighed against Pompey in the Senate III.213(204C–D).
Cornelius, Gn. Cornelius Pulcher, Procurator of Achaea; a friend of Plutarch: the essay *How to Profit by One's Enemies* addressed to him II.5(86B).
Cornelius, Roman priest, otherwise unknown: instructed Antro to bathe in the Tiber before sacrificing IV.11(264D).
Cornelius Scipio, see Scipio
Cornelius Sulla, see Sulla
Corniculum, a town in Latium: captured by the Romans IV.359–361(323A–B).
Coroebus, a notorious dunce XII.531(992D) and note *a*.
Corone, a town in Messenia: home of Sosicles VIII.159(638B).
Coroneans, a people living on the west coast of Asia Minor: lost Leuconia to the Chians III.487(244F).
Coroneia, a town in Boeotia: site of Spartan victory over the Thebans and their allies (394 B.C.) III.131(191A–B); 265–267(212A). The story of Callirrhoe who appealed to Athena Itonia at Coroneia X.19–21(774E–775B). (At XV.311(frag.176), note *b*, Coroneia is a mistake for Corone, q.v.)
Corope, a town in Thessaly, which may have provided "Coropaean" as an epithet for Apollo XV.229–231(frag.115).
Corsica, an island in the Mediterranean Sea: place of banishment for the Roman general Valerius Torquatus IV.279(309A).
Corybantes, priests of Cybele IX.363(758E); XII.213(944D).
Corycian Cave, at Delphi V.259(394F).
Corythaleia, one of Apollo's nurses VIII.271(657E).
Cos, Coans, an island in the Aegean Sea: why their priest of Heracles dons a woman's garb IV.245–247(304C–E). A naval battle between Antigonus and Ptolemy fought nearby VII.153(545B); cf. III.79(183D).
Cosmogony, a work of Parmenides IX.351(756E–F).
Cothocidae, an Attic deme: home of the orator Aeschines X.389(840A).

Cothus, a son of Xuthus: the story of his arrival in Euboea and the "Children's Tomb" IV.203–205(296D–E).
Cotys, king of the Odrysae in Thrace, 382–358 B.C.: his temperament III.25(174D–E). Slain by Python VII.137(542E–F); X.253(816E); cf. XIV.305(1126C).
Cradias, a musical nome: attributed to Mimnermus XIV.371(1133F–1134A).
Craneion, a suburb of Corinth: not all Corinthians live here VII.531(601B).
Crannon, a town in Thessaly, where Antipater defeated the allied Greek forces (322 B.C.) X.439(849A).
Crantor, of Soli, Academic philosopher, early 3rd cent. B.C.: one of the sources of *A Letter to Apollonius* II.106. References and quotations (Mullach III, p.139) Frag.3: XIII.1.163(1012D). 4: XIII.1.167(1012F). 5: XIII.1.301(1020B–C). 6: XIII.1.317(1022C–D). 7: XIII.1.265(1027D). 8: II.113(102D). 9: II.121(104C). 10: II.147–149(109B–D). 11: II.173(114C). 12: II.177(115B).
Crassus, see Calpurnius, Licinius
Crataidas, Spartan leader of a Pelasgian colony to Melos and Crete III.499(247D).
Crateas, lover and slayer of Archelaus IX.425(768F).
Craterus, general of Alexander; fell fighting Eumenes in 321 B.C.: most honoured by Alexander III.67(181D). The Greeks unwilling to break treaty with him III.311(219A–B). His quarrel with Hephaestion IV.443(337A). Helped uncover the plot of Parmenion against Alexander IV.457(339E–F). Eumenes' silence before his battle against Craterus VI.421(506D).
Craterus, half-brother of Antigonus Gonatas: sent to the aid of Aristotimus, the tyrant of Elis III.527(253A). Content to manage his brother's affairs VI.291(486A).
Crates, an early musician XIV.369(1133E).
Crates, a man of Delphi: caused an insurrection at Delphi X.295(825B–C).
Crates, a relative of Harpalus: defended before Philip by Harpalus III.51(179A).
Crates, of Mallos, Greek grammarian, 2nd cent. B.C.: an exam-

ple of his method of interpreting Homer XII.165(938D) and note *a*. Attended banquets of rulers XIV.75(1095D).

Crates, of Thebes, Cynic philosopher and poet, c.365–285 B.C.: Plutarch wrote his *Life*, which has been lost XV.11(*Lamp.Cat.* 37). Encouraged the exiled Demetrius of Phalerum, contrary to the latter's expectations I.367(69C). Turned his own exile into a time of study II.9(87A). Spent his life of poverty in laughter VI.179(466E). His poverty the beginning of his freedom and reputation VI.371(499D). His biography written by Plutarch XV.83(frag.10). References and quotations (Diels, *Poet.Phil.Frag.*) Test. 9: X.337(831E–F). Test. 10: VIII.127(632E). Test. 13: IV.439(336C–D); V.295(401A); cf. 297–299(401D). Test. 14: II.317(141E). Frag.3 (349 Lloyd-Jones and Parsons, *Suppl. Hell.*): X.331(830C). Frag.6 (353 *SH*): II.235(125F). Frag.8 (355 *SH*): VII.157(546A–B).

Cratidas, an Ephor at Sparta: persuaded Agesilaus not to make public a document written by Lysander III.377(229F) and critical note 3; cf. III.269(212D).

Cratinus, Athenian comic poet, c.484–419 B.C.: mentioned in Aristophanes' *Frogs* IV.511(348E). References and quotations (Kock) Frag.57–58 and 117 (62 and 125 Kassel–Austin): cf. IX.83(712A). 201 (212 K–A): X.349(933B); cf. VIII.137(634D). 217 (232 K–A): VII.535–537(602B); cf. *Com. Adesp.*812 (729K–A). 244 (261 K–A): cf. I.143(27C); cf. *Com. Adesp.*8 (708 K–A). 250 (269 K–A): cf. VIII.489(692D). 300 (326 K–A): IV.525(351A). 310 (77K–A): cf. XII.557(995E).

Cratippus, of Athens, a Greek historian, probably 2nd cent. B.C. although Dionysius of Halicarnassus called him a contemporary of Thucydides, whose history he continued: references and quotations (*FGrH* IIA, 64) T2: IV.493–495(345C–E). F3: X.355–357(834C–D).

Crato, a relation of Plutarch by marriage: speaker in *Table-Talk* I.1: VIII.9–23(612E–615C). Speaker in *Table-Talk* I.4: VIII.49–63(620A–622B). Speaker in *Table-Talk* II.6: VII.169–173(640B–641A). See also VIII.349(669C) and note *c*, where Crato, if it is the same man, appears to be a physician.

Cratylus, a dialogue of Plato V.233(391B).
Creon, king of Corinth: a character in Euripides' *Medea* II.65(96C); 227(124B); VII.57(530B–C).
Creon, regent of Thebes: a character in Sophocles' *Oedipus Tyrannus* VI.437(509C–D); VIII.127(632D).
Cresphontes, one of the Heraclidae: title character in Euripides' *Cresphontes* II.151(110B).
Cretan Sea XIII.2.811(1078D).
Crete, Cretan(s), the island: their kind of love, called "kidnapping," should be avoided I.55–57(11F–12A); cf. IX.381(761D). Has no wild animals II.5(86C). Where the Spartan Acrotatus died (265 B.C.) III.459(240F). Settled by Pelasgians led by the Spartan Pollis III.499(247D). Cretan "burners" and their identity IV.201–203(296B–D). Those sent to Delphi included Athenians who had once been sent to the Minotaur IV.217(298F–299A); cf. XII.469(984A). Had a statue of Zeus without ears V.177(381E). An extraordinary festival V.393(417E). Their habit of "syncretism" VI.313(490B). Home of Tettix VII.255(560E). Famous for its cypress timber VIII.39(618B); cf. VII.541(602F). Its *Andreia* (men's halls) IX.93(714B) and note *d*. Sacrifice to Apollo Dromaeus ("Runner") IX.151(724C). Style of dancing IX.297(748C). Warlike but susceptible to love IX.381(761D); cf. I.55–57(11F–12A). Home of the maiden Gorgo IX.411(766D). Cretan bitches preferred for hunting IX.415(767A). Called their native land "motherland" instead of "fatherland" X.127(792E). Refuge, according to some, of Harpalus in his flight from Alexander X.425(846B). Idaean Dactyls in Crete XII.213(944D). Its bees use ballast in a wind XII.367(967A). Its goats eat dittany and expel arrows stuck in their body XII.409(974D); 527(991E). Led by a dolphin to settle at Delphi XII.469(984A); cf. IV.217(298F–299A). Once visited by Odysseus XII.515(989E). Cretan flutes buried with Glaucus XIV.133(1104D). Home of Thaletas XIV.373(1134D); 449(1146B). Marched into battle to the music of the lyre XIV.413(1140C).
Crete, History of, a work of Antenor XI.45(860C).

cretic, metrical foot XIV.375(1134E); 417(1141A).
Cretinas, of Magnesia: his pact with his political opponent Hermeias X.215(809B–D).
Cretines, of Magnesia, father of Ameinocles XI.69(846C).
Cretines, of Miletus, founder of Sinope V.335(407F).
Crexus, a dithyrambic poet, 5th–4th cent. B.C.: had a streak of coarseness XIV.381(1135C). Introduced mixed recitation and singing into the dithyramb XIV.417(1141A–B).
Crison, of Himera in Sicily; a champion runner: ran a race with Alexander the Great I.315(58F); VI.207(471E–F), where see critical note 2 for the variant Brison.
Critheus, an author otherwise unknown: explained why Odysseus' shield had a dolphin emblazoned on it XII.477(985B).
Critias, an Athenian; one of the Thirty Tyrants; wrote elegiac poems and tragedies; c.460–403 B.C.: did not believe in the gods II.493(171C). Pupil of Socrates IV.393(328C). Influenced in his speeches by Antiphon X.347(832E). Reference: (Diehl) Frag.32: cf. III.361(227D).
Critobulus, the son of Crito: challenged to a beauty contest by Socrates VIII.123–125(632B).
Critola, the mother of Eryxo III.571(261D).
Critolaus, a Greek historian, otherwise unknown unless he is to be identified with the Peripatetic philosopher (see below): references and quotations: *Epeirote History*, third book IV.267–269(307B). *Phaenomena*, fourth book IV.271–273(307F–308A).
Critolaus, a Tegean, one of the triplet sons of Rheximachus: the sole survivor of a battle between two sets of triplets IV.281–283(309D–E).
Critolaus, of Phaselis in Lycia, a Peripatetic philosopher, early 2nd cent. B.C.: left his home to study VII.555(605B). On the role of the statesman X.225(811C–D).
Crobylus ("Topknot"), nickname of Hegesippus, an Athenian orator, 4th cent. B.C. III.107(187E).
Croesus, king of Lydia, 560–546 B.C.; famous for his wealth; conquered by Cyrus the Great: questioned Solon about happiness I.313–315(58E); 369(69F); II.397–399(155B);

XI.29(857F); cf. XI.33 note *d*. Symbol of wealth II.155(110D); X.285(823A). Sent Aesop on a mission both to Periander and to Delphi II.369(150A); VII.231–233(556F). Dedicated at Delphi a golden statue of the woman who baked his bread V.299(401E–F). His description by Herodotus criticized XI.33–35(858D–F). Sent a mixing-bowl by the Spartans XI.39(859C).

Crommyon, a village in the Megarid: where the temple thief who had been betrayed by a dog was captured XII.383(969F–970A). The sow of Crommyon slain by Theseus XII.505(987F).

Cromnon, a town in Arcadia: the Spartan Archidamus tried to bribe Nicostratus to betray it VII.81(535A); cf. III.137(192A).

Cronian Sea, the ocean west of Britain XII.183(941A–B).

Cronides ("Son of Cronus"), epithet of Zeus I.127(24B); 165(31E); II.171(114A); VI.205(471C); IX.261(742E); XIII.2.697(1063F).

Cronion ("Son of Cronus"), epithet of Zeus VI.261(480E); XIII.2.469(1040C).

Cronus, one of the Titans; the father of Zeus; identified with the Roman Saturn: reigned during the Golden Age II.207(120F–121A). Maimed Uranus IV.73(275A); cf. V.61(360E); 413(421D). Consorted with Rhea, who thus angered the Sun V.31(355D). Entrusted Osiris to Pamyles V.33(355E). The father of Typhon (Seth) and Nephthys, in some accounts V.33(355E–F). A figurative name from Chronus (Time), according to some V.77(363D); cf. IV.25(266E–F). Lamented in a ritual V.79(363E). The sea is his tears, according to the Pythagoreans V.81(364A). Identified by some with Anubis V.107(368E–F). Confined on an island near Britain, according to some V.405(420A); cf. XII.181–183(941A–B); 187(941F); 189(942A). Honoured with special rites by the Solymi V.413(421D). His attendants belong to the class of better spirits XII.213(944D). His attendants the source of the story in the essay *The Face on the Moon* XII.223(945D). Given a libation at the end of the dialogue *On Music* XIV.455(1147A).

Equivalent to the Phoenician god El (Hebrew Moloch or Baal): received human sacrifice of children at Carthage II.493(171C); III.27(175A); VII.203(552A); cf. XII.191(942C) and note *b*, critical note 7. Received human sacrifice from the Massylians IV.291–293(311C–D).

The Roman Saturn: why he receives sacrifices from worshippers whose heads are uncovered IV.23–25(266E). Why he is considered the father of Truth IV.25(266E–F); cf. V.77(363D). Regarded as an infernal god IV.59(272E). December consecrated to him, hence the Saturnalia IV.59(272E). Crossed over to Italy in a ship IV.71(274E). Why his temple is used as a public treasury IV.73–75(275A–B). Why foreign ambassadors first register at the treasury in his temple IV.75(275B–C). Seduced Entoria and fathered Janus, Hymnus, Faustus, and Felix IV.271–273(307E–308A). The Roman general Decius sacrificed himself to Saturn VI.369–371(499B–C); cf. IV.285(310A–B). See Saturnalia.

The planet Saturn XII.185(941C).

Croton, a city in southern Italy: home of the Pythagorean philosopher Theanor VII.419(582E).

Cryassus, a city of Caria in Asia Minor: the story of Melian colonists near the city III.495–497(246D–247A).

Ctesias, of Cnidus, a physician at the Persian court; historian; 5th–4th cent. B.C.: cited (*FGrH* IIIC, 688) F34b: XII.411(974E). The sayings of Artaxerxes III.17–19(173D–E) may be based on Ctesias' work.

Ctesibius, a writer on philosophy, not otherwise known: his work *On Philosophy* cited X.415(844C).

Ctesicles, an Athenian archon 334–333 B.C.: X.413(844A).

Ctesiphon, Against, a speech of Aeschines X.393(840D–E).

Ctesiphon, Athenian politician: his retort to a gourmet in the Council VIII.341(668E). Accused by Aeschines X.393(840C). An envoy to Philip with Aeschines and Demosthenes X.395(841A). Proposed a crown for Demosthenes X.423(846A).

Ctesiphon, Greek historian, not otherwise known: reference: *Boeotian History*, third book IV.275–277(308D–E).

Ctesiphon, pancratiast: kicked back at his mule VI.117(457A).
Ctesius (God of Property), an epithet of Zeus X.319(828B); XIII.2.533(1048C).
Cumae, Cumaeans, a city of Campania in Italy: the story of their revolt against the tyrant Aristodemus III.573–577(261E–262D). Who at Cumae was the "woman on the donkey"? IV.177–179(291E–292A). Near Mount Vesuvius V.283(398E). Home of Ephorus X.375(837C); 383(839A).
Curiatii, triplets from Alba who fought against the Horatii IV.283(309E).
Curiatius, one of the triplets, betrothed to the sister of the Horatii IV.283(309E).
Curiatius, Antro, a Sabine shepherd IV.11(264C).
Curio, see Scribonius
Curius Dentatus, Manius, cos. 290, 275, 274 B.C.; conquered Samnites, defeated Pyrrhus: his comment on complaints about his distribution of captured lands III.155(194E). Refused the Samnites' offer of money III.155(194F).
Curtius, Marcus, a Roman youth: saved Rome by sacrificing himself IV.267(306F–307A).
Cyamitis, "Bean-market," on the Sacred Way to Eleusis X.375(837C).
Cyane, the daughter of Cyanippus: violated by her father IV.285(310B–C).
Cyanippus, a Syracusan, violated his daughter, who later sacrificed him to the Averting Deities IV.285(310B–C).
Cyanippus, a Thessalian: accidentally killed his wife IV.287–289(310E).
Cyaxares, king of the Medes: his jealousy curbed by Cyrus I.369(69F).
Cyclades, island group in the Aegean Sea: settled first by the children of Minos, Codrus, and Neileus, and now used as places of exile VII.543(603B).
Cyclopean gift IX.179(729D).
Cyclopes: only a name and a mere term VI.5(439B). Neighbours to Hypereia VII.543(603A). Odysseus' adventures in their land XII.499(986F).

Cyclops, the cannibal giant Polyphemus blinded by Odysseus: Antigonus, who had one eye, called "Cyclops" by Theocritus I.53(11B). The Macedonian army called a Cyclops after the death of Alexander III.69(181F); IV.441(336F). Title character in Euripides' *Cyclops* V.483(435B). Ate some of Odysseus' men VI.419(506B). Penned Odysseus and his men in his cave VII.153(545C). Cured his love with song VIII.63(622C); cf. IX.389(762F). Odysseus escaped from him because of his cleverness VIII.181(642B); cf. XII.531(992D), the only place where the name Polyphemus is used. Had only one eye IX.13(698F). Odysseus and his men escaped from his cave tied under sheep XIII.1.121(1011A).

Cydathenian, a citizen of the Attic deme Cydathene; here used of Andocides X.355(834B).

Cydias, a Greek lyric poet, probably early 5th cent. B.C.: described a solar eclipse XII.117(931E).

Cydippe, an Argive priestess. Mother of Biton and Cleobis XV.249(frag.133); cf. I.315(58E); II.145(108F).

Cydippe, the daughter of Ochimus: the story of her abduction IV.209(297C–D).

Cydnus, a river in Cilicia: its special properties V.473(433B).

Cydoemus ("Strife"), in Homer: a poetic creation XIV.223(1113A).

Cylon, a leader in the revolt against Aristotimus, the tyrant of Elis III.525–529(252D–253B) and note *a*, critical note 2.

Cylon, of Croton, an opponent of the Pythagoreans, 5th cent. B.C.: his partisans killed most of the Pythagoreans in the house at Metapontum where they were meeting VII.419–421(583A); cf. XIII.2.559(1051C).

Cyme, an Aeolian town in Mysia: its people offered to surrender Pactyas to Cyrus, according to Herodotus XI.37(859A).

Cynegeirus, the brother of Aeschylus: a general at the battle of Marathon; his hand chopped off IV.257(305C). Honoured for his part in battle of Marathon IV.505(347D).

Cynic(s), followers of the principles of Diogenes of Sinope: Cynic licence VII.533(601E). Call the passage to virtue "strenuous and short at the same time" IX.369(759D). Else-

where Plutarch uses the word "Cynic" with the name of a person: Crates I.367(69C–D). Diogenes II.139(107E); III.399(233A); IV.411(331E); VII.535(602A); IX.113(717C); XII.293(956B); cf. 555(995C–D). Thrasyllus III.73(182E); VII.63–65(531E–F). Didymus V.367(413A). Metrocles VI.187(468A).

Cynisca, the sister of Agesilaus: persuaded by her brother to enter a chariot race at Olympia III.267(212B).

Cynopolis, a city in the Egyptian Delta: its quarrel with Oxyrhynchus V.169(380B).

Cynosarges, a region of Athens in which was a gymnasium: only gymnasium in Athens that people of illegitimate birth could use IX.319(750F). Isocrates buried near by X.379(838B).

Cynosureis, a division of citizens at Megara IV.195–197(295B).

Cypris, an epithet of Aphrodite (the translators are not consistent in translating this word) II.237–239(126C); IV.133(285B); VIII.255(655A); IX.239(739D); 353(757A); 369(759E); 425(768E); X.41(778B); XI.111(871B); 195(917B).

Cyprogenes ("Cyrpus-born"), an epithet of Aphrodite; here used by Solon II.403(155F); IX.323(751E).

Cyprus, Cyprians, Cypriote, island off the southern coast of Asia Minor: the role of the Cyprian flatteresses I.273(50D). Noted for their wit I.305(57A). Where the Samian merchant Dexicreon was advised by Aphrodite IV.241(303C). Captured by Alexander IV.423(333E). Its kings financed the contest between the actors Thettalus and Athenodorus IV.429(334E). Its liberation (cf. Thuc. I.94) one of the glories of Athens IV.517(349E). Visited by Dionysus VIII.361(671C). Home of the maiden Paracyptousa IX.411(766C). The business dealings of the Cyriote kings with the Athenian orator Andocides X.357–359(834E–F). Its king Nicocles rewarded Isocrates for composing a speech in his honour X.379(838A). At a banquet of its king Nicocles, Isocrates refused to speak X.383(838F); cf. VIII.9(613A). Defeated in a naval battle by the Eretrians XI.49(861B).

Cypselids, the tyrants of Corinth and Ambracia: expelled by the Spartans XI.39(859C) and note *b*.

Cypselus, the father of Periander: how he was saved from death as an infant II.445(163F). In commemoration of his rescue he built the treasure house of the Corinthians at Delphi II.445–447(163F–164A); V.293(400D); cf. 289–295(399E–400F); IX.149(724B). His description in Herodotus' history attacked by Plutarch XI.47–49(861A).

Cyrenaic philosophers, school founded at Cyrene by Aristippus: *On the Cyrenaic Philosophers* a lost work of Plutarch XV.25(*Lamp.Cat.* 188). References and quotations (Mannebach) Frag.190: VIII.381(674A–B). 218: XIV.269–271(1120B–F). 240: XIV.33(1089A). See also IX.47(705A–B): "Walls running round," a Cyrenaic reference to the seclusion necessary for some pleasures (not in Mannebach). See also Aristippus, Hegesias, Theodorus.

Cyrene, Cyreneans, a city in northern Africa: the story of Aretaphila and the overthrow of the tyrants at Cyrene III.541–551(255E–257E). The story of Eryxo and how Battus the Lame was restored to the throne of Cyrene III.567–571(260D–261D). Their festival of Apollo called Carneia IX.115(717D). Their request that Plato compose a set of laws for them refused X.53(779D). Home of Aristippus XV.335(frag.179, 9).

Cyrnus, beloved of Theognis: addressed in his poem XIII.2.467(1039F); XIII.2.737(1069D).

Cyrus the Great, first king of Persia and founder of the Persian Empire; killed 529 B.C.: refused to look at the captive Pantheia I.163(31C); VI.509(521F–522A). His attitude toward Cyaxares I.369(69F). Had a hook nose, so the Persians loved such men III.13(172E); X.279(821E). Said those unwilling to acquire good things for themselves must do so for others III.13(172E). Said that a ruler must be better than those ruled III.13(172E). Said that the seeds of plants and the lives of men must resemble their native land III.13(172F). His defeat in battle by Astyages and the Medes

averted by the Persian women III.493(246B). Praised Chrysantas for his prompt obedience IV.67(273F); cf. III.420(236E). His throne a symbol of Persian rule IV.385(327A); 453(338F); 459(340B). Was high-minded IV.475(343A). Led the Persians in victory after victory V.57–59(360B–C). Slain by his own wrath VI.127(458E) and note *f*. The father of Atossa VI.305(488D). His line lost the throne at the death of Cambyses VI.313(490A). Matched himself with comrades only in contests where they were better VI.463(514B); VIII.125(632C). Example of a powerful king VII.103(538A). Not usually boastful VII.151(545B). One of his banquets described by Xenophon VIII.109–111(629E–F). Ordered a hook-nosed man to marry a flat-nosed girl VIII.131(633C). His conversation with Tigranes VIII.135(634B). Counselled by Croesus, according to Herodotus XI.33(858D). His actions against Pactyas, as related by Herodotus and Charon, evaluated XI.37(859A–B).

Cyrus the Younger, second son of Darius II; attempted to seize the throne from his brother Artaxerxes and fell in the battle of Cunaxa, 401 B.C.: the Greeks in his army advised on how to meet the Persian army II.327(143C). Boasted to the Spartans of his superiority to Artaxerxes in bravery, drinking, and hunting III.19(173E–F); VIII.51(620C). Lavish in his promises to the Spartans III.19(173F). The brother of Artaxerxes III.21(173F); IV.463(341A). Son of Parysatis III.21(174A). His dealings with the Spartan general Callicratidas III.331–333(222C–E). Slain by his own wrath VI.127(458E) and note *f*. Strangely enough, the relationship between Cyrus and Artaxerxes is not mentioned by Plutarch in his essay *On Brotherly Love*.

Cythera, the island opposite Cape Malea in Laconia: captured by Nicias (424 B.C.) IV.493(345D). Home of the musician Xenodamus XIV.373(1134B).

Cytherea, an epithet of Aphrodite II.333(144B).

Cythnians, inhabitants of Cythnos, an island in the Aegean Sea: example of an insignificant state XI.67(863F). Their name engraved on trophies of the battle of Salamis XI.125(873D).

Cyzicenus, the name of Antiochus IX, king of Syria: could not play a secondary role to his brother VI.291(486A).
Cyzicus, Cyzican(s), a city on the Propontis: home of Apollonis, the mother of Eumenes VI.259(480C). Home of Helicon VII.71(533B); 399(579C). Home of Neanthes VIII.97(628B) and note *b*. How a Cyzican learned how to predict the direction of the wind XII.395(971F–972A); cf. 439(979A). Home of Epicurus' mistress XIV.93(1098B) and note *b*; cf. 311(1127C).

D

Dactyls, Idaean, see Idaean
Daedala ("wooden images"), festival of images at Plataea: *On the Daedala at Plataea* a lost work of Plutarch XV.27(*Lamp.Cat.* 201); for this work see XV.282–285 and 285–297 (frags.157–158). See also Daidale below.
Daemon, Good, a chthonic spirit and guardian of the house (translated in a variety of ways): Timoleon consecrated his house to the spirit VII.137(542E); cf. X.253(816E). Receives sacrifice on the sixth of Prostaterios VIII.259(655E); cf. IX.209(735D–E) and note *c*.
Daidale, the bride-image made of oak with which Zeus tricked Hera XV.293(frag.157, 6). See also Daedala above.
Daiphantus, son of Bathyllius, leader of the Phocians, 6th cent. B.C.: Plutarch wrote his *Life*, which has been lost XV.11(*Lamp.Cat.* 38). Leader in the war against the Thessalians III.483–485(244B–E); XIV.103(1099E–F); cf. XV.83–85(frag.11).
Daiphantus, Theban officer, killed in battle of Mantineia, 362 B.C.: a friend of Epameinondas III.151(194C).
Damascus, a city in Syria: captured by Alexander IX.457(339E).
Damasenor, a tyrant of Miletus: overthrown with Thoas IV.213(298C).
Damatria, a Spartan woman: slew her cowardly son Damatrius III.459(240F).

Damatrius, a Boeotian month, equivalent to the Attic Pyanepsion V.161(378E).

Damindas, a Spartan, otherwise unknown: scoffed at surrendering to Philip III.315(219E).

Damis, a Spartan, otherwise unknown: mocked Alexander's request that the Spartans pass a vote deifying him III.315(219E).

Damocleides, a Theban, one of the conspirators in the revolt against the Spartan garrison VII.487(594D); 497(596D).

Damocrita, the wife of Alcippus: her revenge on the Spartans for their treatment of her husband and daughters X.21–23(775C–E).

Damon, an Athenian musician, teacher of Pericles: invented the lower-pitched Lydian mode XIV.387(1136E).

Damon and Phintias, their friendship famous II.51(95E).

Damonidas, a cripple: prayed that the man who had stolen his boots might have feet which they would fit I.95(78D).

Damonidas, a Spartan, otherwise unknown: his reaction on being assigned to the last place in the chorus III.135(191F); 315(219E); cf. II.363(149A) and III.245(208D–E).

Danaans, one name for the Greeks at Troy (the translations give both "Danaans" and "Greeks"); the word occurs in Plutarch only in Homeric quotations I.127(24B); 129(24D); 153(29C); 157(30B); VII.565(606F); IX.225(737A).

Danae, the daughter of Acrisius and mother of Perseus: a character in Euripides' *Dictys* II.129(106A). An Egyptian, according to Herodotus XI.29(857E).

Danaids, the fifty daughters of Danaus: their punishment in the Underworld II.427(160B).

Danais, a nymph: by Pelops she became the mother of Chrysippus IV.303(313D–E).

Danaus, the son of Belus; father of the Danaids: the father of fifty daughters VI.353(497A); X.377(837E). An Egyptian, according to Herodotus XI.29(857C). In his honour was instituted the Argive festival called Stheneia XIV.413(1140C). Set up a statue of Athena at Lindus XV.297(frag.158).

Danube, the largest river in southeastern Europe: crossed by

Darius in his attack against the Scythians III.25(174E). The border between Macedonia and Scythia IV.471–473(342C–D). Homer's Zeus turned his gaze on the wandering tribes about the Danube V.437–439(426C–D). An occasion of its freezing XII.251–253(949E).

Daphnaeus, of Thespiae: a character in *The Dialogue on Love* IX.309(749B); 313–315(750A–B); 321–327(751B–752D); 357(757E); 365(759A); 387–391(762E–763A); 407(765E); 417(767C).

Daphnis, a servant of Leander: slew Nicocrates, the tyrant of Cyrene III.547(256F).

Daphnus, a river in Locris: the body of Hesiod thrown into it by his murderers II.439(162D).

Dardanians, a people of Illyria: defeated in battle by Philip's general Parmenio II.125(105A); cf. III.41–43(177C).

Darius I, king of Persia 521–485 B.C.: urged by Gobryas to strike the Magian foe even at the risk of hitting him (Gobryas) I.275(50F–51A). Said that he became more cool and collected in the face of danger III.13(172F); X.125(792C). His method of taxation III.13(172F–173A). Fond of Zopyrus III.15(173A). Succeeded by Xerxes III.15(173B); VI.303–305(488D–E). Attacked the Scythians III.25(174E). Set on the throne by the neigh of a horse IV.459(340B). Flattered by his wife Atossa IV.459(340B). Began a new line of Persian kings VI.313(490A). Used as an example of an aged king X.115(790B). Sent Datis and Artaphernes against Athens X.323(829A).

Darius II, king of Persia 424–404 B.C.: Socrates said that he would prefer Darius to a daric as a friend VI.295(486E).

Darius III, king of Persia 336–330 B.C.; conquered by Alexander: allied with Memnon against Alexander III.23(174B). Offered Alexander wealth and a share of Asia III.59(180B). His wealth not enough for Alexander's friends III.67(181E). Conquered by Alexander III.225(206B); IV.383(326E); 399(329D); 453(339A–B); 481(344B). Killed his son who had promised to betray him to Alexander IV.275(308C). Wounded Alexander in battle of Issus IV.385(327A); IV.465(341B–C).

His body honoured by Alexander with an expensive funeral IV.417(322E–F); 475(343B). Put on the throne by the eunuch Bagoas IV.445(337E); cf. IV.385(326F). Father of Stateira, whom Alexander married IV.451(338D). Alexander refused to look upon his wife because of her beauty IV.451(338E); VI.509(522A); cf. II.75(97D). Suspicious of Alexander's success IV.451(338E). His possessions used by Alexander IV.473(342E). First instituted the so-called "Listeners" VI.515(522F).

Dascyles, the father of Gyges, 7th cent. B.C. VII.523(599E).

Datis, the Persian commander at the battle of Marathon: brought 300,000 men to Marathon IV.257(305B–C). He and Artaphernes sent by Darius against Athens with chains and fetters in their hands X.323(829A). Repulsed by the Naxians after he had burned their temples XI.97–99(869B).

Daulia, a region of Phocis: the home of Cleon V.497(437F).

Daulis, a town in Phocis: the home of Tereus and the scene of the events involving Procne and Philomela IX.169(727D).

Dawn, see Eos

Decele(i)a, an Attic deme: the Decelean war (413 B.C.) instigated by Alcibiades III.101(186F). Antiphon accused of passing through X.353(833F).

December, a Roman month: so named because it was originally the tenth month IV.33(268A–B). Why Decimus Brutus sacrificed to the dead in December IV.57–59(272C–E). A peculiar custom in the chariot-race held in December IV.145(287A), but see note *a*.

Decii, a famous family at Rome IV.329(317D).

Decimus, a Roman praenomen IV.155(288E).

Decius, P. Decius Mus, cos. 340 B.C.: Roman general against the Latins IV.275(308B). Fell in battle against the Albans in order to fulfill a prophecy IV.285(310A–B).

Decius, P. Decius Mus, son of the preceding; cos. 312, 308, 297, 295 B.C.: sacrificed himself to Saturn to ensure victory over the Gauls VI.369–371(499B–C); cf. IV.285(310B).

Deianeira, the wife of Heracles: caused Heracles' death with a garment steeped in poison IV.95(278F).

Deimachus, son of Eleon, a companion of Heracles IV.229(301A–B).
Deimus (Fear), not admitted as a god by the philosophers IX.393(763C).
Deinarchus, the last of the ten Attic orators, c.361–after 292 B.C.: his speech against Pistius tells about the marriage of the orator Lycurgus and Callisto X.407(843A). Was either an Athenian or a Corinthian who came to Athens as a youth while Alexander was invading Asia X.447(850B–C). Became a pupil of Theophrastus and also attended the lectures of Demetrius of Phalerum X.447(850C). Active in public life after death of Antipater X.447(850C). Became a friend of Cassander X.447(850C). Prospered through the fees which he earned by writing speeches for others X.447(850C). Unable to speak before the assembly X.447(850C). His role in the Harpalus affair X.447(850C–D). Suspected of double dealing over Munychia X.447(850D). Went into exile for 15 years and amassed considerable wealth X.447(850D). His return effected by Theophrastus and his friends X.447–449(850D). Lost his money while lodging with his friend Proxinus, against whom he brought a suit and spoke in court for the first time X.449(850E). A follower of Hypereides and Demosthenes X.449(850E).
Deinias, an Athenian who made a gift of land to the city X.399(841D).
Deinomenes, of Gela: the father of three tyrants V.309(403B–C).
Deinomenes, of Macedon: the father of Tarrias IV.453–455(339B).
Deinon, general of the Tarentines: how he originated the saying "This is valid." IV.229–231(301C).
Deinon, of Colophon, edited and continued Ctesias' *Persian History*: his account of the Persian king Ochnus killing the Apis V.77(363C).
Deiocles, a king of the Medes: Herodotus' account of his character assailed XI.35(858F).
Deiotarus I, tetrarch of Galatia, died in 40 B.C.: killed all but

one of his sons so that the successor might not lose his power XIII.2.543(1049C). His wife Beronice's meeting with a woman from Sparta XIV.201(1109B).

Deiotarus II, Philopator, son of and co-regent with the preceding; died before his father: how his wife Stratonice provided him with an heir III.555–557(258C–D).

Delian ("of Delos"), an epithet of Apollo V.203(385B); 251(394A); XIV.337(1130A).

Delian, The, a speech of Hypereides X.445(850A); cf. X.393–395(840E).

Delion (Delium), a town in Boeotia: the conduct of Socrates there VII.411(581D); XIV.253(1117E).

Delium, a stronghold on the island of Naxos: given to Polycrite by Diognetus III.537(254F).

Delius, of Ephesus, a follower of Plato: urged Alexander to undertake the war against the Persians XIV.307(1126D) and note *d*, suggesting that the correct name is Dias.

Delos, Delian(s), an island in the Aegean Sea: purified by Epimenides II.413(158A) and note *c*. No one born or buried there III.381(230C). Dogs not allowed IV.163(290B). The "Delian Problem": how the altar could be doubled in size V.211(386E); VII.397(579B); cf. IX.121–123(718E–F). The people driven away in 421 B.C. V.365(412C). The sacred ship Paralus sent to Delos was garlanded on day before Socrates' trial VII.339(572C); cf. X.97(786F). Its first athletic festival held by Theseus IX.149(724A). Here Nicias sacrificed on behalf of the Athenians IX.149(724B)); cf. V.277(397E). Disputed with the Athenians over possession of the sanctuary X.393–395(840E); X.445(850A). The birthplace of Apollo and Artemis XI.225(*Nat.Phen.* 38); cf. XII.463(982F). Its Altar of Horn to Apollo is one of the Seven Wonders of the World XII.467(983E). Its statue of Apollo described XIV.383(1136A). Sacred objects once sent here by the Hyperboreans XIV.385(1136A). Its first statue of Apollo sent by Erysichthon XV.295–297(frag.158).

Delphi, Delphian(s), Delphic, a town in Phocis, site of the famous oracle of Apollo: the temple built by Agamedes and

Trophonius, who were rewarded with death II.145(109A); XV.247–249(frag.133). Two Delphic inscriptions, "Know thyself" and "Avoid extremes" II.183(116C); cf. 447(167B); V.205(385D); 253(394C); 339(408E); VI.445(511B); XIV.257(1118C). Received an embassy from Croesus headed by Aesop II.369(150A). The oracle designated Echelaus to head an expedition to found a colony at Lesbos II.441(163B). Building dedicated by Cypselus II.445–447(163F–164A); V.293(400D); cf. 289–295(399E–400F); IX.149(724B). The oracle consulted by Agesilaus III.131(191B); 247(208F–209A). After leaving Delphi Thorycion saw Philip in possession of the Isthmus of Corinth III.329(221F). Seized by the despots of Phocis III.501(249E). Oracle consulted by Aristinus IV.13(264F). Possesses a little statue of Aphrodite of the Tomb (Epitymbia) IV.39(269B). Who the Consecrator is among the Delphians and why one month is called Bysion IV.181–183(292D–293A). Who Charilla was among the Delphians IV.185–189(293B–F); cf. V.411(421C); XII.505–507(988A). Received a consecrated offering of men from the Cretans IV.217(298F–299A). Oracle consulted by the Spartans about keeping the Palladium stolen from Argos IV.237(302D). Peloponnesian envoys to Delphi attacked by Megarians IV.247(304E). Oracle consulted by the Ephesian Hegesistratus IV.317(315F). A bronze statue of Aristonicus set up by Alexander IV.429(334F). Possessed a golden statue of the courtesan Phryne IV.439(336D); cf. V.297–299(401D); IX.335(753F). Oracle consulted by the Argives concerning a new king IV.461(340C). The Delphic priestess Clea a friend of Plutarch V.85(366E); cf. III.473; 475(242E); V.5; 7(351C); 11(352C); 29(355B). The Delphians believe that Dionysus is buried there V.87(365A). *The E at Delphi* V.194–197; 199–253(384C–394C) *passim* and esp. V.201(385A); 207(386B); 221(388E); cf. XV.19(*Lamp.Cat.* 117). *The Oracles at Delphi No Longer Given in Verse* V.256–257; 259–345(394D–409D) *passim*, esp. V.267(396A); 293(400E); 315(404D–E); 341(409A); cf. XV.19(*Lamp.Cat.* 116). *The Obsolescence of Oracles* V.348–349; V.351–501(409E–438E) *passim* and esp.

V.351(410A); 365(412C); 373(414B); 375(414C); 393(417F); 411(421B–C); 475(433C); 485(435D); cf. XV.17(*Lamp.Cat.* 88). An inscription set up here by the Spartan king Agis VI.185(467E). Near Delphi Eumenes II was ambushed by Perseus' men VI.309(489D). Oracle consulted by the Thessalians concerning a new king VI.323(492A–B). Once lost a quantity of gold and silver VII.211(553C–D). Wrongly accused Aesop of robbery and put him to death VII.233(556F–557B); cf. V.295(401A). Their crimes avenged on their children by Justice VII.245(558F). Oracle held in common by Apollo and Night, according to Orpheus VII.289(566C). The site of the Pythian Games VII.551(604C). Home of Xenocles VIII.141(635A). *On the Treasuries at Delphi*, a work of Polemon VIII.387(675B). Scene of dinner in *Table-Talk* VII.2: IX.23(700D). The proverb "who sacrifices at Delphi must buy meat for himself" IX.67(709A). The Athenians dedicated here a bronze palm-tree to Apollo IX.149(724B). Sacrifice to Apollo the Boxer (Pyctes) IX.151(724C). Men of old first killed animals on advice of the oracle IX.181(729E–F). Scene of Poseidon's defeat by Apollo IX.249(741A). Named the original three Muses after musical notes IX.273(744C); cf. 277(745A–C). Called Aphrodite "Harmony" IX.427(769A); cf. II.405(156C–D). Visited by Sabinus IX.439(771C). Visited by two Spartan youths who later outraged the daughter of Scedasus X.13(773C). An insurrection caused by Crates X.295(825B). Received a golden bowl from the Romans X.321(828C). Delphic priestess persuaded to deliver false responses by Cleisthenes, according to Herodotus XI.45(860C–D). Offerings and inscriptions set up by various Greek states for victims in the Persian Wars XI.107(870D–E). Oracle dissatisfied with the offering of the Aeginetans, according to Herodotus XI.113(871C). An inscription set up here by Pausanias XI.125(873C). Once in the possession of Tityus, Typhon, and the Python XII.219(945B). The Delphic priestess (Thyiades) once rescued from Parnassus XII.273(953C). Home of one Dionysius XII.355(965C). The Pythoness once fought with

Apollo for possession of the oracle XII.505–507(988A); cf. IV.185–189(293C–F); V.411(421C). Oracle declared Socrates to be the wisest of mankind XIV.245–247(1116E–F). Chorus first established here by the Delphian Philammon XIV.359(1132A); cf. 365(1133B). Description of a ritual XIV.383–385(1136A). Oracle advised Thaletas to heal the Spartans with music XIV.449(1146C–D). The Lord of Delphi, i.e. Apollo XV.377(frag.202).

Oracles given in verse at Delphi quoted IV.13(265A); V.285(399B–C); 287(399C); 305(402D); 337(408A); 467(432B); VI.323(492B); VII.291(566E); X.321(828E); XIV.247 note *a*.

Delphinios ("of the dolphin"), epithet of Apollo XII.469(984A).

Delphus, the Spartan leader of a colony to Melos and Crete III.499(247D); IV.201–203(296B–D).

Demades, an Athenian orator; a leader of the pro-Macedonian faction; an opponent of Demosthenes; put to death by Antipater, 318 B.C.: said that Athens never voted for peace except when wearing black II.239(126D–E). Said that with Alexander dead the Macedonian army resembled the blind Cyclops III.69(181F); cf. IV.441(336F). Ridiculed for his gluttony by Antipater III.81(183F); cf. VII.19(525C); 23(526A). Ridiculed for his acquisitiveness by Antipater III.115(188F). Said that sword-swallowers used Spartan swords because they were short III.133–135(191E); 293(216C). Ridiculed for his gluttony by Demosthenes VII.23(526A); cf. III.81(183F); VII.19(525C). Praised for his effective oratory X.183(803A). Ridiculed for his misconduct by Demosthenes X.185(803D). Attacked in the speeches of Hypereides X.221(810C). Chided by Phocion X.223(811A); cf. III.109(188A). Used a trick to prevent the Athenians helping Alexander's enemies X.263–265(818E–F). His statues melted down and made into chamber-pots X.273(820F). Convicted on the charges brought by Lycurgus X.409(843D). Called the theoric fund the glue of democracy XIII.I.123(1011B). References and quotations (de Falco[2]): Frag.6: II.239(126D–E). 8: III.133–135(191E); 293(216C).

10: X.263–265(818E–F). 15: III.69(181F). 17: cf. X.183(803A). 36: XIII.1.123(1011B). 46: VII.19(525C). 47: X.223(811A). 51: cf. VII.23(526A). 54: cf. X.185(803D). 66: cf. X.435(848B). 67: cf. III.99(186C) and note *b*; X.183(803A) and note *e*. 71: cf. III.81(183F) and note *c*; VII.19(525C).

Demaratus, a Greek historian: the second book of his *Arcadian History* cited IV.281–283(309C–E).

Demaratus, king of Sparta c.510–491 B.C.; after being deposed, he fled to Persia and joined Xerxes' expedition against Greece: his comment on flatterers III.317(219F–220A). Explains why it was a disgrace to lose one's shield III.317(220A). His comment on a skillful musician III.317(220A); cf. 321(220F). Said that a fool could not remain silent III.317(220A–B); cf. VI.407(503F–504A). Said that Spartan laws were stronger than kings III.317(220B). His retort to the Persian who boasted of stealing his beloved III.317(220B). Chided Xerxes for wanting to execute a deserter who had returned III.317–319(220B–C). Ridiculed by a Persian III.319(220C). His sons laid charges against the Spartan king Leotychidas III.345(224E). Repulsed at Argos when the women joined the battle III.489–491(245D–E). A friend of the medizing Theban Attaginus XI.71–73(864F). Secretly informed the Spartans of Xerxes' impending invasion XV.391(frag.215d).

Demaratus, of Corinth, a friend of Philip of Macedon: chided Philip for his domestic troubles I.371–373(70B); III.53(179C). His delight at seeing Alexander seated on the throne of Darius IV.399(329D).

Demeas, father of Demophon X.415(844D) and note *b*.

Demeas, father of the orator Demades X.409(843D).

Demegoriai ("Public Addresses"), a work of Lysias X.367(836B).

Demeter, the goddess; mother of Persephone: the goddess of grain, in a verse of Euripides I.195(36F); XIII.2.497(1043E); 501(1044B); 505(1044F). Her priestess presides at marriage ceremony II.299(138B). Initiates the ploughing (Proerosia) II.417(158E); XIV.265(1119E–F) and notes *a*, *i*; cf. Hesiod's advice II.481(169B). Receives sacrifices together with Kore

II.423(159E). Xenocrite chosen to be her priestess at Cumae III.577(262D). Her wanderings in search of Persephone V.61(360E); cf. XII.193–195(942E) and notes *a–d* on p.195. Pythagorean concept of her V.75(363A). Stoic concept V.99(367C). Had nothing to do with love affairs, according to Eudoxus V.151(377A). Personified grain V.155(377D). The festival of the Sorrowing Demeter among the Boeotians V.161(378E). Received sacrifice of an ox VII.443(586F). Shares a temple with Poseidon VIII.345(668E–F). Why there are nine Muses but not nine Demeters IX.271(744B). Called Anesidora ("She who sends up gifts") IX.275(745A). Her mysteries profaned by Andocides X.355–357(834D). Her mysteries brought from Egypt by the daughters of Danaus, according to Herodotus XI.25(857C). Various notions about her discussed XII.193(942D). Associated with the dead XII.199(943B). The Giver of Laws XII.545(994A); XIV.263(1119E). Her mysteries in Attica are more recent than those of Orpheus XV.103(frag.24). Presides over the fruitful powers of the earth XV.163(frag.67).

The Roman goddess Ceres: neglected by Mamercus IV.295(312A).

Demetrians, a name once given to the dead by the Athenians XII.199(943B).

Demetrius I Poliorcetes, son of Antigonus "One-eyed"; king of Macedonia; 337–283 B.C.; Plutarch wrote his *Life*, XV.11(*Lamp.Cat.* 25); his conversation with Stilpo after the destruction of Megara I.27(5F); VI.227(475C); cf. XIV.263(1119C). Sent by Antigonus to liberate Greece III.73–75(182E–F). Saved the life of Mithridates III.75(183A). Refrained from destroying a famous picture after capturing Rhodes III.75–77(183A–B). Rewarded the Athenians when a man in the assembly corrected his Greek III.77(183B–C). The father of Antigonus Gonatas III.403(233E); cf. VII.267(562F). Complained that the Spartans had sent him only one ambassador III.403–405(233F); VI.445(511A). Allowed himself to be called "The Heaven-descended" IV.447(338A). Murdered Antipater, the son of

Cassander VII.57(530C). The flatterers around him addressed no one else as king X.287(823C). Lost his hegemony X.311(827C). Occupied Munychia (307–306 B.C.) X.447(850D). Captured Athens (290 B.C.) cf. X.453(851D–E) and note *a*.

Demetrius II, son of Antigonus II; king of Macedonia; c.276–229 B.C.: his attempt to capture Chios thwarted III.487–489(245B–C). Persuaded a guest to sing IX.223(736F).

Demetrius, of Magnesia, a Greek grammarian, 1st cent. B.C.: his work *On the Names of Poets and Authors* cited X.429(847A).

Demetrius, of Phalerum, Athenian writer and statesman; the governor of Athens under the Macedonians; expelled and later assisted Ptolemy Soter to establish the library at Alexandria; c.350–283 B.C.: his meeting with Crates while in exile at Thebes I.367(69C–D). His comment on the shortness of life II.119(104A). In good health II.281(135C). Advised Ptolemy to read books on the duty of kings III.119(189D). His comment on the tripod given to the winning choregus at Athens IV.515(349B). The friend of Ptolemy VII.535(601F). Gave shows to please the people X.263(818D). His statues at Athens destroyed in his lifetime X.273(820E). Delivered lectures at Athens X.447(850C). Quotations and references (Wehrli) Frag.20: X.263(818D). 54: X.273(820E). 59: I.367(69C–D). 61: VII.535(601F). 63: III.119(189D). 79: II.119(104A). 136: IV.515(349B).

Demetrius, of Tarsus, a grammarian: speaker in *The Obsolescence of Oracles* V.353–355(410A–D); 361–365(411E–412D); 367(412E–F); 381–383(415 D–F); 385(416A–C); 403–405(419E–420A); 417(422C–D); 421(423A–C); 427(424C–D); 461–463(431A–B); 473(433B); 479–481(434C–F).

Demetrius, one of the flatterers around Alexander I.349(65D).

Demetrius, otherwise unknown: buried at Amorgos XV.395(frag.215l).

Demetrius, the Pale: a commentator on Nicander XV.229(frag.115).

Demochares, an Attic orator, nephew of Demosthenes: said that

Aeschines had an excellent voice X.393(840E). Brave in war and inferior to none in political speeches X.431(847C–D). Requested honour for Demosthenes X.431–433(847D–E); cf. 449–451(850F–851C). Received honours sought for him by his son Laches X.433(847D–E); 451–453(851D–F).

Democles, a pupil of Theophrastus: defended in court the sons of Lycurgus X.405(842E).

Democrates, an Athenian orator, 4th cent. B.C.: two examples of unstatesmanlike remarks X.187(803D).

Democritus, of Abdera, a pre-Socratic philosopher; an exponent of the atomic theory; c.460–400 B.C.: attacked by the Epicureans XIV.195(1108B); 229(1113E). Honoured by Leonteus XIV.197(1108E) and by Metrodorus XIV.199(1108F). Disputed with his predecessors XIV.293(1124C). References and quotations (Diels–Kranz) Frag.A17a: VIII.97(628B–C). A27: VI.507(521C–D). A35a: VI.59(448A). A39: XV.333–335(frag.179, 7). A49: XIV.199(1109A); cf. XIV.209(1110E). A53: XIV.197(1108E). A57: XIV.211–213(1110F–1111C). A77: VIII.431(682F); IX.205–207(734F–735A); 209(735C); cf. I.445(83D). A89a: XII.103(929C) and note *a*. A135: cf. VIII.513(697A). A136: cf. IX.207(735A).

Frag.B3: VI.171(465C) and note *a*; cf. XIV.105(1100C). B9: XIV.209(1110E). B117: XIV.209(1110E). B125: XIV.209(1110E). B145: I.47(9F). B146: I.431(81B). B147: II.251(129A). B148: IV.325(317A); VI.345(495E). B149: VI.383(500D–E). B150: VIII.19(614E). B151: VIII.189(643E). B152: VIII.327(665F). B153: X.275(821A). B154: XII.407(974A). B155: XIII.2.819–821(1079E–F). B156: XIV.199(1108F). B157: XIV.303(1126A); cf. XIV.105(1100C). B158: XIV.335(1129E); cf. VIII.257(655D); IX.141(722D). B159: XV.41–43(Tyr.Frag. I.2); cf. II.283(135E). B166: V.401(419A). B257: XII.351(964E). B330.5: VIII.175(641B); cf. 319(664C–D).

The following fragments have not been placed: the origin of the world not to be placed in inanimate bodies V.109(369A). On the universe and the true nature of reality VI.211(472D). On sound IX.139(722B). On causes of plagues

and diseases IX.199(733D). On causes of heat and heaviness XII.243(948C) and note *c*. On syllables and serifs XIV.103(1100A). See also XI.149(911D) = Anaxagoras frag.A116.

Democritus, of Naxos: his role in the battle of Salamis discussed XI.97–99(869A–C).

Demodice, the daughter of Rheximachus: slain by her brother Critolaus IV.281(309D).

Demodicus, the son of Demostratus, betrothed to Demodice: like her, slain by her brother Critolaus IV.281(309D).

Demodocus, of Corcyra, the blind bard in the *Odyssey*: the composer of a *Sack of Troy* and a *Marriage of Aphrodite and Hephaestus* XIV.359(1132B).

Demomeles, an Athenian who proposed a crown for Demosthenes X.423(846A).

Demon, of Paeania, a cousin of the orator Demosthenes: proposed a decree that brought about the orator's return from exile X.427(846D).

Demonice, a maiden of Ephesus: promised to betray the city to Brennus for a price IV.279(309B).

Demonicus, of Alopece, the secretary of the council when it voted to try Antiphon (411–410 B.C.) X.353(833E).

Demophilus, the father of Ephorus X.383(839A).

Demophon, one of Demosthenes' guardians X.415(844D) and note *b*.

Demophontidae, the sons of the hero Demophon: wished to keep Orestes from participating in the rites at the Anthesteria VIII.185(643A) and note *b*.

Demus, a character in a comedy of Plato X.173(801B).

Demus, a character in the *Knights* of Aristophanes VI.355(497B).

Demus, of Chios, a statesman: his advice not to banish all political foes II.35(91F) and critical note 2; cf. X.233(813A–B).

Demosthenes (or Timosthenes), a dissolute Spartan X.175(801C) and critical note 1.

Demosthenes, Athenian general; killed at Syracuse 413 B.C.: occupied Pylos (425 B.C.) IV.493(345D); 501–503(347A–B);

517(349D); 527(351A–B). Charged by Antiphon with proposing an illegal measure X.351(833D).
Demosthenes, Athenian orator, 384–322 B.C. Plutarch wrote his *Life*, XV.11(*Lamp.Cat.* 23): delivered only prepared speeches I.429(80D); X.181(802E); 185(803D); 187(804A); 435(848C); but cf. X.435–437(848C–D). Rebuked by Diogenes I.439(82C–D); X.433(847F). Calmly accepted the death of his daughter II.193(118D); 197–199(119B–C); X.431(847C). Phocion said he would be put to death if the Athenians kept their senses III.109(188A); cf. X.223(811A). His enmity with Aeschines IV.521(350B); cf. X.221(810C–D); 391(840B); 393(840C–D); 421(845E); 423(846A). His speeches compared with the deeds of the general Demosthenes IV.527(351A–B). Made an effective team with the general Chares VI.293(486D). His remarks on the greed of Demades VII.23(526A). Criticized the Athenians for their fear of the Macedonians VII.59–61(531A). Filled his oration *On the Crown* with self-praise VII.131–133(541E–542B). Never drank wine IX.255(741D). Compared to Pericles by an old man X.141(795C–D); 417–419(845A). His speeches smelled of the lamp, according to Pytheas X.181(802E); cf. I.429(80D); X.185(803D); 187(804A); 435(848C); but cf. X.435–437(848C–D). His *Philippics* are good examples of political speeches X.183(803B); cf. 221(810D). Examples of his wit X.185–187(803C–E). Lysias lived long enough to see him in his youth X.367(836A); cf. X.435(848C). Applied to Isocrates for instruction X.375(837D–E); cf. 413–415(844B). Taught by the orator Isaeus, whom he imitated X.389(839F); 413–415(844B). Went as an envoy to the Peloponnese X.399(841E–F). Lost his father at the age of seven X.413(844A–B). His education X.413–415(844B–C). Brought suit against his guardians X.415(844C–D). Served as choregus X.415(844D). Retired to study in private X.415–417(844D–F). Entered politics as a member of party opposed to Philip X.417(844F–845A). Encouraged and instructed by the actor Andronicus X.417–419(845B–C) and note *a*. The use of oaths in his speeches X.419(845B). Once silenced the

orator Lamachus X.419–421(845C). His speeches evaluated by Philip X.421(845D). His attacks on Philip X.421–423(845D–F). His cowardice in battle of Chaeroneia X.423(845F). Delivered the funeral address for those who fell at Chaeroneia X.423(845F). Tried to improve conditions in Athens X.423(846A). Crowned many times X.423(846A). His part in the Harpalus affair X.423–425(846B–C). Convicted of bribe-taking and exiled X.425(846C–D). Recalled from exile X.425–427(846D). His remarks on the Athenian role in the Lamian War X.427(846D–E). Fled from Athens to escape Antipater and took refuge in the temple of Poseidon at Calauria X.427(846E–F). Overtaken by Archias and committed suicide X.427–429(846F–847A). His statue erected at Athens X.429(847A); cf. 431(847D). Various accounts of his death X.429(847A–B). His reaction to Philip's death X.431(847B–C). Opposed Alexander X.431(847C). His family X.431(847C–D). Honoured at Athens X.431–433(487D–E). Sixty-five speeches extant X.433(847E). His character X.433–437(847E–848D). Honours proposed for him by Hypereides X.439(848F); cf. X.423(846A). Reconciled with Hypereides X.439–441(849B). Ranked below Hypereides by some X.441(849D). Attacked by Hypereides X.443–445(849E–F); cf. X.425(846C). Imitated by Deinarchus X.449(850E). Copy of a decree proposed on his behalf by Democharis X.449–451(850F–851C); cf. X.431–433(847D–E). References and quotations: I (*Olynthiac* I) 23: II.89(100A). 25: cf. III.309(218F). II (*Ol.* II) 22: IV.359(323A). III (*Ol.* III) 19: VII.65(523A). 24: cf. IV.517(349E). VI (*Philippic* II) 24: X.275(821B). 30: X.435(848C). VII (*On Halonnesus*) 45: cf. V.431(425B). IX (*Phil.* III) 69: VI.231(476A) and note *c*. XVII (*On the Crown*) 67: IX.239(739B). 88: VII.133(542B). 97: II.467(166F); IV.421(333C). 101: VII.131(542A). 118: X.423(846A). 128: VII.117(539D); 163(547B); 167(517E–F). 134: X.395(840F). 180: X.433(847E). 198: I.369(69E). 208: IV.523(350C). 240: VII.133(542A). 258: X.389(840A) and note *e*. 260: cf. VIII.365(671F) and note *a*. 261, 265: X.389(840A) and note *e*. 285: X.393(840E). 296: cf.

II.75(97D) and note *e*. 299: VII.139(543B). XIX (*On the False Legation*) 2: X.395(841A). 46: cf. X.435(848C). 139–140: III.47(178C). 149: X.395(840F). 208: II.15(88C); VII.563(606D). 229: II.75(97D) and note *d*; VI.441(510B); VIII.341(668A). 246: X.389(840A). 265: VI.441(510B). 285: X.395(841A). 337: X.393(840E). XXI (*Against Meidias*) 31–35: cf. X.257(817C). 72: XIII.1.119(1010E–F). 167, 174: X.89(785C). 191: I.29(6D). 200: XIII.1.119–121(1010F–1011A). XXIII (*Against Aristocrates*) 66: cf. I.29(6D). 198: IV.525(350F). LIII (*Against Nicostratus*): cf. IV.527(351B). LIV (*Against Conon*): cf. IV.527(351A). LIX (*Against Neaera*) 4: cf. II.229(124E). 21: X.367(836B). *Epistle* 3: X.405(842E). *Verse* (Bergk II, p.331): X.429(847A).

Demosthenes, father of the orator Demosthenes X.413(844A); 449(850F).

Demosthenes, of Mitylene, otherwise unknown VIII.129(633A).

Demostratus, father of Aristonymus, who hated women IV.399(312D).

Demostratus, of Pheneus: his three sons chosen to fight against the three sons of Rheximachus IV.281(309D).

Demoteles, the ruler of Samos: murdered in uprising IV.243(303E).

Demylus, the tyrant of Carystus, 5th cent. B.C.: tortured the philosopher Zeno of Elea VI.415(505D); XIII.2.559(1051C); XIV.307(1126D).

Denaea, one of the attendant spirits of Empedocles VI.221(474B) and note *b*.

Dendrites ("Preserver of Trees"), an epithet of Dionysus VIII.391(675F).

Dentatus, see Curius

Deo, a name of Demeter XV.387(frag.212).

Dercylidas, a Spartan, sent as ambassador to Pyrrhus in 272 B.C. III.315(219F).

Dercylidas, a Spartan general, latter part of 5th cent. B.C.: not shown respect by a young man III.363(227F); cf. III.335(223A).

Dercyllus, a Greek historian: references: *Foundations of Cities*,

first book IV.283(309F). *Italian History*, third book IV.313(315C).
Deris (Strife), one of the attendant spirits of Empedocles V.117–119(370E); VI.221(474B) and note *b*.
Deucalion, the son of Prometheus: an ancestor of the Holy Ones at Delphi IV.183(292D). Sent a dove to determine if storm was over XII.377(968F) and note *a*. Made the whole Greek nation a dedicated people XIV.301(1125D).
Dexander, a Corinthian commander: he and his men saved by a friend X.7–9(772D–E).
Dexicreon, a man of Samos: his identification IV.241(303C–D).
Dexicreon, an epithet of Aphrodite at Samos IV.241(303C–D).
Dexitheus, an Athenian archon 385–384 B.C. X.421(845D).
Diacrians ("Hillfolk"), one of the three divisions of the Athenians made by Solon X.197(805D); cf. IX.393(763D).
Diadematus, see Caecilius
Diadumenos, the chief speaker in *Of Common Conceptions Against the Stoics* XIII.2.623, note *c* and 661–873(1058E–1086B) *passim*.
Diagoras, of Melos, "the Atheist": example of an atheist II.493(171C) and note *c*. Did not dare say that the divine is perishable XIII.2.783(1075A).
Dialectic, a work of Chrysippus XIII.2.513(1045F).
Dialis, see Flamen Dialis
Diana, see Artemis
Dias, see Delius of Ephesus
Diasia, festivals of Zeus VI.239(477D) and critical note 6.
Dicaearcheia, a city in Campania, the Latin Puteoli: near Vesuvius V.283(398E); VII.291(566E), note *f* and critical note 8.
Dicaearchus, of Messana in Sicily, pupil of Aristotle; Peripatetic philosopher, 4th cent. B.C.: references and quotations (Wehrli) Frag.5: XIV.235(1115A). 5 ff.: cf. XV.47(Tyr.Frag. I.5). 29: X.145(796D). 41: IX.123(719A). 46: VIII.291(659F). 73: XIV.71(1095A). 74: XIV.79(1096A). 77: V.199(384D).
Dicaeosyne, a character in a comedy of Pherecrates XIV.421(1141D).

Dicaeosyne, a daughter of Dionysius II of Syracuse IV.449(338C).
Dicaeosyne ("Justice"), name of the first of the Muses at Hermopolis V.11(352B).
Dike, the goddess of Justice (the translators give "Dikê," "Justice," or "Right"): has but one eye in some accounts II.435(161F); XIV.297(1124F). "Will not deal the fatal blow to your face" (Euripides) VII.187(549A); 189(549D). Receives after death those who are vicious and rejects those past healing VII.279(564F). Assumes possession of those who come unpunished and unpurged VII.281(565A). Identical with Zeus, according to some X.61(781B). A virgin according to Hesiod X.61(781C). Shares the orator's platform in common with Zeus and Themis X.269(819E). A daughter of Zeus XIII.2.541(1049A).
Dictator, the office at Rome: only tribunes retain their powers when a dictator is chosen IV.123(283B); cf. IX.421(768A). Office given to Sulla by Fortune IV.333(318C). Office given to Furius Camillus by the Romans IV.369(324E).
Dictynna, an epithet of Artemis XII.357(965C–D) and note *b*; 469(984A).
Dictys, of Seriphus, rescued Danae and Perseus: title character in the *Dictys* of Euripides II.129–131(106A).
Dictys, the nursling of Isis: his death V.21(353F).
Dinarchus, see Deinarchus
Dio, of Prusa, commonly called Chrysostomus: concerned in two lost works of Plutarch: *The Reply to Dio Delivered at Olympia* XV.27(*Lamp.Cat.* 204) and *A Discourse in Reply to Dio* XV.29(*Lamp.Cat.* 227).
Diochites, a name given to the town containing the tomb of Osiris V.51(359A–B) and note *c*.
Diocles, an Athenian archon 288–287 B.C. X.453(851E).
Diocles, character in the *Dinner of the Seven Wise Men* II.349(146B–C) and note *a*; 367(149D–E); 369(150B); 379(151F); 399(155C); 437(162C).
Diocles 1) of Melite, husband of Philippa; 2) son of 1) and

Philippa; 3) great-grandson of 1) and Philippa X.407–409(843B–C).
Diocles, of Peparetus (?), a Greek historian: his work on the *Shrines of Heroes* cited IV.229(301A).
Diodorus, a Corinthian captain at battle of Salamis: dedicated captured Persian arms to Leto XI.109(870F).
Diodorus, a philosopher, not otherwise known XIII.2.589–591(1055E).
Diodorus Periegetes, Athenian writer on topographical and geographical subjects, 4th cent. B.C.: reference (*FGrH* IIIB, 372) F34: X.441(849B–D), critical note 4.
Diodotus, an Athenian: attacked Ctesiphon's proposal of a crown for Demosthenes X.423(846A).
Diodotus, the brother of Boethus(?): on the soul's affections XV.49(Tyr.Frag. I.6) and note *c*.
Diodotus, the teacher of Quintus Metellus III.217(205A).
Diodotus, unknown, perhaps a grammarian or philosopher XIV.75(1095D) and note *c*.
Diogeiton, a Theban, the father of Cephisodorus VII.493(595E); see critical note 4 for the ms. reading Dioton.
Diogenes, of Apollonia in Crete, the Greek philosopher; pupil of Anaximenes; 5th cent. B.C.: reference (Diels–Kranz) Frag.A6: XV.339(frag.179, 12).
Diogenes, of Seleuceia in Babylonia a Stoic philosopher; succeeded Zeno of Tarsus as head of the Stoa: persuaded by Zeno to be a philosopher IV.395(328D). Left a Stoic succession at Babylon VII.555(605B). References and quotations (*SVF* III.210) Frag.5: XIII.2.417(1033D). 19: cf. XIV.355(1131D). 20: XIII.1.251(1026A). 83: XIV.449(1146B).
Diogenes, of Sinope, the Cynic philosopher; c.413–323 B.C.: said that the father of an emotional youth must have been drunk when he begot him I.7(2A); cf. XV.287(frag.157, 2). Said that one could learn in a brothel that there is no difference between what costs money and what costs nothing I.23(5C). Said that to protect oneself against an adversary one should prove honourable and upright I.113(21E); II.15(88B). On the Eleusinian Mysteries I.113(21F). Chided

Philip of Macedon for his greed and ambition I.373(70C); VII.561(606B). Said that a man needs either good friends or ardent enemies I.393(74C); 437(82A); cf. II.21(89B). Encouraged to continue his austere life by the actions of a mouse I.415(77E–F). Lived alternately in Athens and Corinth I.417–419(78C–D). Threw his cup away when he saw a man drinking from his hand I.425(79E–F). His remark to a youth who fled into a tavern I.439(82C–D); X.433(847F). Used his time in exile for leisure and study II.9(87A); VI.183(467C–D). Said that sleep and death are brothers II.139(107E). Inured himself to cold by embracing a bronze statue in cold weather III.399(233A). The teacher of Onesicritus IV.411(331E). Impressed Alexander by his life and worth IV.411–415(331E–332C); VII.557(605D–E); X.65–67(782A–B). Struck the tutor of a boy whom he saw eating sweetmeats VI.7(439D). Commented that Plato talked so much about philosophy, yet caused no one pain VI.85(452D); XV.377(frag.203). On contempt and anger VI.139(460E). Mocked the auctioneer while being sold VI.179(466E); cf. 369(499B). Said that every day was a festival for a good man VI.239(477C). His threadbare cloak and wallet were the beginning of his happiness VI.371(499D). His comment on seeing a victorious athlete ogling a pretty girl VI.505(521B). Said that it was better to be a Megarian's ram than his son VII.25(526C). Would have mocked the ostentatious wealth of Menelaus VII.35(527E). Begged from the statues in the Cerameicus in order to accustom himself to refusals VII.65(531F). His retort to the news that he was being banished from Sinope VII.535(602A). Said that Aristotle lunched at Philip's pleasure, Diogenes at his own VII.551(604D). Credited his teacher Antisthenes with introducing him to a life of poverty and happiness VIII.127(632E). Died on the same day as Alexander IX.113(717C). Said that the tyrant Dionysius, in exile at Corinth, was not acting in a way worthy of himself X.79(783D). Ate a squid raw to avoid the trouble of cooking XII.293(956B); 555(995C–D). Relieved himself in public and said that he wished he could relieve his hunger as

easily XIII.2.501(1044B). Said that all things belong to the gods XIV.121(1102F) and note *g*. His *Republic* assailed by the Epicurean Metrodorus XIV.311(1127B) and note *e*.

Diogenes, of Thespiae, not otherwise known: appears as a speaker briefly at the end of *The Dialogue on Love* IX.441(771D).

Diogenes, School of, at Athens: a demonstration given by its students IX.221(736D) and note *a*.

Diogenes Oenomaus, a tragic poet; 5th–4th cent. B.C.: his plays said to be too wordy I.223–225(41D).

Diogenianus, of Pergamum; a friend of Plutarch: the dinner party at *Table-Talk* VII.7 given in his honour IX.73(710B). Speaker in *Table-Talk* VII.8: IX.77–91(711A–713F). Speaker in *Table-Talk* VIII.1: IX.111–119(717B–718B). Speaker in *Table-Talk* VIII.2: IX.119–131(718B–720C). Speaker in *Table-Talk* VIII.9: IX.187–203(731A–734C).

Diogenianus, of Pergamum; son of the preceding: speaker in the dialogue *The Oracles at Delphi No Longer Given in Verse*, see esp. V.259(394D); 261(395A); 263(395D); 265(395E); 269(396C); 275(397D); 289(399F); 295(400F); 319(405A).

Diognetus, the general of the Erythraeans: the story of his love for the Naxian maiden Polycrite III.535–537(254C–F).

Diomede(s), the son of Tydeus, king of Argos and one of the Greek heroes in the Trojan War: his role in the *Iliad* I.153(29A–C); 155(29E); 161(30E); 309(57E); 381(71F); 385(72E); II.123(104E); 449(164C); IV.477(343B); V.319(405B); VII.125(540F); IX.237–241(739B–D); X.209–211(808C); 219(810B); 257(817C); 267(819C); XII.355(965C). Seen by Aeneas, who was about to sacrifice and therefore veiled his head IV.21(266C). An ancestor of Erginus IV.237(302C–D). Shipwrecked on the Libyan shore and saved from being sacrificed by the king's daughter Callirrhoe IV.291(311B–C). His attitude toward the gods compared with that of Alexander IV.477(343B). A discussion of which hand of Aphrodite he wounded IX.237–241(739B–D).

Diomedon, of Cyzicus, sent by Artaxerxes with money for Epameinondas III.145(193C).
Diomeia, an Attic deme: people from Melite settled here VII.531(601B). Home of Stratocles X.455(852A).
Diomnestus, the brother of Isocrates X.371(836E).
Dio(n), an Academic philosopher: thought it worthwhile to record the conversation at drinking-parties VIII.7(612D) and note *i*.
Dion, a proper name among philosophers IV.53(271E); XIII.2.681(1061C); cf. 789–791(1076A).
Dion, of Prusa, see Dio
Dion, of Syracuse, a relative and minister of Dionysius I; a pupil and friend of Plato; c.408–354 B.C. Plutarch wrote his *Life*, XV.9(*Lamp.Cat.* 20): combined a philosophic and political life I.37(8B). A friend and pupil of Plato I.37(8B); 285(52F). Fell into disfavor with Dionysius I.289(53E). Received letters from Plato and Speusippus I.369–371(69F). His friends mistreated by Dionysius II.65(96C). Calmly accepted news of his son's death II.193(118D); 197(119A). Expelled Dionysius but learned that he himself was in danger from his own friend Callippus III.39(176F–177A). Assassinated by Callippus VII.57(530C); 213(553D). Greatly influenced by Plato X.33(777A); XIV.85(1097B); 305(1126B–C) and note *e*; 331(1129C). Overthrew Dionysius and liberated Sicily XIV.85(1097B).
Diondas, an Athenian: opposed granting a crown to Demosthenes X.437(848D); 439(848F).
Dione, the mother of Aphrodite IX.293(747E).
Dionysia, festivals of Dionysus (translated in a variety of ways): at Rome IV.285(310C). In Attica IV.507(347E); VII.33(527D) and note *b*; cf. XIV.93(1098B), VII.545(603C), 551(604C), X.255(817B), 391(840A) and note *a*. At Argos VIII.363(671E). See also VI.239(477D) critical note 6. See Dionysus.
Dionysia, slave, otherwise unknown I.431(80F).
Dionysius I, the tyrant of Syracuse, c.430–367/366 B.C.: reneged on his promise of money to a harp player I.225(41D–E);

IV.425(333F). His cruelty and that of Phalaris called "hatred of wickedness" by some I.303(56E); cf. X.45(778E), or is this the younger Dionysius? Put the orator Antiphon to death because of an indiscreet remark I.361(68A–B); X.349–351(833B–C); cf. XIII.2.559(1051D). His gifts to Lysander's daughters rejected by their father II.317(141D–E); III.127(190E); cf. III.371–373(229A), where the offer is later accepted; cf. also III.307(218E). Drew lots with others to determine the order of speaking and having spoken was immediately chosen general III.29–31(175C–D). Refused to abdicate at the threat of a conspiracy III.31(175D). Upbraided his son for his licentious conduct and for his greed III.31(175D–E). Taxed the people until they laughed III.31–33(175E–F). Derided his mother for wanting to marry in her old age III.33(175F). Refused to punish footpads so that people would stay home at night III.33(175F). Gave money to a pretended informer III.33(175F–176A). Hoped never to be at leisure III.33(176A); X.125(792C). Of two youths who had spoken against him, he released the heavy drinker but executed the one who drank little III.33(176A–B). His reply to those complaining of his promoting a man of bad character III.33–35(176B). His reaction to a Corinthian embassy's refusal of his gifts III.35(176B). How he taught a man to use his money III.35(176B–C). Gained control at a time when democracy was hated III.37(176D). Was lucky, according to his son III.37(176E). Bought a Spartan cook in order to taste black broth III.427(236F). Said that children should be tricked with dice, men with oaths IV.407(330E–F); cf. III.373(229B) and IX.253(741C). Punished the poet Philoxenus, who resented the tyrant's criticism IV.427(334C); VI.207(471E). Called "Apollo" by his son despite his many atrocities IV.449(338B–C); cf. I.305(56F). Sheared Apollo's statue of its golden locks V.165(379D), or is this the younger Dionysius? Put "Jackals," i.e. informers, among the people VI.515(523A–B); cf. X.45(778E). Called Gelon the jest of Sicily VII.135(542D). Despite his atrocities, he prevented the Carthaginians from taking over Sicily VII.207(552E). His

body dug up and cast beyond the borders of the city VII.249(559D–E). Was born (or became tyrant) on the day Euripides died IX.113(717C). His flatterers punished by the people X.45(778E); cf. VI.515(523A–B). Spent his old age walled up in his palace X.79(783D). His overthrow urged by Lysias X.369(836D). His crimes against the barbarians omitted from Philistus' history (or is this the younger Dionysius?) XI.13(855C). Made wretched by his own crimes XIV.45(1090E). Sold the cloak of Antisthenes to the Carthaginians XV.389(frag.214) and note *a*.

Dionysius II, eldest son of Dionysius I, whom he succeeded as tyrant of Syracuse in 367/366 B.C.; expelled in 345 and lived the rest of his life as an exile in Corinth: was only temporarily diverted from his wanton life by Plato's arrival I.283(52D). His relationship with Plato cf. I.285(52F); 357–359(67C–E); VI.185(467E) and note *d*; X.47(779B–C); XIV.85(1097B). Brought into enmity with Dion by flatterers I.289(53E); cf. II.65(96C); III.39(176F); XIV.85(1097B). His failing sight imitated by flatterers I.289(53F). His cruelty and that of Phalaris called "hatred of wickedness" by some I.303(56E); cf. X.45(778E), but this more probably refers to the elder Dionysius. Upbraided by his father for his licentious conduct and his greed III.31(175D–E). Gathered learned men around him merely to win admiration III.35(176C). Rebuked the flatterer Polyxenus III.35(176C–D). Said that Plato had taught him to endure adversity III.35–37(176D). Said that he had come into power when tyranny was hated III.37(176D). Said that he had inherited his father's kingdom but not his luck III.37(176E). Spoke out against tyranny and named his daughters after virtues IV.449(338B–C). Crucified a barber who talked too much VI.433–435(508F–509A). Lived in Corinth after his expulsion from Syracuse VI.445(511A) and note *d*; cf. X.79(783D). Put "Jackals," i.e. informers, among the people VI.515(523A). Received a letter from Plato recommending Helicon of Cyzicus VII.71(533C). Said that he enjoyed his power most when he could do quickly what he wanted X.67(782C). Derided by the Cynic Diogenes for liv-

ing a peaceful life in Corinth X.79(783D). His wife and daughters outraged and slain by his enemies X.277(821D). His crimes against the barbarians omitted from Philistus' history XI.13(855C), or is this the elder Dionysius?
Dionysius, a common Greek name V.413(421E).
Dionysius, an ambassador of Ptolemy I Soter: sent to bring Serapis from Sinope V.69(361F); XII.469(984A).
Dionysius, an Athenian: stage manager for Aphareus X.387(839D).
Dionysius, grandfather of Hypereides X.437(848D).
Dionysius, of Chalcis, a Greek historian: reference (*FHG* IV p.396) Frag.13: XI.45(860C).
Dionysius, of Corinth (?), an epic poet: cited IX.379(761B).
Dionysius, of Delphi, otherwise unknown XII.355(965C).
Dionysius, of Halicarnassus, historian, critic, and rhetorician, 1st cent. B.C.: references and quotations: *Roman Antiquities* (Jacoby) I.2.3: cf. IV.365–367(324B). I.14.5: cf. IV.37(268F). I.31.1: IV.93(278C). I.38.2–4: cf. IV.55–57(272B); 131–133(285A). I.40.2: cf. IV.137(285E–F). I.44.1: cf. IV.31(267E). I.65.2: cf. IV.77(275E). II.5.5: IV.119(282D–E). II.12.3: cf. IV.93(278D). II.25.6: IV.15(265B). II.25.7: cf. IV.27(267B–C). II.30.6: cf. IV.7(263D–E). II.48: cf. IV.135(285C–D). II.64.2: cf. IV.69(274C–D). II.67.4: cf. IV.143(286E–F). II.74.2 ff.: cf. IV.29(267C). IV.1.2 ff.: cf. IV.361(323A–B). IV.5: cf. IV.63(273C). IV.15.5: cf. IV.39(269B). V.19: cf. IV.137(285F). V.35.1: cf. X.273(820E). VIII.55.3: cf. IV.337(318F–319A). XII.16.1–2: cf. IV.21(266C). *On the Ancient Orators* (Rademacher): *Lysias* ch.17: X.367(836A). *Isaeus* ch.2: cf. X.387(839E). *De Isocratis orationibus* Frag.I (p.287): X.381(838D).
Dionysius, of Melite, a friend of Plutarch: speaker in *Table-Talk* IX.14: IX.275(744F).
Dionysius, of Thebes, a musician XIV.425(1142B).
Dionysius, teacher, otherwise unknown X.29(776B).
Dionysius Hydragogus, otherwise unknown: cited XI.173(914B).

Dionysius Iambus, a Greek historian, 3rd cent. B.C.: cited XIV.385(1136C).

Dionysius Siculus, a Greek historian: his *Sicilian History*, first book, cited IV.259(305C–D).

Dionysus (Bacchus), the son of Zeus and Semele; god of vegetation, esp. the vine (no distinction is made here between the names Bacchus and Dionysus): wronged by Lycurgus I.79–81(15E): cf. VI.79(451C). His name given to almost any king who gets drunk I.305(56F); cf. VIII.73(624A–B). Takes pleasure in the Sileni I.323(60C). Frequently receives sacrifices containing no wine II.269(132E). The "tasks of Dionysus," to bring cheer and friendly feeling to men II.403(155F); 405–407(156C–D); 417(158E); VIII.11–13(613B–D); IX.323(751E); X.471(854B). His devotees (Thyads) protected by the Phocian women III.511(249E) but mistreated by the tyrant Aristotimus III.521(251E). Romans do not swear by Bacchus under a roof IV.51(271B). A foreign god from Nysa IV.51(271B). "Nothing to do with Dionysus" a proverbial saying IV.107(280D); VIII.7(612E); 21(615A); cf. perhaps V.221(388E); VIII.365(671E–F). Called "Liber Pater" by the Romans IV.155–157(288F–289A). Why he is called upon to come "with the foot of a bull" IV.217–219(299A–B) and notes *passim*; V.85(364F). Rites at his festival Agrionia IV.223(299F); IX.111(717A). Drove the daughter of Minyas mad cf. IV.221–223(299E–F). Pursued the Ephesians to Samos and punished them IV.243(303D–E). Entertained by Icarius IV.271(307E). Punished Cyanippus IV.285(310B) and Aruntius IV.285–287(310C). His expeditions surpassed by Alexander the Great IV.377(326B); 413(332A–B); cf. VIII.417(680B). The origin and progenitor of Alexander's race IV.413(332B). "The gladsome worship of Dionysus" (Pindar) IV.507(348A). The leas of Dionysus IV.517(349C). Identified by the Greeks with Osiris V.35(356B); 69(362B); 83–91(364D–365F); 151–153(377A–B); for more Egyptian aspects of Dionysus cf. XI.25–27(857C–D). The "flights" (or "destructions") of Dionysus V.61(360F) and note *d*. Trans-

lated for his virtues from a good demigod into a god V.67(361E); cf. XI.27(857D) and note *b*. Called the same as Hades by Heracleides V.69(362A). The first, according to Phylarchus, to bring bulls from India into Egypt V.71(362B–C). Dominion of the triangle belongs to Hades, Dionysus, and Ares, according to the Pythagoreans V.73(363A). Called Hyes or, according to Hellanicus, Hysiris by the Egyptians V.83–85(364D) and note *h*. His statue made in the form of a bull by many Greeks V.85(364F). Form of his worship among the Argives V.85(364F); cf. IV.217–219(299A–B); VIII.363(671E). His rites at Delphi V.87(365A); V.221(388E); V.411(421B–C). Ivy sacred to him V.91(365E); VIII.211(647A); 219–221(648E–F); XV.285(frag.157, 2). Wrongly identified with Epaphus by Mnaseas V.91(365F). Called by the Stoics the creative and fostering spirit V.99(367C). God of wine V.155(377D); IX.75(710F). Identified by some with Apollo V.223–225(389A–B). Considered by theologians to be variable, sometimes serious, sometimes playful V.223–225(389A–B); cf. VII.569(607C); VIII.361(671C). His mystic festival on sacred nights VI.391(501F). Brought up Semele from the underworld VII.287(566A) and note *a*. Taken by Zeus from Semele's body VII.561(606B) and note *c*. The grandson of Cadmus VII.567(607B); cf. IX.231(738A–B). The mystic formulas of the Dionysiac rites VII.601(611D). The egg consecrated to him in rites VIII.151(636E). Discovered wine VIII.211(647A). Considered a physician VIII.211(647A); 221(648F). Bacchic troops frolic by night VIII.255(655A). The "musicologists" of Dionysus sing "Drink five or three, not four" VIII.267(657B). Had more nurses than the other deities VIII.271(657E). Identified by some with Adonis, whom others call his favorite VIII.359–361(671B–C); cf. VIII.361–367(671C–672C) and notes *passim*. The national god of Thebes and Boeotia VIII.361(671C) and note *c*; cf. VII.567(607B); IX.231(738A–B). "Glorified with mad honours" VIII.361(671C). His mystery called *Panteleia* VIII.361(671D) and note *h*. Identified with the god of the

Jews VIII.361–367(671C–672C) and notes *passim*. Bacchantes called Sabi by some VIII.365(671F). Pine sacred to him VIII.389–401(675D–677B). An excellent general VIII.417(680B); cf. IV.377(326B); 413(332A–B). Called by some the son of Lethe IX.47(705B). Night called "*euphone*" on his account IX.95(714C) and note *a*. Put blunt instruments in the hands of his devotees IX.97(714E). Aeschylus' plays full of Dionysus IX.101(715E). Boeotian and Attic festivals in his honour: Day of Good Genius, *Pithoigia* IX.209(735D–E) and note *c*; cf. VIII.259(855E); X.265(818E–F); XV.147(frag.54). Defeated Poseidon in Naxos IX.249(741A). God of plants IX.275(745A); cf. V.87(365A); 381(415D); IX.357(757F) and note *e*. Bacchic revels have much in common with the festivals of Cybele and Pan IX.363(758E). The "Pitcher Festival," the second day of the Anthesteria, festival of Dionysus X.265(818E–F); cf. IX.209(735D–E). The Theatre of Dionysus completed by Lycurgus X.397(841D). At banquets he waives his rights in the case of Menander, i.e. this poet's plays may be recited as well as acted X.471(854B–C). His very name learned from the Egyptians, according to Herodotus XI.25–27(857C–D) and note *b* on page 27. The men of Halae had an oracle directing them to dip Dionysus in the sea XI.173–175(914D) and note *a* on p.175. His sufferings and dismemberment at the hands of the Titans XII.559(996C) and note *e*. His ceremonies called "Revels" XIV.265(1119E). Shared the worship at Eleusis XV.103(frag.24). The cane and forgetfulness dedicated to him XV.243–245(frag.128) and note *c*; cf. VI.147(462B); VIII.5(612C). Dionysus is intoxication XV.285(frag.157); cf. VIII.219(648E). No association between Hera and Dionysus XV.287(frag.157, 2). His festival *Dionysia* imported into Attica by Orpheus XV.387(frag.212).

Dionysiac artists (i.e. actors and musicians) II.13(87F) and note *b*. Called *histriones* by the Romans IV.159(289C–D).

Epithets: *Baccheus* ("Reveller") XIV.265(1119E) and note *g*. *Bougenes* ("Son of the Bull") V.85(364F). *Charidotes* ("Giver of Delights") II.417(158E). *Choreius* ("Inspirer of the

Dance") VI.147(462A). *Dendrites* ("God of the Tree") VIII.391(675F). *Eleuthereus* ("Free") IV.157(289A). *Eubuleus* ("Good Counseller") IX.95(714C). *Evios, Euhius* V.225(389B); VII.569(607C); VIII.363(671E). *Hemerides* ("Guardian of the Vine") VI.79(451C); XII.547(994A); cf. VIII.313(663D); 489(692E) and note *c*. *Liknites* ("God of the Mystic Basket") V.87(365A). *Lyaeus* ("Dispeller of Care," etc.) VI.147(462A); VIII.11(631C). *Lysios, -ius* ("Solver," etc.) II.369(150C); VIII.11(613C); 253(654F); 363(671E). *Meilichios* ("Gracious") VIII.13(613D–E); cf. XV.285(frag.157). *Omestres* ("Harsh") VI.147(462A). *Phleios* ("God of Plants") VIII.437(683F). *Pylaochos* ("Keeper of the Gate") V.85(364F).

His name used once in an expletive VIII.9–11(613B); for restriction on such use of his name cf. IV.51(271B).

The Roman god Liber IV.51(271B); 155–157(288F–289A); 285–287(310C).

See also Dionysia.

Diopeithes, an Athenian, father of Diotimus X.413(844A).

Dioscuri, Castor and Polydeuces, qq.v., sons of Zeus; sometimes called Tyndaridae: protectors of sailors V.437(426C); XIV.125(1103C). Their ancient representations called *dokana* ("beam figures") by the Spartans VI.247(478A). Examples of brotherly love VI.277(483C); cf. 293(486B). Born from an egg VIII.153(637B). Their visit to Phormio XIV.123(1103B) and note *d*.

Diotimus, an Athenian, a member of the anti-Macedonian faction: a decree introduced by Lycurgus to honour him X.413(844A). Associated with Demosthenes X.417(845A).

Dioton, see Diogeiton

Dioxippus, an athlete, companion of Alexander: chided by the Cynic Diogenes for ogling a girl VI.505(521B).

Dioxippus, a physician and follower of Hippocrates: on the physiology of drinking IX.15–17(699C); XIII.2.527(1047D).

Diphilus, an Athenian, brought to trial and convicted of fraud by Lycurgus X.409(843D).

Diphorus, a punning nickname given to Ephorus by Isocrates X.383(839A).
Diphridas, a Spartan Ephor: carried orders to Agesilaus to invade Boeotia III.265(211F).
Dirce, a mythical queen of Thebes: her tomb known only to the Theban hipparchs VII.391(578B).
Dirce, a spring at Thebes, named after the above VII.29(526F).
Disputed Questions, a work of Epicurus IV.73(1095C); 313(1127D).
Dius, a Greek name V.413(421E) and critical note 13.
Diyllus, an Athenian historian, late 4th cent. B.C.: references and quotations (*FGrH* IIA, 73) T4: IV.495(345E–F). T5: XI.55(862B). F3: XI.55(862B).
Dodona, the seat of Zeus' oracle in Epirus: "Zeus, lord of Dodona" (Homer) I.165(31E). Consulted by Agesilaus III.247(208F); cf. 131(191B).
Dog-star, see Sirius
dokana, name given by the Spartans to ancient representations of the Dioscuri VI.247(478A).
Dolabella, Publius, the son-in-law of Cicero: not feared by Caesar III.229(206F).
Dolon, the Trojan spy in the *Iliad*: his boastful promise (Homer) I.155(29E). His cowardice compared to that of Brasidas I.405(76A). His fear compared to that of Ajax VI.69(449D). A villain XII.515(989D). See also VI.441(510B–C) and note *g*.
Dolon's Way, at Delphi V.395(418A).
Domitian, see Caesar
Domitius, Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus, cos. 192 B.C.: his victory over Antiochus III.171–173(197D–E).
Domitius, Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus, cos. 96 B.C., cens. 92 B.C.: chided Crassus for his grief over the death of a pet eel and was in turn accused of burying three wives without a tear II.19(89A); X.223(811A); XII.419(976A) and notes *b* and *c*, where Domitius is identified as the consul of 54 B.C. More probably, however, the incident occurred in 92 B.C., when

both men were censors (cf. Broughton *MRR* II.17). Brought to trial by Scaurus II.33(91D), but see II.3.

Domitius, Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus, Marian governor of Africa: defeated in Africa by Pompey (81 B.C.) III.209(203D).

Dorian(s), Doric: the Dorian key (mode) in music I.447(83F); XIV.371(1134A); 377(1135A); 387–389(1136D–F); 393–395(1137D–E); 415(1140F); 429(1142F); 433(1143C). Call the eyes "optilloi" III.359(227B). Dionysius II was "sprung from a Dorian mother" IV.449(338B). Doric spoken by the man whom Cleombrotus met near the Persian Gulf V.411(421B); cf. 419(422D). Those in Sicily called a master of ceremonies "remembrancer" VIII.5(612C). Their leaders, according to Herodotus, descended from Egyptians XI.27–29(857E). Herodotus really a Dorian XI.91(868A). A Dorian ship rescued by Democritus at Salamis XI.99(869C). Dorian maiden songs XIV.389(1136F). Doric forms used by Hesiod XV.115(frag.30). See also XI.181(915C) and note *d*, where Dorian probably refers to the inhabitants of Doris rather than the Doric people.

Dorion, an aulete at the court of Philip of Macedon, 4th cent. B.C. XIV.397(1138A–B).

Dorotheus, a Greek historian: references and quotations (*FGrH* IIIA, 289) F1a: IV.287(310D–E). F2b: IV.313(315C). F4: IV.293(311E).

Dorotheus, a rhetor: speaker in *Table-Talk* IV.2: VIII.323–327(665A–E).

Dorus, the son of Hellen (Hesiod) IX.293(747F).

Doryphorus ("Spear-bearer"), a statue by Polycleitus X.271(820B).

Dositheus, a Greek historian: references and quotations (*FGrH* IIIA, 290) F1: IV.315(315E). F2: IV.305(313F–314A). F3: IV.307(314B–C). F4: 311(315A–B). F5: IV.299(312E–313A). F6: IV.303–305(313D–E). F7: IV.285(310B–C).

Dositheus, see Sositheus

Dotian Plain, south of Ossa in Thessaly: inhabited by the Aenianians until their expulsion by the Lapiths IV.189(293F);

cf. 207(297B–C). "The flowery plain of Dotion" (Pindar?) IX.297(748B) and note *b*.
Dracon, Athenian musician, teacher of Plato XIV.389(1136F).
Dromichaetes, king of the Getae in Thrace, c.300 B.C.: overpowered the Macedonian Lysimachus, who surrendered his kingdom for a drink of water III.79(183F); cf. II.239–241(126E–F); VII.225(555D–E).
Dromocleides, a flatterer of Demetrius: entered public life for the money X.163(798E).
dropsy II.285(136B); V.309(403C); X.335(831C); XIII.2.697(1064A); XIV.39(1089F); 89(1097E).
Drusus, Julius Caesar, the son of Tiberius VIII.75(624C).
Drusus, see Livius
Dryas, the father of the Thracian king Lycurgus I.79(15D); cf. VI.79(451C).
Dryopians, a pre-Hellenic people: called the divinities "popoi" I.117(22C) and note *d*.
Dryus, the ruler of the Solymi: slain by Cronus V.413(421D).
Dulichium, an island near Ithaca VII.545(603D).
Duris, a Greek historian; tyrant of Samos after 301 B.C.: references and quotations (*FGrH* IIA, 76) F40: IV.389(327E). F55: cf. X.275(821A); XII.385(970C).

E

"*E" at Delphi, The*, the title of Plutarch's essay V.199–253(384D–394C); cf. esp. V.194–197; 199(384D); 201(384F); 205–209(385F–386D); 215(387D–E); 235–237(391C–E); 439(426F).
Earth (Ge), personified: "set under foot" by Alexander IV.407(331A); 431(335B). One of the demigods, according to Empedocles V.65(361C). One of Empedocles' primal substances V.89(365C). One of Hesiod's original beings V.137(374C); cf. 477(433E–F). Her shrine at Delphi V.303–305(402C–E); 475–477(433E–F). The Earth's shadow V.355(410E), but cf. XII.57(923B), where the word is not

personified. "Held in soft embrace by Heaven" (Euripides) VII.529(601A); X.59(780D); XI.211(919B). Allegorized as Hera XV.285(frag.157). Considered by the Egyptians to be one of the first deities XV.387(frag.213).
Ebius Tolieix, a Roman (?): the story of his wife and step-son IV.305(313F–314A).
Echecrates, a character in Plato's *Phaedo* VII.339(572C).
Echecrates, a prophetic priest at Delphi at the time of the Persian wars V.365(412B).
Echeitinus, see Diochites
Echelaus, led an expedition to found a colony at Lesbos II.441(163B).
Echemus, the brother of Ochne IV.227(300E).
Echepolus, of Sicyon, bribed Agamemnon with the mare Aethre to avoid service at Troy I.171–173(32F); III.249(209C); VI.363–365(498B); IX.415(767A); XII.507(988A).
Echinades, nine small islands in the Ionian Sea at the mouth of the river Achelous V.401(419B); cf. VII.545(603D), where the name is given as Echinae.
Echinae, see Echinades
Echo, a nymph: interpreted in the Bathyllic dance IX.81(711F).
Ecprepes, a Spartan Ephor: cut away two strings from the nine-stringed lyre of Phrynis III.319(220C); cf. I.447(84A); III.437(238C–D); XIV.441(1144F).
Eetion, the father of Andromache XIV.447(1145E).
Eetioneia, a mole at Peiraeus, fortified by the Four Hundred X.349(832F) and note *a*, critical note 2.
Egeria, a dryad, the mistress of Numa, whom she helped to shape the government of Rome IV.351(321B–C).
Egeria, a nymph, mother of Comminius, whose death was caused by his step-mother IV.307(314B).
Egesta, see Segesta
Egypt, Egyptians: yields drugs I.79(15C); VIII.17(614C). Ruined by the excesses of Ptolemy Philopator I.303–305(56E). The "Egyptian woman," i.e. Cleopatra, loved by

Antony I.325(61A). Given to excessive expressions of grief II.167(113A); cf. II.495(171E). Snow in Egypt a rare and expensive thing II.231(124F). Women not allowed to wear shoes II.321(142C). Visited by Solon and Thales II.351(146E); cf. 353(147A–B); 379(151F). Display a skeleton at their parties II.359(148A–B). Had heard of the fame of Cleobulina II.361(148D). Say that rising and setting stars are growing better or worse than before II.363(149A). Hate the ass because of Typhon II.373(150F); V.73–75(362E–363A); 123(371C); cf. 171(380E). A communication from the Egyptian king Amasis to the Seven Wise Men II.373–393(151A–154C). Treatment of dead bodies II.421(159B); XII.563(996E). Chided by Xenophanes for bewailing their gods II.495(171E); V.163(397B); IX.393(763C–D); cf. III.369(228E). Their kings made judges swear not to obey a royal order for unfair treatment III.23(174C). Aided by the Spartan king Agesilaus III.133(191C–D); 281–285(214D–215A). Antiochus IV ordered by Romans to withdraw from Egypt III.203–205(202F–203A). Site of Pompey's death III.215(204D); cf. IX.113(717C–D). Under the procurator Eros III.231(207B). Sent mercenaries to Cyrene as guards for the tyrant Laarchus III.571(261C–D). Beliefs about the vulture IV.141(286C). Touched only briefly by Fortune (i.e. the Ptolemies) on her way to Rome IV.331(317F). Captured by Alexander IV.385(326F); 453(339A). Given Alexandria by Alexander IV.395–397(328F). Religion and religious practices discussed throughout the essay *Isis and Osiris* V.3–5; 7–191(351C–384C) and notes *passim*. Their pictorial representation of sunrise V.291(400A); cf. 29(355B–C); 107(368F). Often visited by the Spartan Cleombrotus V.353(410A). May have developed the doctrine of demi-gods V.379(415A). Home of the pilot Thamus V.401(419B). A tale "not Egyptian" told V.419(422D). Their tradition that Rhea bore five gods V.455(429F); cf. V.31–33(355D–F). Egyptian king's request for the best and the worst part of an animal VI.419(506C); cf. I.209(38B); II.351–353(146F). An Egyptian's reply to an inquisitive man VI.481(516E). Tale of Isis

sending an asp to King Bocchoris VII.53(529E). Their law concerning pregnant women under sentence of death VII.207(552D). Egyptian writing VII.391(577F); cf. 395–397(578E–579B) and VIII.357(670F). Suffered a crop failure at Haliartus VII.391(578A). Visited by the Theban Simmias VII.391(578A); 395–399(578F–579D). Many migrated to Ethiopia VII.533(601D). Elements in the story of Helen VIII.17(614C); cf. I.79(15C). Believed that mice were earth-born VIII.153(637B); cf. 353(670A–B); 355(670D). Worshipped many curious animals VIII.353–355(670A–D); cf. IX.35(703A). Worshipped the ibis VIII.355–357(670C–F); cf. V.175–177(381D). Their priests abstain from salt VIII.443(684F), cf. V.15(352F) and 79(363E); IX.177–179(729A–C). Believed Apis brought to life by the touch of the moon IX.117–119(718A–B); cf. V.105(368C). Egyptian date-palms IX.145(723C). Abstain from beans IX.177–179(729A–C). Their priests abstain from fish IX.177–179(729A–C); 185(730D); cf. V.19–21(353D–E); 79(363E–F). Their writing invented by Hermes IX.235(738E). Worshipped snakes IX.345(755E). Worshipped three Loves IX.397(764A–B); cf. IX.385(762A). One son of Empona killed in Egypt IX.439(771B). Egyptian Ptolemy gave money to an Athenian embassy X.453(851E). Origin of the Greeks, according to Herodotus XI.21(856D–E). Pro-Egyptian notions of Herodotus attacked XI.23–29(857B–F), but cf. VII.389–391(577E–F). Herodotus attributed some of his own sayings to Egyptians XI.113(871D). Say that the moon is one seventy-second part of the earth XII.121(932A–B). Sun stands at zenith here at the solstice XII.161(938A). Their plants sensitive to cold XII.171(939D). Their story of a goose that loved a boy cf. XII.399(972F) and critical note 4. Purify themselves with water from which the ibis has drunk XII.409(974C); cf. V.175(381C–D); VIII.355–357(670C–F). Tale of the oryx XII.411(974E). Egyptian fables XII.415(975D). Worshipped crocodiles XII.419(976B); 449(980D); cf. VIII.353–357(670A–F); IX.35(703A). The Egyptian plover XII.449(980D). Tale of the Mendesian goat XII.511(989A). A

nation of physicians XII.527(991E). Tale of Horus' dismemberment XIII.1.255–257(1026C); cf. V.49(358E); XV.51–53(Tyr.Frag. I.6). Recruited by Epicurus XIV.329(1128F). Its seeds grow fast XV.153(frag.60). Abstain from onions XV.211(frag.102); cf. V.21(353E–F). Say that the pig is unholy XV.213(frag.103); cf. VIII.353–357(670A–F). Their myth about the length of Osiris' reign XV.227(frag.112); cf. V.103(367F–368A). Hid the truth of their religion in mythology XV.285–287(frag.157, 1); cf. V.71(362B). Introduced into Greece their rites and worship of images XV.349–351(frag.190), but cf. XI.23–29(857B–F). Visited by Orpheus, who transplanted the ritual of Isis and Osiris into the ceremonies of Deo and Dionysus XV.387(frag.212). Believed that the first gods were the sun, moon, heaven, and earth XV.387(frag.213). The home of Heracleitus, who invented agriculture XV.397(frag.216g).

Eileithyia(e), Ilithyia, daughter(s) of Hera and goddess(es) of childbirth: "send birth pangs" (Homer) VI.349(496D). An epithet of Artemis the moon VIII.277(659A); cf. IX.359(758A); XII.167(938F); 221(945C) and note *a*; XV.291(frag.157, 5). See also IV.85(277B) and critical note 2.

Eileithyiaspolis ("City of Eileithyia"), a city in Egypt: its inhabitants used to burn men alive V.171(380D).

Eilioneia, a goddess of childbirth, perhaps identical with Eileithyia, q.v. IV.85(277B) and critical note 2.

Eirene, the former name of the island of Calaureia, named after Eirene, the daughter of Poseidon and Melantheia IV.199(295E).

Eirene, the goddess Peace, daughter of Zeus XIII.2.541(1049A).

Eirene, the mistress of Ptolemy, the brother of Ptolemy Philadelphus III.479(243D).

Elaea ("Olive"), a stream in Boeotia V.365(412B).

Elaeus ("Olive"), a city in Asia, founded by Hegesistratus IV.315–317(315F–316A).

Elaphebolia, a festival in honour of Artemis at Hyampolis in Phocis III.485(244D–E); VIII.295(660D).

Elateia, a town in Phocis, captured by Philip (338 B.C.) X.423(845F).
Elea, a town in Lucania: home of Parmenides XV.333(frag.179, 5). Home of Zeno XV.333(frag.179, 6).
Elean(s), see Elis
Electra, a slave, bore a child to Deiotarus, the ruler of Galatia III.555–557(258D).
Electra, daughter of Agamemnon: her woes the subject of many tragedies IV.513(349A). A character in Euripides' *Orestes* VI.103(454D).
Elegoi, a musical nome XIV.361(1132D).
Eleon, a town in Boeotia: why a river nearby was called Scamander IV.229(301A–C).
Eleon, the father of Deimachus IV.229(301A–C).
Elephantine, an island in the Nile, the modern Geziret Aswan: its surrounding towns to be ceded by Amasis to the Ethiopian king if he cannot perform an impossible task II.375(151B). Spot where the Nile rises highest V.105(368B).
Elephenor, of Chalcis, a hero of the Trojan War IV.221(299E).
Eleusinian Mysteries, celebrated in honour of Demeter and Persephone: why they were secret I.51(10E–F); cf. VI.417(505F). Described by Sophocles I.113(21F). The wanderings of Demeter and the mysteries no less significant than the exploits of Osiris V.61(360F); cf. XV.387(frag.212). Guarded by demigods V.389–391(417A–C). The lesson of silence learned here VI.417(505F); cf. I.51(10E–F). During Mysteries exiles free to visit Eleusis VII.551(604C). Founded by Eumolpus VII.567(607A–B). *Table-Talk* II.2 held at Eleusis after the Mysteries VIII.141(635A). Initiation is a good thing IX.383(761F); cf. 403(765A). Profaned by Andocides X.355(834D); cf. 359(835A). Law passed forbidding women to ride in carriage in procession to Mysteries X.401(842A). Introduced from Egypt by the daughters of Danaus, according to Herodotus XI.25(857C). Its initiates venerate the surmullet XII.469(983F). The significance of a song chanted at Mysteries XV.153(frag.60). Brought to Attica

by Orpheus XV.387(frag.212). See also XII.193–195(942D–F); XIV.265(1119E).
Eleusinium, the shrine at Eleusis: held in reverence by all VII.567(607A).
Eleusis, town in Attica, site of the Eleusinian Mysteries: open to visits by exiles during time of Mysteries VII.551(604C). *Table-Talk* II.2 held here after the Mysteries VIII.141(635A). The Sacred Way from Athens to Eleusis X.375(837D). A statue of Isocrates set up here X.381(838D). Hypereides had an estate here X.443(849D). Its people received money from Antipater through Democharas X.453(851F). See also Eleusinian Mysteries.
Eleuther, son of Lycaon: had no part in the abomination prepared for Zeus IV.223(300B).
Eleutherae, a town in Attica or Boeotia: gave the epithet Eleuthereus to Dionysus IV.157(289A). Meaning of the phrase "To Eleutherae" IV.223–225(300A–B).
Eleuthereus, an epithet of Dionysus IV.157(289A); IX.103(716B).
Eleutheria, a festival at Smyrna IV.299(312F–313A).
Eleutherios, an epithet of Zeus XI.123(873B).
Elieus, the father of Eunostus IV.227(300D–F).
Elis, Elean(s), country in N.W. of the Peloponnese; here was situated Olympia, the site of the Olympic games: sort of love prevailing in Elis to be avoided I.55(11F). Their statue of Aphrodite made by Pheidias had one foot on a tortoise II.323(142D); V.177(381E). Not praised by Agis for conducting the Olympic games honourably III.125(190C–D); III.289(215F). Allied with the Arcadians against the Spartans III.311(219A). An Elean ambassador rebuked by the Spartan king Theopompus III.327(221E). Incidents during the tyranny of Aristotimus III.517–531(250F–253F). Their worship of Dionysus IV.217–219(299A–B); V.85(364F). At war with the Arcadians IV.225(300C). An Elean proverb explained IV.235(302B–C). On the mating of mares and asses in Elis IV.239–241(303B). The home of Pyrrhon IV.411(331E).

Allied with the Mantineans against Sparta IV.527(351B). Their quarrel with the Corinthians and resultant exclusion from the Isthmian games V.293–295(400E). "Opposite the sacred isles of Echinae" (Homer) VII.545(603D). Xenophon wrote in exile at Scillus in Elis VII.557(605C). The scene of *Table-Talk* IV.2: VIII.317(664B). The power of its senate curtailed by Phormio X.197(805D); XIV.305–307(1126C). Andocides spent his exile here X.359(835A). The home of Thrasydaeus X.365(835F). Charged the athlete Callippus with corruption in a contest X.445(850B). Would be better judges of the Olympic games if no Eleans participated XIII.1.23(1000A). See also Olympia.

Ellopion, of Peparethus, otherwise unknown VII.397(578F).

Elpenor, a companion of Odysseus IX.247(740E).

Elpistics, a philosophical sect, not otherwise known: say that hope is the strongest bond of life VIII.345(668E).

Elysian Fields, the home of righteous souls after death: "The bourne of earth" (Homer) XII.195(942F) and note *d*; cf. XV.375(frag.201). Name given to the far side of the moon XII.211(944C); cf. XV.375(frag.201).

Elysius, of Terina in Italy: his attempt to discover the cause of his son's death II.147–149(108B–D).

Emathion, son of Tithonus and Eos, loved by a goddess IV.351(321C).

Emodian Mountains, in India: bear the footprint of Alexander IV.435(335E).

Empedocles, a friend of Plutarch: speaker in *Table-Talk* VIII.8: IX.173–175(728D–F).

Empedocles, of Agrigentum, philosopher of the 5th cent. B.C.: his verses not poetic I.83(16C); cf. V.305(402E). Wrote about the universe and the true nature of reality VI.211(472D). Left philosophy in a wild state of exaltation VII.405(580C). His use of the word *ὑπέρ* VIII.439(684A). Attacked by the Epicureans XIV.195–229(1108B–1113E) and notes *passim*. *Notes on Empedocles*, a lost work of Plutarch's XV.11(*Lamp.Cat.* 43); cf. XV.103–105(frag.24). References and quotations (Diels–Kranz) Frag.A3: V.187(383D). A14:

VI.473(515C); XIV.303–305(1126B). A25: I.83(16C); cf. V.305(402E). A30: XV.335–337(frag.179, 10). A33: cf. V.77(363D). A45: XIII.1.253(1026B). A60: IV.153(288B); XI.51(922C) and note *c*; XV.335–337(frag.179, 10). A69: XII.275(953E); cf. VIII.481(691B); XII.543–545(993E). A70: VIII.463(688A); cf. VIII.209(646D). A75: XI.193(917A).

B2.4: V.59(360C). B2.7–8: I.91(17E) and note *a*. B3.7: II.47(93B). B5: IX.175(728E) and note *d*. B8: XIV.217(1111F). B9: XIV.225(1113A–B); cf. X.275(820F) and note *b*; XIV.223(1112F). B10: XIV.223–225(1113A–B). B11: XIV.227(1113C). B15: XIV.227(1113D). B17.18: I.339(63D). B17.19: V.117–119(370E); cf. XII.267(952B–C); XIII.1.253(1026B). B17.20, 21: IX.349(756D). B18: V.117–119(370E); XIII.1.253(1026B). B19: XII.267(952B–C). B21.3, 5: XII.253(949F); cf. XII.245(948C–D). B24: V.397(418C). B25: cf. XIV.129(1103F). B27.1–2: XII.83–85(926E–927A). B27a: X.37(777C). B33: II.57(95A). B34: cf. XII.267(952B–C). B35.15: VIII.401(677D). B40: XII.37(920C). B42: XII.103(929C–D); cf. XII.119(931F) and note *j*; XII.137(934D). B43: XII.105(929E). B44: V.291(400B). B46: XII.73(925B). B48: XIII.1.83(1006F); cf. XII.271(953A). B49: IX.133(720E). B60: XIV.287(1123B). B61.2: XIV.287(1123B). B64: XI.197(917C). B74: VIII.449(685F). B76: VIII.39(618B); XII.91(927F). B77: VIII.223(649C–D); IX.147(723E). B80: VIII.435(683D). B81: XI.155–157(912C); 213(919C); cf. VIII.463(688A). B83: II.81(98D). B89: XI.189–191(916D); cf. also XI.137. B90: VIII.311(663A). B93: V.473(433B). B94: XI.225(*Nat.Phen.* 39). B101: VI.503(520E); XI.199(917E). B115: VII.569(607C–D); cf. V.399(418E–419A); 407(420D); XII.559(996B). B115.9–11: X.333(830F). B115.9–12: V.65(361C). B116: IX.279(745D). B119: VII.571(607E). B122: VI.221(474B–C); cf. V.117–119(370E); 407(420D). B126: XII.559(996B); 573(998C); XV.371(frag.200). B135: cf. XII.351(964D). B137.1–2: II.493(171C); cf. XII.351(964D); 569(997E) and perhaps 571(998A). B140: VIII.209(646D). B141: cf. VIII.145(635E–F). B144: VI.157(464B). B148–150:

VIII.437(683E). B151: IX.351(756E). B154: XII.543–545(993E). B154a: XII.563(996E).
Empedus, the father of Callistratus X.413(844B).
Empona, the wife of Sabinus: the story of their love IX.437–441(770C–771C).
Empusa, a monster used to frighten children XIV.113(1101C).
Enalus, a hero of Lesbos: the story of his attempted suicide and rescue by a dolphin II.441–443(163C–D); XII.473(984E).
Encrateia ("Moderation"): has no shrine at Rome IV.337(318E).
Endeis, wife of Aeacus and mother of Telamon IV.295(312B).
Endrome, title of a poem by Hierax XIV.413(1140D).
Endymatia, a festival at Argos, otherwise unknown XIV.373(1134C).
Endymion, Selene's beloved XII.217(945B).
Entoria, the daughter of Icarius: seduced by Saturn IV.271(307E–F).
Enyalius ("War-like"), an epithet of Ares III.135(285D); 165(290D); 407(234B), where it is translated as an expletive; 491(245E), where it is translated "Ares"; VI.209(472B), translated "War-like"; IX.355(757D); X.177(801E).
Enyeus, a legendary king of Scyros VII.545(603D).
Eos ("Dawn"), the goddess, begs for the life of her son Memnon in Aeschylus' *The Weighing of Souls* I.87(17A).
Epacrii ("People of the Hills"), one of the three divisions of the Athenian people under Solon IX.393(763D); cf. X.197(805D).
Epaenetus, a Spartan, otherwise unknown: said that liars are to blame for all sins and crimes III.319(220C).
Epameinondas, Theban general and statesman; c.420–362 B.C.: Plutarch wrote his *Life*, which has been lost, XV.9(*Lamp.Cat.* 7); cf. XV.75–77(frag.1) and comments at XV.74–75. Followed philosophy in public life I.37(8B). Example of a statesman I.113(21F); cf. X.287(823E). Praised by Spintharus as one who knew much and spoke seldom I.213(39B); cf. VII.477–479(592F–593A). His character not corrupted by his control over many people I.285(52F). Example of a good man I.453(83A–B). His friendship with Pelopidas II.51(93E);

III.151(194C). Once asked how a man found time to die with so much going on II.287(136D). His troops never fell into panic III.139(192C). Said that death in war was the most beautiful III.139(192C). Allowed no fat men in his army III.139(192C–D). Refused to be a guest at an extravagant dinner III.139–141(192D); XIV.101(1099C). Indignant at having consumed a large quantity of oil III.141(192D–E). Remained sober even on a holiday III.141(192E); X.63(781C). Released a worthless man on the request of the man's mistress after refusing the same favour to Pelopidas III.141(192E–F); X.211(808D). His handling of conflicting oracles III.141(192F). Explained the omen of a thunder-clap III.143(192F–193A). Pleased that his victory at Leuctra occurred while his parents were alive III.143(193A); X.95(786D); XIV.91–93(1098A–B). Chastised his own immoderate rejoicing III.143(193A–B). Caused Spartan losses at Leuctra to be known to all III.143(193B). Rejected Jason's offer of money III.143–145(193B–C); VII.425(583F) and Artaxerxes' III.145(193C). His retort to the Athenians who reproached the Thebans and Argives because of Oedipus and Orestes III.145(193C–D); X.223(810F). His retort to the Spartans who spoke at length III.145(193D); VII.151(545A). His threat to the Athenians who formed an alliance with Alexander of Pherae III.145–147(193D–E). Liked to keep the Boeotians continually under arms III.147(193E). Ridiculed the Athenian general Chabrias for erecting a trophy after a minor skirmish III.147(193F). Ridiculed the new weapons of the Athenians III.147(193F). Dismissed his shield bearer who had accepted a large sum of money from a captive III.147–149(194A). Refused to evaluate his place among famous generals III.149(194A). His defense and acquittal on the charge of illegally extending his command III.149–151(194A–C) and note *c*; VII.123–125(540D–E); X.259(817F); for a different implication cf. X.167(799E). His dying request that the Thebans make peace with Sparta III.151(194C). Obtained Pelopidas' release from Alexander

of Pherae III.153(194E). His victory at Leuctra III.279–281(214C). His death at Mantineia meant an eventual Theban defeat III.281(214C–D); cf. 151(194C). Executed his son, even though victorious, for engaging the Spartans against orders IV.275–277(308D). His death at Mantineia a virtuous one IV.481(344B). His operations against the Spartans after Leuctra IV.497–501(346B–F). His cavalry skirmish with the Athenians at Mantineia the subject of a painting by Euphranos IV.497–501(346B–F). His splendid victories the match for costly buildings IV.515–517(349C). Had no wealth VI.185(467E); VII.31(527B). His valour VI.211(472D). His deeds recounted so frequently by a bore that the man was called "Epameinondas" VI.463(514C). Attributed the victory at Leuctra to his men VII.133(542B). His role in the Theban conspiracy (379 B.C.) against the Spartan garrison set forth in the dialogue *On the Sign of Socrates* VII.362, 364, 367–370; 373–509(575B–598F) and notes *passim*; cf. esp. 399–401(579D–F); 417–419(582D–F); 425–437(583F–586A); 449(588B); 477(592F); 485(594A–B); 505(598C–D). Changed infantry formations VIII.41(618C). Drank vinegary wine VIII.133(633E) and critical note 4. Rescued his army put into difficulties by his officers VIII.417(680B); cf. X.149(797A), or is this a different occasion? His love of two youths IX.381(761D). Drove the Spartan garrison from Thebes and later defeated them at Leuctra X.17(774B). Refused an offer of winter quarters from the Arcadians X.103(788A). Attacked by the orator Menecleides X.195(805C). Aided Pamınenes X.197(805F). Advised a needy friend to request funds from a rich man X.213(809A). Dignified the office of *telemarch* X.223–225(811B). Served as Pelopidas' orator X.267(819C). The rise of Thebes under his leadership foretold cf. XI.79(865F). His epitaph commemorating his victories over Sparta XIV.91(1098A). Example of a famous general XIV.99(1099C); 327(1128F); cf. X.287(823E). Called "iron-guts" by the Epicureans, who belittled his deeds XIV.309–311(1127A). Not active until his fortieth year XIV.331(1129C).

Epaneimene ("Lower-pitched"), a Lydian musical mode XIV.387(1136E).
Epaphroditus (Felix in Latin), the nickname of Sulla IV.335(318D); VII.137(542F), and note *d*, where the correct reference is *Life of Sulla* XXXIV.2–3(473D–E). See also Eutyches.
Epaphus, the son of Zeus and Io: identified with the Egyptian Apis V.91(365F); cf. XI.29(857B).
Epeirote History, a work of Critolaus IV.269(307B).
Epeirus, Epeirote(s), a country in the N.W. of Greece: did not defeat the Romans III.157(194F). Fabricius said that they would prefer him to Pyrrhus as commander III.157(195A). Home of Pyrrhus IV.267(307B). Philistus spent his exile here VII.557(605C).
Epeius, the Greek who built the Wooden Horse at Troy VII.143(543F).
Ephebus, an Athenian, friend of Plutarch IX.199(733C).
Ephesian Letters, a magical formula: recited by those possessed of demons IX.55(706E); cf. I.453(85B) and note *b*.
Ephesus, Ephesian(s), city of Caria in Asia Minor: Antiochus left Ephesus to avoid the beautiful priestess of Artemis III.81(183F) and note *e*. Provided cavalry for Agesilaus III.249(209B). Callicratidas there III.333(222D). Amazons pursued by Dionysus from Ephesus to Samos IX.243(303E). Attacked by Brennus IV.279(309B). Ephesian tale of a man who consorted with an ass IV.299(312D). Home of Hegesistratus IV.315(315F). Three stages in the career of priestesses of Artemis at Ephesus X.141(795D). Temple of Ephesian Artemis a sanctuary for debtors X.321(828D). Aeschines fled to Alexander at Ephesus X.393(840D). Did not observe the Ionian festival Apaturia XI.37(859A). Eretrians left their ships here before they attacked Sardis XI.49(861B). Artemesia's return to Ephesus with Xerxes' sons XI.103(870A). Home of Elius, a follower of Plato XIV.307(1126D) and note *d*. Had a law that a father could not abandon his children before his feet had swollen from hunger XV.165(frag.69).

Ephialtes, Athenian politician, 4th cent. B.C.: bribed Demosthenes with Persian funds X.433(847F). Believed to have bribed Hypereides with Persian funds X.437(848E).
Ephialtes, Athenian statesman and general; a friend and partisan of Pericles: a good man X.179(802C). Curtailed the power of the Boule at Athens X.197(805D); 231(812D).
Ephialtes, brother of Otus, one of the twin Aloadae q.v. VII.539(602D).
Ephippus, the son of Poemander: effected a meeting between his father and Achilles IV.219–221(299C–D).
Ephorus, of Cumae, a Greek historian, c.405–330 B.C.: references and quotations (*FGrH* IIA, 70) T1: cf. X.375(837C). T4: X.383(839A). T6: XIII.2.495(1043D). T21: X.185(803B). T33: cf. VI.463(514C). F187: XI.97(869A). F189: XI.15(855F). F213: VI.463(514C). See also XI.79(866A) and note *c*.
Ephyra, an ancient name for Corinth VIII.399(677B); XI.119(872D).
Epicarpius ("Guardian of Harvests"), an epithet of Zeus XIII.2.533(1048C); 789(1075F).
Epicaste, the mother of Oedipus VI.477(516B). See also Jocasta.
Epicharmus, Sicilian writer of comedy; spent some time at the court of Hiero, the ruler of Syracuse; 5th cent. B.C.: mocked Hiero for having put to death some of his friends I.359–361(68A). Punished by Hiero for having made an indecent remark in the presence of the ruler's wife III.29(175C). References and quotations (Diels–Kranz) Frag.B2: cf. VII.245(559A); XIII.2.847(1083A). B9: II.151(110A). B12: II.79(98B); IV.437(336B); XII.331(961A) and note *a*; cf. XII.413(975B). B31: VI.441(510C). B32: I.113(21E); VII.75(534A). B54: cf. XII.193(942D).
Epicles, an Athenian: rebuked Demosthenes for always preparing his speeches X.435(848C).
Epicurus, Epicurean(s), Athenian philosopher, 342/1–271/70 B.C.: references and quotations: *Ep. ad Herod.* 39, 41: XIV.229(1114A). 43: XIV.243(1116D). 46–48: XIV.273(1121A). 48: XIV.243(1116D). 50: XIV.243(1116D).

51–52: XIV.287–289(1123C). 61: XIV.219(1112B). 61–62: XIII.2.843–845(1082E). 65: XIV.195–197(1108C–D). *Ep. ad Menoec.* 124–125: II.149(109E); XIV.55(1092C). *Kyriai Doxai* (translated *Leading Principles, Sententiae Selectae, Cardinal Tenets*) 1: VIII.257(655D); XIV.111(1101B); 121(1102E); 127(1103D); 135(1105A); 277(1121E); 301–303(1125F). 2: I.195–197(37A); XIV.55(1092C); 127(1103D); 135(1105A); XV.239(frag.123). 3: VIII.141(635A); 377(673B); XIV.29(1088C); XV.241(frag.124). 4: XIV.25–27(1088A). 5: XIV.23(1087C). 11: XIV.53(1092B). 15: I.195–197(37A); VII.15(524F). 16: II.83(99A). 17: cf. XIV.131(1104B). 18: XIV.29(1088C). 19: cf. XIII.2.517(1046C). 27: XIV.55(1092D). 29: cf. XII.565–567(997B). 33–34: XIV.203(1109D–E); cf. 287–289(1123C). 34–35: XIV.43(1090C–D); 131(1104B). See also V.289(399E).

Fragments (Usener) 4: XIV.303(1126A). 5: XIV.73–75(1095C–D). 6: XIV.309(1127A). 8: XIV.309(1127A); 313(1127D); cf. II.281(135C); XIV.299(1125C). 16: cf. XIV.103(1100A). 18: XIV.313(1127D). 19: IX.417(767D). 20: XIV.73(1095C). 21: XIV.71(1094E); cf. X.95(786E); XIV.71(1095A). 29–30: XIV.207(1110C). 31: cf. XIV.117(1102B). 35: cf. XIV.255(1118A). 37: cf. XIV.329(1129A). 38: cf. XIV.119(1102C). 46: cf. XIV.309(1127A). 57: cf. XIV.77(1095E). 58: XIV.205(1109E–F); cf. VIII.237(652A). 59: XIV.205(1109F). 60: XIV.207(1110B); cf. VIII.237(652A). 61: VIII.245(653B–C); 251–253(654D); 255(655A–B). 68: XIV.37(1089D); 39(1090A); 43(1090D); 45(1090D); 45(1091A). 71: XIV.305(1126C). 74: XIV.229(1114A). 76: XIV.221(1112E); cf. 245(1116D). 106–107: XIV.329(1128F). 110: XIV.329(1129A). 114: cf. XIV.17(1086E). 116: XIV.247(1117A). 117: XIV.69(1094D). 120: XIV.109(1101A). 130: XIV.251(1117D). 134: XIV.313(1127D). 138: XIV.39(1089E); 101(1099D–E). 140a: XIV.191(1107D–E). 141: XIV.249(1117B); cf. 49(1091C); 105(1100A, C). 143: I.245(45F); cf. XIV.49(1091C); 75(1095D); 247(1117A). 146: XIV.103(1100A). 161: XIV.293(1124C). 163: cf. I.79(15D);

XIV.69(1094D). 164: XIV.69(1094D). 165: cf. XIV.49(1091C); 293(1124C). 167: XIV.111(1101B). 169: cf. XIV.117(1102B). 178: XIV.105(1100A, C); cf. VI.299(487D). 181: cf. XIV.93(1098B). 183: XIV.87(1097C). 184a: XIV.87(1097C). 186: XIV.89(1097E). 189: XIV.45(1090E). 190: XIV.89(1097E). 193: XIV.123(1103A). 194: XIV.85(1097A–B); 309(1126F). 200: cf. XIV.299(1125B). 204: cf. XIV.135(1104E); 147(1106F). 213: XIV.139–141(1105D–E). 217, 218: cf. XIV.329(1129A). 222: XIV.253(1117F). 228: XIV.19(1086F–1087A). 229a: XIV.61(1093C–D). 233: XIV.103(1100A). 234: XIV.103(1100A); cf. 197(1108E). 235: XIV.103(1100A). 237: XIV.17(1086E); cf. 293(1124C). 239: XIV.277(1121E). 247: XIV.273(1121A); 277(1121E). 250: XIV.199(1109A–B). 251: XIV.287–289(1123C–D); 293(1124B). 252: XIV.271–277(1121A–E). 253–254: XIV.287–289(1123B–C). 255: XV.393 (frag.215f). 259: XIV.265(1119E). 263: XIV.293(1124B). 266: cf. XV.335(frag.179, 8). 269: XIV.231(1114A). 275: XIV.211(1110F). 281: cf. XII.349(964C); XIII.1.193(1015B–C). 282: XIV.243(1116C). 283: XIV.217(1112A). 286: XIV.219(1112B); cf. IX.431–433(769F); XII.45(921D); XIV.215(1111E). 288: XIV.211–213(1111A–C). 293: cf. XI.191(916D). 296: XIV.229(1114A). 299: V.433(425D); cf. XIII.2.581(1054B); XIV.213(1111B). 311: cf. VIII.247–249(653E–654A); IX.405(765C); 413(766E). 314: XIV.257–259(1118D–E). 323: IX.133–137(720F–721D); 137–139(721F–722A); cf. V.185(383B). 324: XIV.273(1121B). 325–328: cf. perhaps VIII.145(635F). 326: IX.205(734D); 205–207(734F–735C). 342: XIV.285(1123A). 360–366: cf. XIII.2.423(1034C). 361: cf. XIII.2.491(1043B); 559(1051D); 565(1052B). 361–364: cf. XIV.197(1108C–D). 368: cf. XIII.2.787(1075E); XIV.109(1100E); 213(1111B); 285(1123A); 295(1124E). 369: XIV.111(1101C). 378: XIII.2.549(1050B). 383: cf. V.279(398B). 384: XIV.55(1092B); cf. 51(1091F). 392: XIV.263(1119D). 394: V.405–407(420B–D). 395: cf. V.275(397C); 481(434D–E). 405: XIV.21(1087B). 409: cf. XIV.21(1087B–C); 23(1087D); 95(1098D); 195–197(1108C–

D); 297–299(1125A); 303(1126A). 410: XIV.57(1092D); cf. 83(1096D). 411: XIV.283(1122E); cf. V.189(383F); VIII.377(673B); X.93–95(786C); XIV.25(1087E). 412: XIV.331(1129B). 413: XIV.41(1090B); 331(1129B). 417: XIV.29(1088C); 31(1088E). 418: XIV.149(1107B). 419: XIV.47(1091B). 420: XIV.285(1123A). 423: XIV.47(1091B); 51(1091E). 424: XIV.39(1090A). 426: XIII.2.417(1033C); cf. VIII.257(655C). 429: XIV.31(1088E); cf. VIII.373(672D); XIV.83(1096E). 431: XIV.37(1089D). 433: XIV.21(1087B). 436: XIV.101(1099D); cf. 35(1089C). 447: I.191(36B). 448: XIV.125–127(1103D–E). 451: cf. VIII.381(674A). 456: XII.513(989B). 459, 464: cf. XII.525(991C); 545(994C). 467: XIV.87(1097D). 471: cf. VII.15(524F). 480: cf. VII.21(525E). 483: cf. II.301–303(138E); IX.417(767C); 431(769D–E). 490: VI.221(474C). 495: cf. II.149(109E). 497: II.151(110A). 499: II.203(120B). 500: cf. XIV.125(1103C); 127(1103E); 135(1105A); 143–145(1106B–C); 147(1106E). 501: XIV.145(1106D). 502: XIV.149(1107A). 504: cf. VIII.307(662D). 505: XIV.73(1095A–B). 512: XIV.77(1095F); 195(1108C); 297(1124E); 331(1129B). 515: XIII.2.519(1046E). 517: cf. XII.509(988B). 520: II.99(101B). 524: XIV.331(1129B). 525: cf. XIV.309(1127A). 527: VI.343 (495A); cf. XII.471–473(984C–D). 528: XIV.285(1123A). 532: XIV.43(1090C–D). 534: XIV.131(1104B). 544: X.43(778C); cf. XIV.85(1097A). 546: XIV.213(1111B). 548: I.195–197(37A). 549: XIV.103(1100A). 551: cf. XIV.323(1128A–B). 552: cf. XIV.21(1087B). 554: XIV.299(1125C). 555: VI.173(465F). 556: XIV.299(1125C); 301(1129E). 557: cf. XIV.105(1100C). 558: XIV.261(1119C); 313(1127D). 559: XIV.87(1097C). 560: XIV.309(1127A). 564: cf. IX.417(767C). 579: XIV.33(1089A), and cf. Usener p.293, lines 9–10. 582: XIV.43(1090C–D). 600: XIV.27(1088B); 39(1090A). 605: XIV.93(1098B).

Unassigned fragments: the origin of the world lies in inanimate bodies V.109(369A). Epicurus wrote a *Symposium* VIII.7(612D); cf. Usener p.115, lines 1–6.

For extended discussions of Epicurus and Epicurean philosophy, see *That Epicurus Actually Makes a Pleasant Life*

Impossible XIV.2–10; 15–149(1086C–1107C); *Reply to Colotes in Defense of the Other Philosophers* XIV.153–187; 191–315(1107D–1127E): *Is "Live Unknown" a Wise Precept?* XIV.318–319; 323–341(1128A–1130E).

For miscellaneous and passing references to Epicurus and Epicureanism see V.271(396E); VII.65–67(532B); 181(548A); cf. XII.6 and note *a*; VIII.145(635E–F); 377(673C).

For Plutarch's extant and lost works on Epicurus and Epicurean philosophy, see XV.15(*Lamp.Cat.* 80, 82); 21(*Lamp.Cat.* 129, 133, 143); 23(*Lamp.Cat.* 155), cf. II.452; 23(*Lamp.Cat.* 159); see also perhaps XV.29(*Lamp.Cat.* 226), cf. XIV.129, note *a*.

Epicydes, a popular leader at Athens, 5th cent. B.C.: bribed by Themistocles not to seek generalship III.89(185A).

Epicydes, a Spartan, the father of Glaucus VII.229(556D).

Epidamnians, inhabitants of Epidamnus, the Latin Dyrrachium, a city in Illyria: who the "Seller" is among them IV.211(297F–298A).

Epidaurus, Epidaurian(s), a city on the east coast of Argolis: have the shrine of Asclepius outside the city IV.141(286D). Who the "dusty-feet" and the "directors" were here IV.177(291D–E). Under the despot Procles V.309(403C).

Epidemics, a work of Athenodorus IX.187(731A).

Epidotes ("Bestower"), a divine epithet XIV.121(1102E) and note *c*.

Epimenides, priest and prophet of Phaestus in Crete; considered by some to be one of the Seven Wise Men (cf. II.347): made and used to consume the compound *alimos* ("Hungerbane," "Anti-Hunger," etc.) II.411(157D); XII.177(940C); XV.109–111(frag.26) and notes. Learned this compound from Hesiod II.413(157E); cf. 415(158B). Consulted oracle at Delphi V.351(409E–F). Slept for fifty years X.81–83(784A–B). Purified Athens X.273(820D). References and quotations (Diels–Kranz) Frag.A4: X.273(820D). A5: II.411(157D); XII.177(940C); XV.109–111(frag.26); cf. II.413(157E); 415(158B). B11: V.351(409E–F).

Epimetheus, the brother of Prometheus: advised by his brother "never to accept gifts from Zeus" (Hesiod) I.123–125(23E–F); II.89(99F).
Epiphanies, a work by Istrus (Ister) XIV.383(1136A).
Epiphi, an Egyptian month V.127(372B).
Epistles, the title of the collected letters of Lysias X.367(836B).
Epistrephomene ("Fortune"), had a temple on the Esquiline hill IV.359(323A).
Epitactes ("Imperiosus"), a surname of Manlius Torquatus IV.277(308E).
Epitalarius ("of the Basket"), an epithet of Venus IV.359(323A).
Epitherses, the father of the orator Aemilianus: told story about the death of Pan V.401–403(419B–E).
Epona, the goddess of horses: daughter of Fulvius Stellus and a mare IV.299(312E).
Er, a character in Plato's *Republic* IX.245(740B).
Erasistratus of Ceos, a Greek physician, 3rd cent. B.C.: said "Nature has no trumpery about her" VI.345(495C). Example of a famous physician VI.491(518D). Called his antidotes "the hands of gods" VIII.313(663C). Called water the vehicle of nourishment VIII.475(690A); cf. IX.11(698D). Disagreed with Plato that drink passes through the lungs IX.9(698B); cf. IX.15(699A). See also VIII.469(688F); where the explanations for hunger and thirst are probably his.
Erato, a musician, friend of Plutarch: speaker in *Table-Talk* III.1: VIII.203(645D); 207–211(646B–F). Speaker in *Table-Talk* III.2:VIII.221(649A). Speaker in *Table-Talk* IX.1: IX.221(736E). Speaker in *Table-Talk* IX.14: IX.265(743C). See also IX.215.
Erato, one of the Muses: her connection with the sexual urge IX.287(746F).
Eratosthenes, of Cyrene, Alexandrian poet and scholar, c.275–194 B.C.: references and quotations (Powell) Frag.12.3: XII.455(981D). 25: IX.15(699A); cf. XIII.2.527(1047D). (*FGrH* IIB, 241) F30: IV.401(329F–330A). F31: cf. X.429(847B). F33: X.89(785B). Unassigned fragments: his

study of Icarius IV.271(307E), cf. Powell, pp.64ff. His *Hermes* inspired the poet Archytas XV.247(frag.132); 273(frag.247), cf. Powell, pp.58ff.
Erchia, an Attic deme: home of Isocrates X.371(836E). See also IV.503(347C) and critical note 10.
Erebus, a synonym for the Underworld IV.143(286E).
Erechtheium, the temple at Athens X.411(843E).
Erechtheus, a tragedy of Euripides IV.287(310D).
Erechtheus, early Attic hero: sacrificed his daughter IV.287(310D); cf. 301(313B). "Nurtured by Athena" (Homer) IV.497(346B). The son of Gaea and Hephaestus (translation erroneously has Gaea and Poseidon) X.411(843E). See also X.407–409(843B–C) for reference to cult of Poseidon–Erechtheus.
Eresus, a town of Lesbos: the song of a woman here II.411(157E). Home of Phanias V.419(422E). Home of Theophrastus VII.555(605B).
Eretria, Eretrians, a city of Euboea: wars with Chalcis for the Lelantine Plain II.391(153F); IX.377(760E–761A); XV.185–187(frag.84); cf. XI.95(868E). Likened by Themistocles to a cuttle-fish III.93(185E). Story of their migrations IV.185(293A–B). Observances at their Thesmophoria IV.213(298B–C). Offer first-fruits to their gods V.301(402A). Home of Menedemus, who transferred the Elean school to his native city VI.19(440E). Betrayed to Darius VI.441(510B); cf. XI.57(862C–D). Gephyraeans not Eretrians but Phoenicians, according to Herodotus XI.47(860E–F). Their exploits in Asia Minor during the Ionian revolt belittled by Herodotus XI.49–51(861B–D). Called slaves of the Persians by Herodotus XI.57(862C–D); cf. VI.441(510B).
Ergane ("Labour"), an epithet of Athena II.85(99A–B); VIII.253(654F); X.179(802B).
Erginus, a descendant of Diomedes: stole the Palladium from Argos IV.237(302C–D).
Erianthes, a Theban, father of Hypatodorus VII.443(586F).
Eriboea, the daughter of Alcathous: violated by Telamon IV.295(312B) and note *c*, critical note 7.

Eridanus, see Po
Erigone, a poem of Erastosthenes IV.271(307E) and note *d*.
Erinys, Erinyes, the Fury, Furies VI.439(510A); VII.279(564F); 549(604A) and cf. V.117(370D) and critical note 5; X.15(774B).
Eriphyle, the wife of Amphiaraus: the curse of her jewels VII.213(553E).
Eris, the goddess of strife XIV.223(1113A). Used in plural IX.221(736E); 393(763C). See also V.117(370D).
Eroeadae, an Attic deme: home of Thersippus IV.503(347C) and critical note 10.
Eros, a friend of Plutarch: his opinion of Fundanus VI.95(453B–C). Does not always control his temper VI.97(453C–D). Summoned to Rome by Fundanus VI.167(464E).
Eros, god of love: born of Poverty and Plenty V.137–139(374C). Teaches the poet V.323(405F); VIII.63–69(622C–623D). Many Loves go to and fro among men V.323–325(406A). His revelling depicted in the dance *Kordax* IX.81(711F). Arose to bring universal concord and community XII.85(927A); cf. IX.349–351(756D–F). See also *The Dialogue of Love* IX.307–441(748E–771E) *passim*, where it is often impossible to distinguish the god and the emotion; cf. esp. IX.307(748E–F); 309(749B); 313–319(750A–751A); 323–325(751F–752B); 333–335(753C–F); 339(754C–D); 345–353(755D–757A); 359–361(758B–D); 369–371(759E–F); 375(760D); 379(761B); 383–387(762A–D); 395–409(763E–765F); 411–425(766C–768E); 429–433(769D–770B); 441(771D).
Eros, procurator in Egypt under Augustus: punished for eating a trained quail III.231–233(207B).
Eros, slave of Cicero: set free for bringing good news III.223(205F).
Erotidia, a festival of Eros at Thespiae IX.307(748F).
Erymanthus, a river in Arcadia IV.309(314E).
Erysichthon, the son of Cecrops: set up a wooden statue in honour of Apollo XV.295–297(frag.158).

Erythrae, Erythraean(s), a city on the coast of Asia Minor opposite Chios: expelled the Chians from Leuconia III.487(244F–245B). Ally of Miletus in the war against Naxos III.535–537(254C–F). Arbitrated in a dispute between the Andrians and Chalcidians IV.213(298B). Home of Herophile V.297(401B). Its priestess of Athena called "Quiet" V.307(403B). Home of Aristomache VIII.389(675B).

Erythrian Sea (the Greeks applied this name to the waters south of Asia; the references indicate how it is translated in each passage): Semiramis sailed about the Persian Gulf IV.439(336C). Cleombrotus sailed beyond the Persian Gulf V.353(410A); cf. 411(421A). Some people living near the Red Sea suffer a peculiar disease IX.197(733B). Some plants and bushes grow in the Indian Ocean XI.151(911E) and note *g*. The Red Sea with its gulfs XII.209(944C) and note *e*.

Eryximachus, a character in Plato's *Symposium* VII.13(613D).

Eryxis, the mother of the glutton Philoxenus VIII.343(668C); XIV.323(1128B).

Eryxo, the wife of Arcesilaus II of Cyrene: how she secured the rightful succession for her son Battus III.567–571(260D–261D).

Esquiline Hill, at Rome: had a temple of Regardful Fortune IV.359(323A) and note *a*.

Eteobutadae, a family of the Attic deme Butadae to which the orator Lycurgus belonged X.397(841B).

Eteocles, an Ephor at Sparta: refused to give fifty boys as hostages to Antipater III.413(235B).

Eteocles, brother of Polyneices: a character in Euripides' *Phoenissae* I.97(18E), cf. I.95(18D); VI.263(481A), cf. VIII.189(643F).

Ethiopia, Ethiopians, country south of Egypt: their king engaged in contest with the Egyptian king Amasis II.375–377(151B–D); 385–387(152E–153A). Has no thunder and lightning II.459(165D). Subdued by Semiramis IV.439(336C). Its queen Aso an ally of Typhon against Osiris V.35(356B); 95(366C). Loathe water-mice VII.97(537B). Origin of the plague that struck Athens VII.245(558F). Were black men

VII.269(563A). Used clothes only against heat VIII.483(691D). The "golden chains of Ethiopia" IX.329(753A). An Ethiopian used as "mouthpiece" by Herodotus XI.65(863D–E); cf. IV.47(270E–F); VIII.207(646B). Situated under the circuit of the moon, according to the Stoics XII.59(923C). Barren and entirely treeless XII.171(939D). One group had a dog as their king XIII.2.699(1064B–C). See also Troglodytes.

Etruria, Etruscans (Tyrrhenians), region and people of Italy: preserve a tradition that Odysseus was naturally sleepy I.145(27E). Story of the Etruscan women III.497–501(247A–F); cf. IV.201–203(296B–D). How peace was made between Etruscans and Romans III.513–517(250A–F); cf. 573(261F). Used to receive a tithe from the Romans IV.31(267E–F). War with Aeneas IV.77(275E). War with Romulus IV.87(277C–D). War with Romans and Tarquin IV.151(288A). Sent artists to Rome who were later called *histriones* IV.159(289D). Led by Porsenna against the Romans IV.259–261(305E–306A); 271(307D–E); cf. 329(317E). Aided Tarquinius Superbus IV.275(308D); cf. III.513–517(250A–F). War with Romans under Valerius Torquatus IV.277–279(308F–309A). The story of the Etruscan king Aeolus IV.297(312C–D). The story of the Etruscan king Annius IV.315(315E–F). Withstood by Horatius at the bridge IV.329(317E); cf. 271(307D–E). Would have ruled Rome but for Fortune IV.349(321A–B); 353(321F). Used to scourge slaves to the music of pipes VI.137(460C). Claimed Pythagoras IX.167(727B–C); 177(728F).

Etruscan History, a work of Sostratus IV.297(312C–D).

Eubiotus, a friend of Plutarch's father XII.355(965B).

Euboea, Euboean(s), large island near the eastern coast of Greece: home of Hipparchus III.49(178E). Captured by a trick of Cothus IV.203–205(296D–E). War with the Boeotians IV.269(307B–C). Visited by Telamon IV.295–297(312B). Freed by Timotheus IV.525(350F); cf. X.449(850F). Home of Archemachus V.67(361E). Its copper mines and asbestos exhausted V.477–479(434A). Athenian conduct toward them

praised by Demosthenes VII.133(542B); cf. X.417(845A); 451(851B). Its hot springs at Aedepsus caused that place to be a popular resort VIII.337(637C). Mixed resin in their wine VIII.393(676B). Euboean Chalcis helped in war by Thracian Chalcis IX.377(761A). Ruled by Chalcodon X.17(774C). Brought into alliance with Athens by Demosthenes X.417(845A); 451(851B). Helped by Athenians in their resistance to Philip X.445(849E). Not the home of the Gephyraeans, according to Herodotus XI.47(860E–F). Bribed Themistocles to fight at Artemisium, according to Herodotus XI.87(867B). Home of Philostratus, an acquaintance of Plutarch XII.355(965C). Home of the musician Linus XIV.357(1132A). Famous shrine of Apollo at Orope in Euboea XV.231(frag.115). Hera brought up in Euboea XV.289(frag.157); cf. VIII.671(657E).

Euboea, the nurse of Hera VIII.271(657E); cf. XV.289(frag.157, 3) and note *b*.

Euboedas, a Spartan, otherwise unknown: rebuked those praising a woman III.319(220D); cf. II.321–323(142C–D); III.303(217F); 475(242E–F).

Eubuleus ("Good Counsellor"), an ancient epithet of Dionysus IX.95(714C).

Eubulia ("Good Counsel"), personified: had no shrine at Rome IV.337–339(319A); 357(322C).

Eubulides, of Miletus, a teacher of the orator Demosthenes X.419(845C).

Eubulus, an Athenian statesman, 4th cent. B.C.: an opponent of Aeschines VI.293(486D). Concentrated his activities on financial matters X.233(812F). Defended Aeschines in court X.391(840C).

Eucleides, an Athenian archon, 403–402 B.C. X.365(835F).

Eucleides, of Megara, a Socratic philosopher, 4th cent. B.C.: resolved a quarrel with his brother VI.147(462C); 309(489D).

Eucleides, of Olynthus: assisted the orator Lycurgus in making decrees X.403(842C).

Eucles, an Athenian, brought news of the victory at Marathon IV.503(347C).

Euclid (Eucleides), the famous geometer, 4th–3rd cent. B.C. XIV.63(1093E) and note *e*.

Eucnamus, of Amphissa: received heroic honours among the Phocians for bravery against Asopichus IX.381(761D).

Euctus, a companion of the Macedonian king Perseus I.371(70A).

Eudaemon ("Happy"), the nickname of Battus II, king of Cyrene III.567(260D); 571(261D).

Eudamidas, king of Sparta, 330–c.300 B.C.: criticized Xenocrates III.137(192A); 319–321(220D). Criticized a Stoic who said that a wise man is the only good general III.137(192B); 321(220E). Praised Xenocrates for knowing when to stop talking III.321(220E). Defended his preference for peace with Macedonia III.321(220E–F). His opinion of a musician III.321(220F). Critical of Athens III.323(220F). Defended Spartan customs III.323(220F–221A). Said that the Thebans were the only people feared by Alexander III.323(221A). Explained why the Spartans sacrifice to the Muses III.323(221A).

Eudemus, a work of Aristotle dedicated to Eudemus of Cyprus II.177(115B).

Eudemus, of Rhodes, a contemporary and disciple of Aristotle: criticizes Plato for his discussion of the causes of evil (Frag.49 Wehrli) XIII.1.195(1015D).

Eudorus, of Alexandria, an eclectic philosopher: on the procreation of the soul XIII.1.171(1013B). On the mathematical proportions of the soul XIII.1.295(1019E); 301(1020C).

Eudoxus of Cnidos, mathematician and astronomer; 4th cent. B.C.: on Egyptian uses of wine V.17(353C). Received instruction from Chonuphis of Memphis V.25(354E). Said that Osiris is buried at Busiris V.53(359C). On the dominion of Typhon V.75(363A). Said that Isis presides over love affairs V.129(372D); cf. 151(377A). On the tradition of Zeus and his rescue by Isis V.149(376C). Believed that the stream near Earth's shrine at Delphi was the water of the Styx V.305(402D). Wrote in verse V.307(402F); cf. XIV.63(1093D). Could double the cube VII.399(579C); IX.121(718E). His

Periodoi a delight to read XIV.61(1093C); 63(1093D); 69(1094C); cf. V.17(353C). Longed to stand next to the sun, and to measure the planets XIV.67(1094A–B). Drew up laws for the Cnidians XIV.307(1126D).

Euelpis ("Good Hope"), epithet of Fortune IV.113(281E); 359(323A).

Euergetes ("Benefactor"), a royal title IV.449(338C); VII.141(543E).

Euhemerus, of Messene (or Tegea), author of a work on the mortal lives of the gods, late 4th cent. B.C.: made up an incredible and non-existent mythology V.57(360A).

Euhius, Evius ("God of the Cry"), an epithet of Dionysus V.225(389B); VII.569(607C); VIII.363(671E).

Eulaeus, a companion of the Macedonian king Perseus I.371(70A).

Eumaeus, the swineherd of Odysseus: ancestor of the Coliadae, a clan on Ithaca IV.193(294D). An effective host IX.41(704A). Served breakfast at dawn IX.161(726C–D).

Eumelus, the son of Admetus: awarded prize by Achilles to avoid quarrel between Menelaus and Antilochus VIII.37(617E); cf. I.169(32A).

Eumenes, of Caria, the secretary of Alexander and one of the Diadochi after Alexander's death; 362–316 B.C.; Plutarch wrote his *Life* XV.9(*Lamp.Cat.* 12): how his silence about the enemy brought victory VI.421(506D).

Eumenes II, king of Pergamum, 197–159 B.C.: his kind treatment of his brother who took his kingdom and his wife upon report of his death III.83(184A–B); VI.309–311(489D–490A). His friendship with his brothers VI.259(480C). Brother of Attalus X.125(792A).

Eumenides, a name for the Furies VII.539(602D).

Eumetis, the real name of Cleobulina, q.v.

Eumolpidae, descendants of Eumolpus: members of this family served as priests at Eleusis X.407(843B).

Eumolpidas, a Theban: a member of the conspiracy against the Spartan garrison VII.385(577A).

Eumolpus, son of Poseidon and Chione, mythical founder of the Eleusinian Mysteries; king of Eleusis: at war with Erechtheus and the Athenians IV.287(310D); 301(313B). As a migrant from Thrace he founded the Mysteries VII.567(607A–B).
Eumolpus, see Molpus
Eunomia ("Good Order"), personified: the sister of Fortune IV.331(318A). Daughter of Zeus XIII.2.541(1049A).
Eunomus, an Athenian: gave encouragement to the orator Demosthenes X.417(845A).
Eunosta, a nymph: reared Eunostus IV.227(300D).
Eunostus, a hero of Tanagra: the story of his murder and the establishment of a shrine in his honour IV.227–229(300D–301A).
Euonymus, an Attic deme: home of Diotimus X.413(844A).
Euphanes, an Athenian, friend of Plutarch, addressee of the essay *Whether an Old Man Should Engage in Public Affairs* X.75; 77(783B); cf. 93(786C).
Euphorbus, of Eretria, betrayed Eretria to Darius VI.441(510B).
Euphorion, father of the tragic poet Aeschylus VII.553(604F).
Euphorion, of Chalcis in Euboea, a Greek poet and grammarian, born c.276 B.C.: married a wealthy widow VI.211(472D). References and quotations (Powell) Frag.53: VII.237(557D). 84: VIII.399(677A). 175: VIII.429(682B).
Euphranor, of Corinth, a painter, 4th cent. B.C.: his painting of Theseus described IV.497(346A–B). His painting of the cavalry battle at Mantineia described IV.497(346B); 501(346E–F).
Euphrates, the river in Asia: claimed by Phraates as the boundary of Parthia III.211(204A). Crossed by Alexander after a skirmish IV.453(339A); 481(344B).
Euphrosyne ("Gladness"), one of the Graces q.v. X.43(778C).
Euploea ("Bon Voyage"), the name of a ship XIII.2.613(1057E).
Eupolis, the Athenian comic poet, c.446–411 B.C.: references and quotations (Kock): Frag.14 (13 Kassel–Austin):

VIII.307(662D). 102(107K–A): IX.83(712A). 147(158K–A): IX.13(699A); cf. XIII.2.527(1047D). 162(175K–A): I.273(50D); X.43(778E). 346(374K–A): I.291(54B).

Euripides, Athenian tragic poet, c.485–406 B.C.: defended his characterization of Ixion I.101(19E). His neatness of speech admired by Aristophanes I.159(30D). His loquacity a fault I.243(45B). Rebuked a member of his chorus for laughing at a serious passage I.247(46B). Received an unexpected gift from Archelaus III.39(177A); VII.63(531D–E); cf. XIV.75(1095D). Kissed the bearded Agathon in public III.39–41(177A–B); IX.435(770C). His tragedies introduced by Alexander to the people of Asia IV.395(328D). His wisdom IV.511(348D). His father did not live to witness his victories VI.351–353(496F). Used as an example of a good poet IX.55(706D). Born on the day of the battle of Salamis and died on the day Dionysius I was born IX.113(717B–C) and notes *b–c*. Caused an uproar by his expression of disbelief in Zeus IX.347–349(756B–C). Encouraged Timotheus whose music had been hissed at by the Athenians X.141(795D). His bronze statue proposed by the orator Lycurgus X.401(841F). Did not use Attic XIII.1.115(1010C). *On Euripides*, a work of Plutarch XV.29(*Lamp.Cat.* 224). References and quotations: *Alcestis* 780–785: II.137(107B–C). 1159: I.311(58A); VI.357(497D). *Andromache* 448: XI.65(863E); XIII.2.771(1073C); XIV.119(1102C). 930: II.329(143F); cf. VII.593(610B). 1284: I.311(58A); VI.357(497D). *Bacchae* 66–67: VI.185(467D); IX.361(758B–C); X.135(794B). 203: IX.347(756B). 298–299: V.471(432E); cf. IX.103(716B). 317: VII.587(609A). 386–388: cf. VI.403(503C). 498: VI.233(476B). 733ff: cf. VIII.15(614A). 918–919: XIII.2.853(1083E–F). 1169–1171: VI.387(501C). 1388: I.311(58A); VI.357(497D). *Cyclops* 332–333: V.483(435B). *Electra* 428–429: I.175(33C). 1282: cf. XIII.2.541(1049B). *Hecuba*, cf. IV.293(311D). 422: XIV.133(1104D). *Helen* 38ff: cf. XIII.2.541(1049B). 1688: I.311(58A); VI.357(497D). *Heraclidae* 851ff.: cf. XIII.2.613(1057E). *Heracles* 112: cf. XIII.2.713–715(1066C). 268–269: X.131(793C).

673–675: III.477(243A). 1245: XIII.2.539(1048F); 693(1063D). 1250: I.383(72C). 1261–1262: I.5(1B). 1345–1346: XIII.2.569(1052E). *Hippolytus* 7–8: IX.411(766C). 75–76: XIV.65(1094A). 77: cf. XIV.65(1094A). 102: X.39(778A). 193–194: XIV.137(1105B). 193–195: IX.401(764E). 218–219: I.281(52C); XII.321(959B–C). 253–257: II.61(95E–F). 385–386: VI.65(448F). 424–425: I.7(1C); 149(28C). 449–450: IX.351(756D). 478: IX.367(759B). 986–989: I.27(6B). *Ion* 156ff: cf. V.321(405D); XII.413(975B). 732: I.269(49F); 365(69A). *Iphigenia Aul.* 16–18: VI.205(471C). 29–31: I.177(33E). 29–33: II.115(103B–C). 407: I.343(64C). 524(=1362): cf. IV.231(301D). 1218–1219: I.89(17C). *Iphigenia Taur.* 1: X.377(837E). 253: VII.535(602A). 289–290: XIV.287(1123B). 569: I.403(75E). 787: III.73(182E). 949f.: VIII.11(613B); 185(643A). *Medea* 190ff.: II.327(143D); IX.75(710E). 290–291: II.227(124B); VII.57(530C). 410: cf. XII.151(936D). 598: I.131(25B). 1078: VII.73(533D). 1186ff.: cf. II.65(96C). *Orestes* 72, 99: VI.103(454D). 211–212: II.459(165E). 213: VI.513(522D); cf. VIII.7(612D); XV.245(frag.128). 232: VI.177(466C). 251: II.15(88C). 258: VI.171(465C); 387(501C); X.107(788F); XIV.303(1126A). 271: IX.223(737A). 396: VI.235(476E). 420: VII.183(548D). 667: I.365(68E). 735: I.345(65A); VI.315(490E). 976–981: cf. XIV.41(1090B). *Phoenissae* 68: VI.279(483E). 344–348: cf. VII.565(606F). 368: VII.29(526F). 388–389: VII.521(599E). 388–393: VII.559(605F–606A). 396–397: VII.563(606D). 402–405: VII.563(606E). 430–432: VII.565(606F). 439–440: cf. VI.355(497B). 469: cf. I.331(62C). 472: I.333(62C). 504–506: VI.263(481A). 524–525: I.95(18D); II.233(125D–E); X.243(814E). 528: cf. I.389(73C). 535f.: cf. X.243(814E). 536–538: VI.263(481A); cf. VIII.189(643F). 539: VI.281(484C); cf. VIII.191(643F). 549–550: I.133(25B). 555: cf. II.181(116A). 556–557: II.181(116A). 558: II.119(104A). 958–959: V.333(407D). 1006: I.121(23B). 1688: I.383(72C); X.81(784A). 1742: I.371(70A). *Supplices* 734–736: XIII.2.595(1056B). 974b–976: V.251(394B). 1109–1113:

II.153(110C). *Troades* 636: II.151(109F). 764: II.461(166A). 886: XIII.1.255(1026B). 887–888: V.175(381B); XIII.1.87(1007C). 919ff.: cf. I.147(28A).

Fragments (Nauck) 19: I.175(33C). 20: I.183(34D). 21: I.133(25C–D); V.109(369B); VI.219(474A). 23: IV.133(285B); X.93(786A); XIV.71(1094F). 27: II.81(98E); XII.321(959C–D). 133: VIII.115(630E). 145: I.119(22E). 161: XV.259(frag.136). 183: I.233(43B); VI.461(514A); VIII.61(622A); 115(630B). 200: X.113(790A). 228.1: VI.353(497A); X.377(837E). 254: I.105(20D); cf. XIII.2.545(1049E). 282.22: VII.413(581F); X.185(803B). 285.8: XIII.2.733(1068B). 287: VI.181(467A). 292.7: I.107(21A); XIII.2.545(1049E). 300: VI.227(475C). 309: VII.53(529E); X.207(807E). 322.1: IX.353(757A); cf. 375(760D). 332: II.129–131(106A–B). 349ff.: cf. IV.287(310D–E). 360.7–10: VII.551–553(604D–E). 362.18–20: I.335(63A). 362.29–31: IV.447(337F). 378: III.219(205C). 388.1–2: I.55(11E). 397: V.319(405B). 399: VII.227(556A). 411.2–4: VI.425(507B). 412: I.335(63A); cf. XII.349(964C). 413.2: VI.421(506C); VII.559(606A). 415.3–5: II.121(104B). 420.2–3: II.119(104A). 424ff.: cf. I.101(19E). 428ff.: cf. I.147(27F–28A). 428: X.41(778B). 432: III.441(239A). 439.1–2: X.177(802A). 449.2–4: I.195(36F). 449.4: VIII.25(615D). 450: II.151(110B). 454: II.153(110D). 456: XII.575(998E). 458: II.25(90A). 467.4–5: XIV.89(1097D). 480: IX.347(756B). 481: IX.349(756C). 484: VIII.299(661B); IX.117(718A); XIV.383(1136A). 502: cf. IX.329(752F). 505: II.187(116F–117A). 515ff.: cf. IV.295(312A). 541: XV.257(frag.136). 578.1: XII.299(957B). 595: II.65(96C); VI.269(482A); VII.71(533A); IX.395(763F). 654: I.47(10A). 661.1: II.115(103B). 663: V.323(405F); VIII.63(622C); IX.385(762B). 665: I.375(71A); cf. VI.61(448B). 723.1: VI.211(472D); VII.537(602B). 724: I.251(46F); cf. II.21(89C). 754: II.49(93D); VIII.303(661F). 757: II.155–157(110F–111A). 757.9: II.189(117D). 758: cf. III.335(223B). 775.2: VI.363(498A); cf. I.67(13F–14A). 778: VI.169(465A). 785: VII.585(608E). 786: VIII.325(665C). 787: VII.147(544C). 788.1: X.53(779D). 789: VII.147(544C). 790:

VI.505(521A). 796: XIV.195(1108B). 819.1: X.377(837E). 819.3: cf. VII.567(607B–C). 839ff.: cf. I.413(77C); IX.313(750A). 840.2: VI.49(446A). 841: I.177(33E–F); VI.49(446A). 854: VI.59(447E). 892: I.195(36F); XIII.2.497(1043E); 501(1044B); cf. 505(1044F). 895: II.237(126C); XI.195(917B). 898.1: IX.349(756D). 898.3: VI.29(442C). 898.7: IX.433(770A). 899.3–4: VI.397(502C). 905: XIV.323(1128B). 907: VIII.341(668A). 911: cf. X.95(786D). 941.1–2: VII.529(601A); X.59(780D); XI.211(919B). 944: IX.41(704B). 957: I.149(28C). 958: I.179(34B); II.133(106D). 959: I.193(36C). 960: I.193(36C) and note *b*. 961: I.453(85A). 962: I.367(69D); II.111(102B). 963: II.113(102F). 964: II.163–165(112D–E). 965: II.185(116F). 966: I.203(120A). 967: II.265(132B). 968: V.165(379D). 969: V.199(384D). 970: V.231(390C); 461(431A). 971: V.387(416D); XIV.41(1090C). 972: I.107(20F–21A); V.461(431A). 973: V.469(432C); cf. 285(399A). 974: VI.157(464A); X.225(811D). 975: VI.259(480D). 976: VII.25(526C). 977: VII.69(532F). 978: VII.115(539B). 979: VII.187(549A–B); cf. V.189(549D). 980: VII.231(556E); 267(562F). 981: VII.553(604E). 982: VIII.331(666C). 983: IX.15(699A); cf. XIII.2.527(1047D). 984: IX.89(713D). 985: IX.291(747D). 986: IX.343(755B). 987: X.177(801F). 988: X.231(812E). 989: VIII.193(644D); XII.357(965E); cf. XII.413(975B). 990: XIII.1.329(1028F). 991: XIII.2.469(1040B). 994: I.129(24D). 996: VI.501(520C). 1009: cf. XII.137(934D). 1024: cf. VII.201(551D). 1044: cf. VI.423–425(507A). 1069: I.105(20D). 1078: II.185(116F). 1084: IX.421(767F). 1086: I.381(71F); II.17(88D); VI.263(481A); XIV.209(1110E).

Euripus, the strait between Euboea and the mainland IV.205(296E).

Europa, the sister of Cadmus: did not return home after her abduction by Zeus VII.567(607B).

Europe, the continent: provided one judge, Aeacus, in the Underworld II.209(121C–D). Joined to Asia by Xerxes and Alexander IV.401(329E). *Cities Lying in Europe and Asia*

(Colotes) XIV.231(1114B).
Eurotas, a river near Sparta: used as a symbol for Sparta itself III.139(192C), cf. 301(217D) and X.233(810F); III.367(228C); 401(233C); 427(237A); 429(237B); 459(241A); IV.331(317F); VII.533(601D).
Euryanassa, the mother of Pelops IV.303(313D).
Eurybiades, a Spartan, commander of the allied Greek fleet in the Persian War, 480 B.C.: confronted by Themistocles III.89(185B). His refusal to fight at Salamis brought to naught by Themistocles III.91(185B–C). Bribed by Themistocles to engage the Persians at Artemesium XI.87(867C). A conversation with Themistocles XI.101(869E–F).
Eurycleia, the nurse of Odysseus cf. VI.417(506A).
Eurycles, a famous ventriloquist V.377(414E); see E. R. Dodds, *The Greeks and the Irrational*, pp.77ff. and 89 n.47.
Eurycles, one of Augustus' commanders at Actium: a descendant of the Spartan Brasidas III.235(207F).
Eurycrates, father of the Spartan king Anaxander III.299(217B).
Eurycratidas, father of the Spartan king Leo, early 7th cent. B.C. III.345(224F).
Eurycratidas, Spartan king, 6th cent. B.C.: explained why the Ephors tried cases involving contracts III.323(221B) and note *d*.
Eurydice, an Illyrian: her love for her children I.67–69(14B–C).
Eurydice, the bride of Pollianus, both young friends of Plutarch, who addressed to them the essay *Advice to Bride and Groom* II.299(138A); 337(145A); 341(145E).
Eurydice, the wife of Orpheus IX.383(761F).
Eurymedon, a river of Pamphylia in Asia Minor, where Cimon defeated the Persians c.466 B.C.: the battle IV.517(349D); VI.351(496F); VII.205(552B); X.239(814C).
Eurypylus, a Greek hero at Troy: character in one of Sophocles' plays VI.127(458D).
Eustrophus, an Athenian friend of Plutarch: speaker in *The E at Delphi* V.215–217(387D–F); 229(390C); 233(391B). Speaker

in *Table-Talk* VII.4: IX.33–43(702D–704B), cf. esp. IX.33(702D); 39(703D).
Euterpe, one of the Muses: concerned with the pleasant elements in conversation IX.267(743D). Concerned with the study of the facts of Nature IX.287(746E).
Euthycrates, of Olynthus, betrayed Olynthus to Philip: attacked in a speech by Demosthenes II.75(97D); VI.441(510B). See also the remark of Philip III.47(178B).
Euthydamus, an acquaintance of Plutarch: speaker in *Table-Talk* III.10: VIII.271(657F–658A). Speaker in *Table-Talk* VII.2: IX.21–23(700C–E). The father of Nicander XII.355(965C); cf. I.207(37F).
Euthydemus, a Sophist: insulted by Xanthippe, the wife of Socrates VI.143(461D).
Euthydemus, the brother of Lysias X.361–363(835D).
Euthydemus, the father of Stratocles X.455(852A).
Euthynous, the son of Elysius: his sudden death investigated by his father II.147–149(109B–D).
Euthyphron, an Athenian soothsayer: title character in Plato's *Euthyphro* VII.405–407(580D–E).
Eutropion, the chief cook of Antigonus: carried the king's summons to Theocritus I.53(11B); cf. VIII.131(633C).
Eutyches ("Fortunate," the Latin Felix), the nickname of Sulla III.203(202E); cf. IV.335(318D). See also Epaphroditus.
Eutychia ("Good Fortune"), personified cf. IV.323(316D).
Euxine Sea (Black Sea): has creatures on its shores whose lifetime is a single day II.159(111C). Added to the Roman empire by Pompey IV.365(324A). The scene of an Athenian victory IV.517(349E). Has a perpetual outflow VI.403(503D). The habits of tunny fish in its waters XII.443(979E). Favoured for spawning by many fish XII.453(981C–D).
Euxippe, the daughter of Scedasus: the story of her and her sister's rape and murder X.11–17(773B–774D); cf. XI.23(856F).
Euxynthetus, a Cretan: the lover of Leucocoma IX.411(766C).
Evagoras, the father of Nicocles, king of Cyprus X.379(838A).
Evander, an Arcadian; according to some, a son of Hermes: fled from Greece and settled in Italy IV.57(272C); cf. 71(274E).

The son of Carmenta, according to some IV.91(278B). His people taught the use of letters by Hercules IV.95(278E). The ruler of the Arcadians IV.115(282A). Erected an altar to Hercules IV.137(285E).

Evenus, of Paros, Greek elegiac poet, 5th cent. B.C.: references and quotations (West, *Iambi et Elegi Gr.*) Frag.6: VI.353(497A). 8: XIV.117(1102C). 10: I.271(49F–50A); II.239(126D); IX.5(697C); XIII.1.115(1010C).

Evenus, the son of Ares and Sterope: how he gave his name to the Lycormas river in Aetolia IV.315(315E).

Evius, Evoe, an epithet of Dionysus. See Euhius.

Evius, of Chalcis in Euboea; a flute-player: defended by Alexander III.61(180F).

Exhortation to Philosophy, addressed to a Rich Young Man, a lost work of Plutarch's XV.27(*Lamp.Cat.* 207).

Exhortation to Philosophy, addressed to Asclepiades of Pergamum, a lost work of Plutarch's XV.27(*Lamp.Cat.* 214).

Exhortations, a work of Chrysippus q.v.: cited XIII.2.481(1041E); 507(1044F).

Exhorting, On, a work of Chrysippus: cited XIII.2.465(1039D); 533(1048B); 675(1060D).

F

Fabia, the daughter of Fabius Fabricianus: rescued her young brother upon the death of her father IV.311(315A–B).

Fabia, the mother of the preceding: slew her husband for love of another man IV.311(315B).

Fabius Fabricianus, a kinsman of Fabius Maximus: slain by his wife IV.311(315A–B).

Fabius Fabricianus, the son of the preceding: rescued by his sister and later returned to avenge his father's murder IV.311(315A–B).

Fabius, Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator, Roman general and dictator in the war against Hannibal; died 203 B.C.: Plutarch wrote his *Life* XV.9(*Lamp.Cat.* 5). How he earned the name "Cunctator" III.159(195C). Respected by Hannibal

III.159(195C–D); 159–161(195D–E). How he dealt with the frequent unauthorized absences of one of his soldiers III.161(195E–F). Captured Tarentum III.161(195F). His reply to Marcus Livius, who claimed equal credit for the capture of Tarentum III.161–163(195F–196A). A ridiculous story of his fight to the death with Hannibal IV.265(306D–E). A relative of Fabius Fabricianus IV.311(315A). Not made great by Fortune alone IV.329(317D). A guide to the elder Cato X.117–119(791A); 197(805F).

Fabius, Q. Fabius Maximus Gurges, cos. 292, 275, 265 B.C.: defeated the Samnites IV.263(306C).

Fabricianus, see Fabius

Fabricii, a famous family at Rome IV.329(317D).

Fabricius, C. Fabricius Luscinus, cos. 282, 278, cens. 275 B.C.: said that the Roman general Laevinus, not the Roman people, had been defeated by Pyrrhus III.155–157(194F). Not astounded by Pyrrhus' money or his elephant III.157(194F–195A). Refused to join Pyrrhus III.157(195A). Revealed to Pyrrhus a plot against the king's life III.157(195A–B). Refused to accept the return of Roman prisoners as a reward for revealing the plot III.157–159(195B). Honoured with the right to be buried in the Forum IV.121(282F). Lived with modest means VI.185(467E).

Fabula, a name of the courtesan Larentia IV.61(272F).

Falerii, a city of Etruria: suffered from a plague IV.307(314D) and critical note 4.

Fama ("Report"), personified: her shrine established by Camillus IV.339(319A).

Fate, Destiny, etc. (this article is probably incomplete: it is difficult to determine whether the word is a personification or not; various English words are used by the translators to render the same Greek word; and Plutarch uses several words which are regularly translated "Fate," "Destiny," etc. The following references are grouped according to the Greek word):

Ananke: the mother of Adrasteia VII.279(564E). The mother of Lachesis VII.313(568D). The mother of Moera

VII.469(591B); cf. XII.221(945C–D). Called the mother of the Muses by Plato IX.277(745C). Is devoid of art IX.277–279(745C–D). One name applied to Fate (Heimarmene) by Chrysippus XIII.2.597(1056C).

Heimarmene: often addressed by the poets under the name of Zeus I.123(23D); 127(24B). Her decrees must be obeyed II.159(111E). The existence of one Destiny questioned by the Stoics V.435(425E–426A); cf. XIII.2.431(1035B). Undeviating and immutable VIII.389(675B). A concept of Chrysippus XIII.2.431(1035B); cf. V.435(425E–426A). Called by Chrysippus Atropus, Adrasteia, Ananke, Pepromene XIII.2.597(1056C); cf. XV.99–101(frags.21–22). A favorite subject of the Stoics XIII.2.785(1075B). Characterized by Empedocles XV.371(frag.200); cf. XII.573(998C). See also the essay *On Fate* VII.311–359(568B–574F), esp. 311–317(568F–569A); 319–329(569C–570E); 343–345(572E–573B); 347(573D); 349–359(573F–574F). See also VIII.189(643E–F); IX.245–246(740C–D); XIII.1.253(1026B); 2.549(1050B–C); 589–591(1055D–F); 593–601(1056A–F); XV.93(frag.88).

Moera, Moerae: the use of Fate by the poets must be understood I.117(22D). Some consider Carmenta a Fate IV.93(278C). Only two have statues at Delphi, whereas three is the customary number elsewhere V.203(385C). The daughter of Ananke VII.469(591B); cf. XII.221(945C–D). Presides over dinners and drinking-parties VIII.191(644A); cf. 193(644D). The three Fates are Atropos, Clotho, Lachesis IX.277(745B–C); XII.221(945C).

Pepromene: one name applied to *Heimarmene* by Chrysippus XIII.2.597(1056C); cf. XV.99–101(frags.21–22). See also Adrasteia, Atropos, Clotho, Lachesis.

Faunus, a seer: beat his wife with myrtle rods for her addiction to wine IV.35(285D–E).

Faunus, a son of Mercury: slain by Hercules IV.313(315C).

Faustulus, see Faustus

Faustus, a shepherd (usually Faustulus): rescued and reared Romulus and Remus IV.311(315A) and critical note 2.

Faustus, a son of Saturn by Entoria, the daughter of Icarius IV.271(307E–F).

Faustus, Cornelius Sulla, son of the dictator Sulla, c.88–46 B.C.: his posting of an auction notice elicited a jest from Cicero III.219(205C).

Favorinus, of Arelate, a philosopher and sophist; a friend of Plutarch; c. A.D. 80–150: on swearing by Hercules IV.51(271C). Speaker in *Table-Talk* VIII.10: IX.203–211(734D–736B), cf. esp. 205(734D); 207(735C). The essay *On the Principle of Cold* is addressed to him XII.227–229; 231(945F); 253(494F); 285(955C). *A Letter to Favorinus about Friendship,* the title of a lost work by Plutarch XV.21(*Lamp.Cat.* 132) and note *a.* See also X.209(808A–B).

February, a Roman month: the twelfth month, according to some IV.33(268B). The month for making libations to the dead IV.57–59(272C–E). The month in which the Lupercalia were held IV.103–105(280B–C).

februata, the name given to February 15, the date of the Lupercalia IV.105(280B).

Felix, a son of Saturn by Entoria, the daughter of Icarius IV.271(307E–F).

Felix, a title assumed by Sulla IV.335(318D). See also Epaphroditus, Eutyches.

Fenestella, a Roman historian, c.50 B.C.–A.D. 21: cited (Peter II.82) Frag.5: IV.73(275A).

Fenestella, Porta, a gate at Rome: the way by which Fortune descended into the chamber of the Roman king Servius Tullius IV.357–359(322E–F); cf. IV.63(273B–C).

Feretrius ("Guardian of Trophies"), an epithet of Jupiter, the equivalent of Zeus' epithet Tropaiuchos IV.263(306C); cf. IV.261–263(306B).

Festia, see Bestia

Fetiales, an ancient Roman college of priests IV.97(279B).

Figulus, see Nigidius

Firmus, a relative of Plutarch: speaker in *Table-Talk* II.3: VIII.145–157(635E–638A); cf. esp. 147–151(636A–F) and note *b* on p.147.

Firmus, the son of Ebius Tolieix IV.305(313F–314A).
Flaccus, see Valerius
Flamen Dialis, priest of Jupiter at Rome: on certain taboos imposed IV.67–71(274A–E). Why he may not take an oath IV.75–77(275C–D). Resigned his office if his wife died IV.83(276D–F). May not touch either flour or yeast IV.161(289E–F).
Flaminian, the name of Circus at Rome (i.e. Circus Flaminius) and of the Flaminian Way: both built by Gaius Flaminius IV.103(279F–280A).
Flaminica, the title of Juno's priestess at Rome IV.133(285A).
Flamininus, Titus Quin(c)tius, cos. 198 B.C., conqueror of Macedon 197 B.C.; Plutarch wrote his *Life* XV.9(*Lamp.Cat.* 17): refused Philip's demand for hostages III.169(197A). Received the allegiance of Greeks who abandoned Philip XI.11(855A).
Flaminius, Gaius, cos. 223, 217 B.C.; cens. 220 B.C.: built the Circus Flaminius and the Flaminian Way IV.103(279F–280A).
Flatterers (Kolakes), a play of Eupolis IX.13(699A).
Flavian, a friend of Plutarch's son Autobulus: speaker in *The Dialogue on Love* IX.303; 307(748E–749A).
Flavius, see Caesar (Domitian)
Florentia, the daughter of Lucius Troscius: violated by Calpurnius IV.297(312C).
Florus, L. Mestrius Florus, an influential Roman friend of Plutarch: host of dinner in *Table-Talk* I.9: VIII.87(626E) and note *b*. Speaker in several dinner conversations in *Table-Talk:* III.3: VIII.227–231(650A–E). III.4: VIII.231–235(650F–651E). III.5: VIII.237–243(651F–653B). V.7: VIII.417–433(680C–683B). V.10: VIII.441–449(684E–685F). VII.1: IX.7–21(697E–700B) and note *b* on p.13. VII.2: IX.21–27(700C–701D). VII.4: IX.33–43(702D–704B). VII.6: IX.55–71(706F–710A). VIII.1: IX.111–119(717B–718B). VIII.2: IX.119–131(718B–720C). VIII.10: IX.203–211(734C–736B).
Fornacalia, a festival at Rome IV.135(285D).
Fortune, personified (no attempt has been made to list all occurrences of *tyche, eutychia,* etc. This article is restricted to

obvious references to a goddess, though a few more might have been included, e.g. I.25(5D); 305(56E); 453(85A): it is necessary to understand what poets mean by Fortune I.117(22D). A synonym for divine causation I.125(24A); cf. XV.131(frag.44). Called blind by men II.79(98A). Not the helper of the arts II.85(99B). Appealed to by Theramenes, who escaped the collapse of a house II.125(105B). The Chamber of Fortune at Rome built by Servius Tullius IV.63(273B–C); cf. IV.357–359(322E–F). Why a shrine to Little *(Brevis)* Fortune was built at Rome by Servius Tullius IV.111–113(281D–F). Why the Romans reverence Fortuna Primigenia ("First-Born") IV.159(289B–C); cf. IV.113(281E); 359(322F). *On the Fortune of the Romans,* a work of Plutarch's IV.320–321; 323–377(316C–326C); cf. XV.25(*Lamp.Cat.* 175). *On the Fortune of Alexander* IV.380–381; 383–421(326D–333C); cf. XV.25(*Lamp.Cat.* 176); IV.423–487(333B–345B); cf. XV.25(*Lamp.Cat.* 186). Fortune's rope-dance VI.365(498C). Vies with Vice to make life miserable VI.367–369(498F–499A); cf. VI.371–373(499D–F). Caused the stern of the Paralus to be garlanded on the day before Socrates' trial VII.339(572C). Causes the lofty to fall X.69(782E). "To Good Fortune," words placed at the beginning of decrees XIII.2.431(1035B).

Forum, at Rome (since Plutarch does not usually indicate which Forum he means, all references have been included here): Aemilius Paulus returned from the Forum and learned that his daughter's pet dog named Perseus was dead III.173(197F). Never left by the younger Scipio until he had made a new acquaintance III.187(199F); VIII.291(659E). Knights led their horses into the Forum and were examined there by the censors III.211(203F). Some Romans honoured by burial in the Forum IV.121(282F–283A). The Forum Boarium, where human sacrifice was once offered IV.125(283F). Was considered threatened if the patricians dwelled on the Capitoline IV.137(285F). Flooded by the Tiber IV.267(306F–307A). A place where rumours fly VI.427(507C–E). Appius Claudius carried through the

Forum to the Senate House X.137(794E). The *Forum Graecorum* and the barber with a talking jay XII.403(973B–C).

Fufetius, Metius, king of Alba Longa: defeated by Tullus Hostilius and torn apart IV.269(307C).

Fulvius, a friend of Augustus: his talkativeness and that of his wife caused both their deaths VI.429(508A–B).

Fulvius Stellus, the father of Epona: consorted with a mare IV.299(312E).

Fundanus, C. Minicius Fundanus, a friend of Plutarch: speaker in *On the Control of Anger* VI.90–91; 93–159(452F–464D); cf. esp. 93–97(452F–453D). Sent a letter to Eros urging him to hasten to Rome VI.167(464E).

furca ("fork"), carried by certain people convicted of theft, who were hence called *furciferi* IV.107–109(280E–F).

Furies, see Erinys, Erinyes

Furius, M. Furius Camillus, the saviour and second founder of Rome after its capture by the Gauls, 4th cent. B.C.: Plutarch wrote his *Life* XV.9(*Lamp.Cat.* 3). The temple of Fortuna Muliebris erected before his time IV.337(318F). Founded a shrine of Report and Rumour IV.337–339(319A). Appointed dictator after the Roman defeat at the river Allia IV.369–371(324E–325B). Made a treaty with the Gauls IV.375(325F–326A). Example of a noble Roman VI.125(458C). Did not lose his reputation when exiled VII.557(605E); cf. IV.369–371(324E–325B); XIV.331(1129C).

G

G, has a close relationship with 'C' IV.87–89(277D).

Gabba, a court-jester of Augustus: called those who were late for a dinner party "dinner-lovers" IX.159(726A). Pretended to be asleep for Maecenas' benefit IX.371(759F–760A).

Gabii, a town in Latium: Romulus and Remus reared here IV.347(320E).

Gaia, a Roman praenomen: why the name is used by a bride IV.53(271E).

Gaius, a Roman praenomen: why the name is used by a bridegroom IV.53(271E). A common name IV.155(288E).
Gaius, see Caesar
Gaius, son-in-law of Mestrius Florus: speaker in *Table-Talk* V.7: VIII.431–433(682F–683A).
Galatia, Galatians, country of Asia Minor: among the most noble of the Asian barbarians II.167(113A). Visited by Niger II.261(131A). Defeated Seleucus III.81(184A); VI.307(489A); 431(508A). The story of Camma and two Galatian tetrarchs III.551–555(257E–258C); IX.423–425(768B–D). The story of Stratonice, the wife of a Galatian ruler III.555–557(258C–D). The story of Chiomara, captured when the Galatians were defeated by the Romans III.557–559(258D–F). Many of its nobles mistreated by Mithridates III.559–561(259A–B). Used as an example of an Asian people VI.199(470C). Galatian (or Gallic?) mules an expensive luxury VII.11(524A) and note *a*. Galatian deeds, i.e. barbaric XIII.2.541(1049B). The Galatian ruler, Deiotarus, killed all his sons but one in order to leave the one the kingdom XIII.2.543(1049C).
Galaxidorus, a Theban: a member of the Theban conspiracy against the Spartan garrison VII.367–369; 385(577A); 401(579B); 403(580B); 407(580F); 409(581A); 413(581E–F); 449(588B–C); 485(594B).
Galaxium, a town in Boeotia: its neighbors once provided with an overabundant supply of milk by Apollo V.343(409B).
Galba, see Caesar
Galli, priests of the Great Mother Goddess XIV.313(1127C).
Gallic, see Gaul
Gallus, see Sulpicius
Gamelion, one of the Attic months X.445(850B); XV.167(frag.71, a).
Gamelios ("of Wedlock"), an epithet of Hera XV.289(frag.157, 3); 291(frag.157, 5).
Gandridae, an Indian people of the Punjab: wounded Alexander in a battle IV.387(327B).
Ganyctor, of Naupactus, the father of Hesiod's murderers XII.381(969E); cf. II.437(162C–D).

Garaetium, a fortress of the Massylians: besieged by Calpurnius Regulus IV.291(311C).

Gaul(s), Gallic, the country in western Europe: experienced no earthquakes II.459(165D). Believed in gods who delighted in human sacrifice II.493(171B). Caesar left Gaul to cross the Rubicon III.225(206C). Defeated Romans at the river Allia IV.41(269E). Two Gauls once buried alive by the Romans in the Forum Boarium IV.125–129(283F–284C). Gallic wars, 4th cent. B.C. IV.147(287C); IV.339(319A). Under Brennus ravaged Asia IV.279–281(309B–C). War with the Romans, 3rd cent. B.C. IV.285(310B); cf. VI.369–371(499B–C). Led by Atepomarus in war with Romans IV.301(313A–B). War with the Romans in time of Cinna IV.301(313B). Defeated by Camillus IV.337–339(319A). Revolted against Rome (39 A.D.) IV.355(322C). Their siege and assault on Rome (387 B.C.) IV.367–375(324D–326A). Gallic (or Galatian?) mules an expensive luxury VII.11(524A) and note *a*. Exported pitch-flavoured wine to Rome VIII.393(676C). Gallic women used to eat porridge in their baths IX.203(734B). Stirred to revolt by Civilis (69 A.D.), and the story of Empona and Sabinus IX.435–441(770C–771C). Defeated by Marius X.201(806C).

Gallic History, work of Cleitophon IV.279–281(309B–C).

Gaza, a city of Syria: captured by Alexander, who was wounded in the battle IV.385(327A); 465(341B).

Gedrosia, Gedrosians, the southeastern part of the Iranian highlands; modern Baluchistan: learned the tragedies of Sophocles and Euripides through Alexander's conquest IV.395(328D). Traversed by Alexander IV.463(340E). A barren land XII.171(939D).

Gegania, the wife of Servius Tullius IV.361(323C); see critical note 4 for the ms. spelling Getania.

Gela, a city in Sicily: where Aeschylus was buried VII.553(604F).

Gellius, L. Gellius Publicola, cos. 72, cens. 70 B.C. III.211(204A).

Gelo(n), the son of Deinomenes, tyrant of Gela 491–483 B.C. and of Syracuse 485–478 B.C.: compelled the Carthaginians

to stop sacrificing their children to Cronus (El) III.27(175A); VII.203(551F–552A); cf. II.493(171C). Used to lead the Syracusans out to plant their fields as though on a campaign III.27(175A). Repaid taxes to the citizens after the war was over III.27(175A). Mounted his horse at a party III.27–29(175B). Suffered from dropsy V.309(403C). His name ridiculed by the tyrant Dionysius VII.135(542D). Banished Cephalus, the father of the orator Lysias X.361(835C).

Geneta Mana, a Roman goddess: sacrifices and prayers to her IV.85(277A–B).

Genethlia Hori ("Birthdays of Horus"), a document used by Plutarch V.127(372C).

Genethlius ("God of the Family"), an epithet of Zeus IX.411(766C); cf. XIII.2.789(1075F).

Genetor ("Begetter"), an epithet of Zeus XIII.2.541(1049A).

Gephyraeans, a people living in Eretria: were Phoenician in origin, according to Herodotus XI.47(860E–F).

Geradatas (or Geradas), an early Spartan: his reply to the man asking about the punishment for adulterers in Sparta III.367(228C), and critical note 1.

Germanicus Caesar, the son of Drusus and nephew of Tiberius, 15 B.C.–A.D. 19: hated the sight or the sound of a cock VII.97(537A); XV.393–395(frag.215k).

Germany, Germans, the country of northern Europe: have two altars which send forth the sound of trumpets at a certain time of the year IV.287(310D). Revolted against Rome (1st cent. A.D.) IV.355(322C). Wear clothes as a protection only against the cold VIII.483(691D).

Geryon, the giant son of Chrysaor and Callirrhoe: a tithe of his cattle sacrificed by Hercules IV.31(267E–F). His cattle driven through Italy by Hercules IV.313(315C). Had three bodies X.267(819D).

Gestius, see Valerius

Getae, a people of Thrace, called Daci by the Romans: forced the Macedonian general Lysimachus to surrender because of thirst II.239–241(126E–F); III.79(183E); VII.225(555D).

Getania, see Gegania

Giants (more properly Gigantes, Children of the Earth): what kind of sacrifice would they want if they ruled mankind? II.495(171D). Many overcome by Heracles IV.467–469(341E). A mere name VI.5(439B). Their war against the gods XII.83(926E); cf. IX.191(731F).
Gidica, the step-mother of Comminius: tried to seduce him IV.307(314B–C).
Gigantomachia (Battle of Giants against the gods) IX.191(731F); cf. XII.83(926E). See also Giants.
Glauce, daughter of Creon and intended bride of Jason: see XI.111(871B) and note *c*.
Glauce, of Chios, a famous lyre-player and singer V.273(397A); XII.399(972F) and note *d*.
Glaucia, Scamander's daughter and the name of a river in Boeotia IV.229(301A–C).
Glaucias, an Athenian orator, friend of Plutarch: speaker in *Table-Talk* I.10: VIII.99–103(628D–629A); II.2: VIII.141–143(635A–D); VII.9: IX.91–95(714A–D); IX.12: IX.253–255(741C–D); IX.13: IX.261–265(742D–743C).
Glaucippus, the name of Hypereides' father X.437(848D) and son ibid. and 441(849C).
Glauco, Lucius, a Roman patrician: lost both hands in a battle against the Carthaginians IV.259(305C).
Glaucon, an Athenian: went with twenty ships to aid the Corcyraeans against the Corinthians X.355(834C).
Glaucon, the brother of Plato: made famous by Plato, who introduced him into his writings VI.285(484E–F).
Glaucothea, the mother of the orator Aeschines X.389(840A).
Glaucus, a friend of Archilochus II.479(169B).
Glaucus, a physician, not otherwise known: described as a good physician but hostile to philosophy II.217(122B); 219(122E); 221(122F); 229(124D).
Glaucus, a Spartan, the son of Epicydes: had a guilty conscience for his misdeed VII.229(556D).
Glaucus, a Trojan ally I.169(32A); XIII.2.697(1063F).
Glaucus, of Rhegium, a writer on music and poetry; late 5th cent. B.C.: his book *On Poets* ascribed by some to the orator

Antiphon X.351(833D). References and quotations (*FHG* II, pp.23–24) Frag.2: XIV.363(1132E). 3: XIV.369(1133F). 4: XIV.373–375(1134D–E).
Glaucus, the father of Timothea X.407(843B).
Glaucus, the son of Minos XIV.133(1104D).
Glaucus, the son of Sisyphus XI.121(872E).
Glisas, a town in Boeotia: home of Phocus X.19(774E); 21(775B).
Glycon, a Peripatetic philosopher, better known as Lycon; 3rd cent. B.C.: left his home in the Troad to study VII.555(605B) and note *d*, critical note 2. See also I.75(14E).
Gnaeus, a Roman praenomen IV.155(288E).
Gnathaenion, a courtesan IX.371(759E).
Gnatho(n), of Sicily, a parasite and glutton: holds the record in scrounging dinners IX.61(707E) and note *a*. His filthy habit to ensure that all dainties would be his XIV.323(1128B).
Gnathonism, i.e. toadyism, named after Gnatho, q.v. IX.61(707E).
Gnesiochus, of Megara: had difficulty in establishing a colony V.335(408A).
Gnome ("Reason"), a personification: identified with the Roman *Mens* IV.335(318E); cf. 357(322C).
Gobryas, an Assyrian, friend of Cyrus the Great: expressed his admiration of the Persians VIII.109–111(629E–F).
Gobryas, a Persian, friend of Darius: assisted Darius in his pursuit of the Magian Smerdis I.275(50F).
Gorgias, a dialogue of Plato I.191(36A); II.205(120E).
Gorgias, an Athenian archon 280–279 B.C. X.431(847D).
Gorgias, of Leontini in Sicily, a famous sophist; c.483–375 B.C.: title character in Plato's *Gorgias* I.27(6A). Teacher and friend of Callicles II.207(120E). His domestic difficulties II.333(144B–C). Compared with Epicurus V.407(420D). Brought word to Sicily of Lysis' escape VII.421(583B) and note *b*. His lectures heard by Isocrates X.371(836F), who was influenced by his speeches X.377(837F). Depicted on the monument of Isocrates X.381(838D). Introduced Atticism into political oratory XV.347(frag.186) and note *a*.

References and quotations (Diels–Kranz) Frag.A6: X.347(832F). A17: X.381(838D). A23: cf. IX.169(727D). B8a: II.333(144B–C). B21: I.341(64C). B22: III.475(242E). B23: I.79(15D); IV.509(348C). B24: IX.101(715E). B26: XV.205–207(frag.99).

Gorgidas, a Theban, Boeotarch in 379 B.C. and involved in the Theban uprising against the Spartan garrison VII.379(576A–B); 393(578C) and note *a*; 485(594B); 507(598C–D).

Gorgo, a Cretan maiden: the story of her punishment for rejecting her suitor IX.411–413(766C–D).

Gorgo, the daughter of Cleomenes, king of Sparta, and wife of the Spartan king Leonidas, the hero of Thermopylae: example of the noble wife II.341(145E). The farewell instructions given her by Leonidas III.347(225A); 457(240E); XI.81(866B–C). Said that only Spartan women were mothers of men III.363(227E); 457(240E). Urged her father to have no dealings with Aristagoras of Miletus III.455(240D). Opposed to the drinking of wine III.455–457(240D–E); cf. the remark of Archidamus III.307(218D). Mocked Aristagoras for having a valet III.457(240E). Repulsed a foreigner who made advances in a mild and leisurely way III.457(240E).

Gorgon(s), daughter(s) of Phorcys and Ceto: the Gorgon (i.e. Medusa) slain by Perseus IX.291(747D). Do not exist X.333(830D). The Gorgon's (Medusa's) head XIV.279(1122A–B) and note *b*.

Gorgus, the brother of Periander: speaker in the *Dinner of the Seven Wise Men* who tells the story of Arion's rescue by dolphins II.427–437(160D–162B).

Gortyn, a city in Crete: home of the musician Thaletas XIV.373(1134B).

Gracchus, Gaius, the brother of Tiberius; 154–121 B.C. Plutarch wrote *Lives* of the two Gracchi XV.9(*Lamp.Cat.* 10): had a quarrel with Scipio the Younger III.197(201E–F). His followers tried to harass Scipio III.197(201F). How a servant helped him set his tone of address VI.111(456A). Plunged into tumultuous public life although he preferred the quiet

X.163(798F). There is no reference to Tiberius Gracchus in the *Moralia*.

Graces (Charites), also translated "Charm," goddesses personifying grace, charm, beauty, etc.: associated with Hermes and oratory I.239(44E); cf. IX.269(743E). Concerned with friendship I.269(49F). Xenocrates urged by Plato to sacrifice to them II.319(141F); IX.429(769D). Joined with the Muses (Euripides) III.477(243A). Joined with Dionysus (Anon.) IV.219(299B). Associated with drinking-parties VIII.11(613B) and note *b*; cf. IX.73(710D); 91(713E). The "Charm" (*Charis*) of Empedocles IX.279(745D). Eros their companion IX.361(758C); cf. 387(762E). Their names, Aglaia (Splendour), Euphrosyne (Gladness), and Thalia (Good Cheer) X.43(778C). Held in the left hand by Apollo's statue at Delphi XIV.383(1136A). Used as a mild expletive IX.73(710D); 387(762E).

Granicus, a river of Troas in Asia Minor, site of Alexander's victory over Darius and the Persians III.55(179F); IV.275(308C); 385(326F–327A); 465(341B).

Greece, Greeks (this article does not repeat references to Athens, Sparta, Thebes, etc., but is confined to Plutarch's use of "Greece" and "Greeks"): Greek children should have Greek nurses, servants, and companions I.15–17(3E–4A). Ordered by Alexander to prepare crimson robes for him I.53(11A). At Troy I.139(26C) ff. Greek characteristics compared with Trojan I.155–159(29F–30C). Fond of cock- and quail-fighting I.181(34D) and note *c*. Never used their money except to count it, according to Anarcharsis I.419–421(78F). Less inclined to show grief than barbarians II.167(113A–B). Greek history contains many examples of men who have behaved nobly and honourably at the death of relatives II.199(119D). Should relieve his troubles with study and contemplation II.269–271(133A). Received an "Iliad of woes" from the marriage of Paris and Helen II.313(141A). Greek mercenaries in Cyrus' army instructed to receive the enemy in silence II.327(143C). Incited against Philip II, and his reaction

II.331(143F); cf. III.51(179A–B); VI.121–123(457F). The wisest of the Greeks, the Seven Wise Men II.351(146E); V.25(354D); cf. II.375(151B); V.205(385E). Their worship of the gods compared with that of the Scythians II.371(150E). Used to propose riddles II.391–393(153E–154B). Their lyres and flutes II.445(163F). Lives of famous Greeks by Plutarch III.11(172C–E). Their spies in Xerxes' camp allowed to observe III.17(173C). Defeated by Philip III.43(177C); 291(216A); 561(259D); 565(260C); VII.561(606C); see also Philip II and Macedonia. Mercenaries with Darius captured by Alexander III.63(181A–B). Demetrius sent by Antigonus to liberate Greece III.73–75(182E–F). In the Persian war III.89–91(185A–C); 347–351(225A–E); 579(263A); IV.259(305D–E); 263-265(306C–D); 273–275(308B); 493(345C); 519–525(349E–350E); 525(351A); VII.557(605E); IX.113(717C); X.47(779A); 323(829A); XI.2–7; 9–129(854E–874C); XIV.331(1129C); see Xerxes, names of Greeks prominent in war, names of individual battles, etc. Their contribution to the Delian league determined by Aristeides III.97(186B). Lost enough men in battle at Corinth to conquer all the barbarians III.131(191A); 265(211F). Regained self-government because of Epameinondas III.149(194B); XIV.331(1129C). Its freedom proclaimed by Flamininus III.169(197B). Invaded by Antiochus III.171(197C). Their hostages (Achaean) returned by Romans III.185(199E). Did not accept gifts from enemies but took spoils instead III.251(209D). Its popular leaders corrupted by the Persian king III.261(211A–B); cf. 277(213E). Held Callippides, the tragic actor, in great repute III.271(212F). Under Theban hegemony III.287(215C). Refused to break their agreements with Antipater III.311(219A–B); cf. X.427(846E). Their reconciliation urged by Callicratidas in order to fight the Persians III.333(222D). Not a Greek trait to slay an emeny who has yielded III.371(228F). Spartans the only Greeks to learn no evil from the Athenians III.389(231D); cf. III.137–139(192B). "Athens the mainstay of Greece" (Pindar) III.397(232E). Spartans the

only Greeks to learn how to be free III.413(235B). Approved Spartan respect for the aged but did not practice it III.415(235C). Sparta first in Greece so long as it kept to Lycurgus' laws III.447–449(239F–240B). Under Macedonian rule III.447(240A–B). Under Roman rule III.449(240B). Called the Phocian decision to slay their women and children a vote of "desperation" III.485(244D). Custom concerning those erroneously declared dead IV.13–15(264F–265B). Customs of mourning IV.27(267B). Tale of Ino and her jealousy of an Aetolian slave woman IV.29(267D) and note *d*. Greek origin of Janus IV.37(269A); cf. 71(274E–F). Worship gods on the day of the new moon, heroes and heroines on the next IV.43(270A). Invoke Hymen at marriage IV.55(272B). All Greeks once called Argives IV.57(272B). Attitude toward those who first set up trophies of stone and bronze IV.63–65(273D). Reasons for Greek enslavement by the Romans IV.69–71(274D–E). Many Greek words in Latin IV.79(276A). Sacrifice a bitch to Hecate IV.85(277B); cf. V.107(368E). Greek word for *Fetiales* IV.97(279B). Left their kings only certain religious duties IV.99(279D). Greek word *leitos* and its meaning IV.103(280B). Two Greeks once buried alive in the Forum Boarium IV.125–129(283F–284C). Their shrines of Asclepius situated in places both clean and high IV.141(286D). Greek understanding of the Latin word *spurii* IV.155(288E–F). Exclude ivy from the ritual of the Olympian gods IV.167(290F–291A); cf. XV.287(frag.157, 2). Some Greeks give the priesthood a dignity equal to that of the kingship V.169(291B). *The Greek Questions* IV.174–175; IV.177–249(291D–304F); cf. XV.25(*Lamp.Cat.* 166). Most used to offer barley to the gods IV.181(292B–C). First discovered wild pears in the Peloponnese IV.239(303A). Aided Heracles against the Meropes IV.247(304D–E). *Greek and Roman Parallel Stories* IV.253–255; 257–317(305A–316B); cf. XV.21(*Lamp.Cat.* 128). Greek word for *Felix* IV.335(318D). Sophistry and Greek argumentation spread to Rome IV.357(322D) note *b*; cf. 335(318E). Greek names for various shrines to Fortune in Rome IV.359(322F). Fortune aided

Romans against foreigners and Greeks IV.367(324B). Hold Homer in reverence IV.391(327F). Greek culture and civilization taught to barbarians by Alexander IV.391–395(328B–E). Not treated by Alexander as Aristotle had advised IV.397–399(329B–D). Greeks and barbarians treated alike by Alexander IV.399(329C–D); 413(332A). Greek coinage introduced by Alexander to the barbarians IV.415(332B–C). Greek licentiousness had a monument in the statue of Phryne at Delphi IV.439(336D); V.295(401A). Rebelled against Alexander IV.473(342D). Paid tribute to Pericles, who used the money to adorn the Acropolis IV.477(343D). The Greeks under Alexander prevailed through their virtue against the barbarians IV.485(344E). Isis is a Greek word V.9(351F); cf. 143(375C). Gave the name Apollo to the Egyptian god Arueris V.35(356A). Identified Osiris with Dionysus V.35(356B); cf. 69(362B); 83–85(364D–F). The Greek equivalent of Nemanus (Astarte) is Athenais V.41(357B). Call the soul of Isis the Dog-star V.53(359C); 55(359F); 147(376A); XII.411(974F). The Greek ship Argo identified with Osiris' ship V.55(359E). Their tales of the Giants and Titans V.61(360F). On the Greek word *Hades* V.73(362E); 145(375D–F). Greek notions about Cronus, Hera, Hephaestus V.77(363D); cf. 155(377D). Greek words *apousia, synousia, hyios* discussed V.83(364D). Many Greeks make statues of Dionysus in the form of a bull V.85(364F); cf. IV.217–219(299A–B). Regard Dionysus as lord of every kind of moisture V.87(365A). Consecrate ivy to Dionysus V.91(365E); cf. VIII.211(647A); 217–221(648B–F); 243(653A); 363(671D). General opinion about the universe V.109–111(369B); cf. 135(373E–F). Belief in the gods V.117(370C); cf. XII.193–197(942D–F). Many Greek words in other languages V.145(375F). Call the power that moves the sun Apollo V.145(375F). Greek gods the same as those of barbarians V.157(377F–378A). Many Greek rites similar to those of the Egyptians V.159–161(378D–F); cf. XV.349(frag.190); 387(frags.212–213). Greek habit of speak-

ing about statues as though they were the deities V.165(379C–D). Divisions of the army V.167(379F). Allegorical representations in their paintings and statues V.177(381D–F). Identify Hades–Pluto with Osiris V.183(382E). Almost all identify Apollo with the sun V.207(386B); see further s.v. Apollo. Numerous desolations and migrations of Greek cities V.281–283(398D–E). Greek spoils and inscriptions at Delphi V.295–299(401C–E); cf. 341(408F–409A). Its poetry once provided information to those setting out for places far from Greece V.335(407F). Under the *Pax Romana* V.337(408C); cf. X.291–295(824C–825B). Greek used at oracles V.361–363(412A–B). Loss of population V.373–375(414A–C). Ideas of demigods V.377–383(414E–415F). Learning, the mark of a Greek V.417(422D). Received many benefactions from Delphi V.485(435D). Custom of trials of cases on appeal VI.331(493A). Copied Egyptian law about the execution of pregnant women VII.205–207(552D). Greek festivals visited by Aesop's murderers VII.233(557A). Simplicity in showing honour VII.239(558A). Did not adequately reward Heracles for his service VII.241(558B). Set free by Nero VII.299(568A), note *d* and critical note 7. Socrates not a "Greek" or "Athenian," but a "Cosmian" VII.529(600F). Initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries VII.567(607B). The scene of some parties reported in *Table-Talk* VIII.7(612E). Their place of honour at banquets VIII.45(619B). Greek trees planted in Babylon on Alexander's orders VIII.219(648C); 221(649A). Offer some wineless libations VIII.367(872B); cf. VI.159(464B). Greek history written by Polemon VIII.387(675B). Almost all Greeks sacrifice to Poseidon the Life-Giver (*Phytalmios*) and Dionysus the Tree-God (*Dendrites*) VIII.391(675F). Some Greeks sacrifice to Dionysus Phleios VIII.437(683F). Some religious taboos VIII.443–445(685A–B). Use of charcoal VIII.491(692F). Custom of deliberating public affairs over wine IX.91–103(714A–716C). Fruit of Greek palm not edible IX.145–147(723C);

153(724E–F). Comparison of Greek and Latin words for meals IX.163–165(726E–F). Abstain from fish in the Homeric poems IX.183–185(730C–E); cf. V.19(353D–E) and VIII.345–347(668F) and note *c*. Recognize two Loves IX.397(764B). All Greece in a frenzy over the courtesan Lais IX.421(767F). All ruled by Sparta until the Theban uprising X.17(774B). Greek history could be used by statesmen to correct current problems X.239–241(814B–C). Greek mercenaries (i.e. the "Ten-Thousand") saved by Xenophon X.259(817E). Urged by Lysias to unite and overthrow Dionysius X.369(836D). Isocrates hoped to correct the thinking of the Greeks X.373(837B). Enslaved four times in Isocrates' life-time X.377(837F). Uprising against Antipater X.427(846E); cf. III.311(219A–B). Urged by Demosthenes to resist Philip X.429–431(847A–B). Alexander's interference in Greek affairs X.437(848E). Greek literature and Menander's place X.469–471(854B–C). Allied with Flamininus against Philip XI.11(855A). Greek beliefs about Io discredited by Herodotus XI.21(856D–F). Herodotus pro-barbarian and hence anti-Greek XI.23–29(857A–F); 35–37(858F–859A), etc. Maligned by Herodotus XI.53(862A), etc. All revere the earth XII.141(935B). Imported the vine and the art of writing, exported the use of grain XII.299(857A). An incident in the Market of the Greeks (*Graecostadium*) at Rome XII.403–405(973B–E). Many have temples and altars to Artemis Dictynna and Apollo Delphinios XII.469(984A). Their ancient diet of wheat XII.571(998A). Sophists in Greece XIII.1.21(999E). Greek history of Herodotus and Xenophon told with the power and charm of eloquence XIV.59(1093B). Action of Greek gladiators XIV.99(1099B). Greeks at Olympia XIV.107(1100C) and note *a*. Greek rites of worship established by lawgivers on advice of Delphi XIV.247(1116E–F). Belief in the gods established by Deucalion XIV.301(1125D). Greek music cf. XIV.344–348; 353–455(1131B–1147A) *passim*. The size of Greek running-tracks XV.81(frag.7). Heredity: Greek and non-Greek seed XV.265(frag.141). Mythology

and natural science XV.285–287(frag.157, 1). Reliability of Greek authors XV.309(frag.173). Most Greek philosophers held that the world was a product of chance XV.327(frag.179). Greek story of Julius Canus XV.385–387(frag.211).

Greeks (Asian): freed by Agesilaus III.247–251(208F–209D); cf. III.131(191B); 261–263(211B–C); 273(213B). Their offer to erect statues of Agesilaus rejected III.257(210D). Surrendered to the Persians by Sparta III.273(213B). Make poor freemen but good slaves III.275(213C). Attacked by the Gallic king Brennus IV.279–281(309B–C). Rise of Greek cities in Asia IV.517(349E). Place of honour at banquets among those living around Pontus VIII.45(619B). Their uprising the cause of the Persian War XI.49–51(861B–D). Customs of those living around the Sea of Azov XII.183–185(941B–D). Sent embassy to Alexander asking help against the Persians XIV.307(1126D).

Greeks (Italian): and the barbarians IV.57(272B). Evander once fled to Italy with his followers IV.57(272B–C); 71(274E–F).

Greeks (Sicilian): their statues removed to Carthage returned by Romans III.187–189(200B). No Greeks would have been in Sicily but for Dionysius VII.207(552E). Freed by Dion XIV.331(1129C).

Greeks (Thracian): Brasidas died trying to liberate them III.123–125(190B–C); 313(219D); cf. 455(240C); IV.479(343D).

Gryllus, a companion of Odysseus who was changed into a pig by Circe: speaker in the dialogue *Beasts Are Rational* XII.490–491; 493(985D); 497–533(986C–992E) *passim*.

Gryllus, the son of the historian Xenophon: Xenophon's reaction to news of his death II.197(118F–119A).

Grypus, see Antiochus VIII

Gyaros, an island in the Aegean Sea: an exile should be willing to live even here VII.537(602C).

Gyges, the king of Lydia, 7th cent. B.C.: revolted against Candaules IV.233(302A). His wealth VI.199(470B–C). "High

above the despots Dascyles and Gyges" (Alcman) VII.523(599E). See also VIII.65(622F); 151(636F); XIV.197(1108D–E) and note *f*.
Gyliphus, an Arcadian shepherd: reared the abandoned children of Phylonome and Ares IV.309(314E) and critical note 4, for the ms. reading Tyliphus.
Gyllippus, the Spartan general sent to Syracuse in 414 B.C. to oppose the Athenians: exiled for stealing some of the treasure taken at Athens I.47(10B–C).
Gylon, the grandfather of Demosthenes X.413(844A).
Gymnopaediae ("Festival of the Naked Boys," etc.), a festival at Sparta III.245(208D–E); 363(227F); XIV.373(1134C).
Gymnosophists, holy men of India: encountered by Alexander IV.413(332B).
Gyrian mountains, in Euboea II.479(169B).
Gyrtias, the mother (or mother-in-law) of Areus I, king of Sparta: rebuked those lamenting the supposed death of her grandson Acrotatus III.457(240E–F). Her reaction to his death in battle III.459(240F).

H

Habits, On, a work of Chrysippus XIII.2.577(1053F).
Habron, an Argive, friend of Pheidon X.9–11(772E–773A).
Habron, father of Callias and Callisto, and father-in-law of Lycurgus X.407(842F).
Habron, father of Hediste X.407–409(843B).
Habron, son of Lycurgus X.407(843A); 411(843E–F).
Habrote, daughter of Onchestus and wife of Nisus, king of Megara IV.195(295A).
Habrotonon, mother of Themistocles IX.333(753D).
Hades (Pluto), god of death and the underworld (references to both names are included here): Pluto shared kingdom with Zeus and Poseidon II.207(120E–F). Pluto in charge of the Islands of the Blest II.207–209(121A–B). Given human sacrifice by Amestris, wife of Xerxes II.495(171D). Plato's expla-

nation of the name "Hades" II.495(171E); V.73(362D). Pluto identified by some with Serapis V.67(361E). Pluto's statue at Sinope brought to Alexandria as a statue of Serapis V.67–69(361F–362A). Identified with Dionysus by Heracleitus V.69(362A). Triangle belongs to Hades, Dionysus, Ares V.75(363A). Invoked by followers of Zoroaster V.113(369E–F). In time will pass away, according to Theopompus V.115(370B–C). Connected with the abominated V.117(370C). Had Persephone (Kore) as wife V.161(378E); cf. XI.201(917F); XII.193–195(942D–F). Identified with Osiris V.183(382E). Pluto's names contrasted with those of Apollo V.251(394A); XIV.337(1130A). Obeys Eros alone IX.383(761F). The "meads of Hades" XII.201(943C). Identified with the invisible and colourless part of the sky XII.247(948F); 271(953A). *Zoroaster, On the Underworld*, a work by Heracleides of Pontus XIV.235(1115A); XV.47(Tyr.Frag. I.5).

Often referred to merely as the god of the underworld and thus translated in various ways: e.g. "netherworld," "death," "hereafter" I.85(16E); 87(17A); 89(17C); 113(21F); 123(23D); II.129(106A); 133(106D); 135(106F); 155(110E); 191(118A); 203(120C); 421(159B); 467(167A); 351(225D); 459(241A); III.47(270D); IV.205(296F); V.47(358B); 145(375D–E); 253(394B); VI.217(473C); 369(499B); 477(516A–B); VII.467–469(591A–C); 605(611F); VIII.351(669E); IX.243(739F); 245(740B); 247(740E); 281(745F); 353(757A); 359(758B) and critical note 7; 383(762A); 403(765A); 437(771A); XII.181(940F); 205(943E); 215(944F); XIII.2.543(1049C); 701(1064E); XIV.51(1091F); 53(1092A); 55(1092C); 129(1104A–B); 131(1104B–C); 137(1105B); XV.373(frag.200).

Hagias, a friend of Plutarch: speaker in *Table-Talk* II.10: VII.185–189(642F–643E) and III.7: VIII.259–261(655F–656A).

Hagnon, of Tarsus, an Academic philosopher, 2nd cent. B.C.: his story of a clever elephant XII.375(968D).

Halae, an Attic deme XI.173(914D) and critical note 6.

Haliartus, a town in Boeotia: home of Neochorus V.337(408B). Home of Pheidolaus VII.387(577D). Site of Alcmena's tomb VII.391(578A–B); 395(578F). Home of Aristocleia X.5(771E).

Halicarnassus, a city of Caria in Asia Minor: home of Cleon III.269(212C). Captured by Alexander IV.453(339A). Home of Herodotus VII.553(604F) and note *d*, critical note 10; XI.91(868A).

Hamadryads, tree-nymphs V.381(415D).

Hannibal, Carthaginian general, 247–183 B.C.: opposed by Fabius Maximus III.159–163(195C–196A). Recalled to Carthage III.165(196C–D). Defeated by Scipio III.167(196F); X.35(777B). Sold Roman captives as slaves in Greece III.169(197B). Made a treaty with the Celts III.493–495(246C–D). His siege and capture of Salmantica III.505–507(248E–249B). Slain by the mortally wounded Fabius Maximus (!) IV.265(306E). An incident in his ravaging of Campania IV.293(311A–B). His army exhausted in Italy IV.367(324B–C). Invaded Italy IV.405(330D). His defeat foretold in an oracle V.287(399C–D). Rebuked Antiochus for deferring to an unfavourable omen VII.561–563(606C). Unskilled in oratory X.231(812E). Said that he was third in experience and cleverness to Scipio and Pyrrhus XV.77(frag.2).

Hanno, Carthaginian general and political opponent of Hannibal: banished for aspiring to be a tyrant X.167(799E).

Harma, a fortress in Attica: "The lightning flashes over Harma" VIII.411(679C).

Harma, a town in Boeotia: where Amphiaraus and his chariot were swallowed by the earth IV.267(307A).

Harmation ("Chariot"), a musical nome XIV.369(1133E).

Harmodius, a descendant of the tyrannicide III.103(187B).

Harmodius, an Athenian: attacked by Iphicrates in a speech written by Lysias X.369(836D).

Harmodius, with Aristogeiton slew Hipparchus, the brother of the Athenian tyrant Hippias: his statue set up at Athens I.361(68A); X.349–351(833B–C). His role as a tyrannicide

III.103(187B); VI.415(505E); VIII.99(628D); IX.435(770B–C); XII.55(995D).
Harmonia, the daughter of Ares and Aphrodite V.117(370C).
Harmonia ("Concord"), a principle of Empedocles V.117–119(370E); VI.221(474B).
Harmonides, the shipwright in the *Iliad* XV.225(frag.110).
Harmonius, the father of Er in Plato's myth IX.245(740B).
Harpalus, a Macedonian nobleman, treasurer of Alexander; stole funds and fled to Athens in 324 B.C.: tried in vain to win a reduced sentence for his kinsman Crates III.51(179A). Stirred up the Athenians against Alexander VII.59–61(531A). Ordered by Alexander to plant trees native to Greece in the Babylonian gardens VIII.219(648C). Phocion's son Charicles implicated in the Harpalus affair X.209(808A). Implicated many Athenians in his theft from Alexander X.239(814B). Among them was Demosthenes, according to some X.423–425(846A–C); 439(848F). The Athenians linked with him attacked in the speeches of Deinarchus X.447(850C).
Harpies, mythical winged creatures: frighten away appetites II.269(133A). Carry off and make spoil of feasts IX.67(709A); X.339(832A).
Harpocrates, the son of Isis and Osiris, Egyptian god of Silence: is weak in his lower limbs V.49(358E); cf. 153(377B); 159(378B–C).
Hasdrubal, a king of Carthage: in a war against Rome IV.259(305C).
Hasdrubal, a pupil of Carneades: changed his name to Cleitomachus IV.393(328D).
Hebdomagenes ("Seventh-Born"), an epithet of Apollo IX.115(717D) and note *a*.
Hebrews, see Jews
Hecabe, see Hecuba
Hecataeum, an image of Hecate q.v. III.147(193F) and critical note 2.
Hecataeus, of Abdera, a sophist, late 4th cent. B.C.: references and quotations (*FGrH* IIIA, 264) T5: III.305(215B). F4:

V.25(354C–D). F5: V.17(353A–B). F17: VIII.333(666E). F25: V.27(355A).

Hecate, a chthonian goddess, associated with black magic: to be averted by magic rites II.461(166A). Her images stand at cross-roads III.147(193F). Received sacrifice of dogs IV.85(277B); 105(280C); 165(290D); cf. V.165(379E). Her powers similar to those of Anubis V.107(368E). The moon is her domain, according to some, but she belongs both to the earth and to the heavens V.387(416E); cf. XII.159(937F). Suppers for Hecate IX.67(708F). Hecate's Recess, on the moon XII.209(944C). Called the Black Goddess XII.495(986A).

Hector, son of Priam and the Trojan hero of the *Iliad*: his role in the *Iliad* I.87(17A); 99(19C–D); 157(29F–30B); 159(30C); 161(30E); 163(31A–B); 183(34F); 185(35B); 381(72A); 391(73E–F); 393(74B); II.127(105C); 171(113F–114B); 191(118A); 447(164B–C); 481(169C); IV.475(343B); VIII.273(658B); IX.11(698E); 255(741E); 259(742C); 261(742E); 263(742F); XIV.69(1094E); 133(1104D).

Hecuba (Hecabe), the wife of Priam and mother of Hector: a character in Euripides' *Trojan Women* I.147(28A). Her role in the *Iliad* II.487(170C). Her role in the *Hecuba* IV.293(311D); 425(334A).

Hedeia, a member of Epicurus' school: mentioned by Carneades as a reproach to Epicurus XIV.35(1089C). With other young and attractive women served the sensuous appetite of Epicurus XIV.89(1097E). Called a courtesan XIV.329(1129B).

Hediste, the wife of Diocles X.407–409(843B).

Hedone ("Pleasure"), personified V.273–275(397B).

Hegesander, a Greek historian, 2nd cent. B.C.: supposedly the source of the story about the conversation between Antigonus and his cook Antagoras (see *FHG* IV, p.416) III.75(182F); VIII.343(668C–D).

Hegesianax, a friend of Epicurus: his death the occasion of the letter from Epicurus to the father and brother of Hegesianax IV.111(1101B).

Hegesianax, of Alexandria in the Troad, Greek historian and poet, 2nd cent. B.C.: cited for the third book of his *Libyan History* IV.291–293(311C–D). *Phaenomena* (Powell) Frag.1: XII.39(920D–E) and note *a*. Frag.2: XII.43(921B) and note *a*. Note that Plutarch names Agesianax as the author of the *Phaenomena*: cf. note *a* at XII.39.

Hegesias, of Cyrene, a philosopher, 3rd cent. B.C.: by the eloquence of his reasoning persuaded many hearers to starve themselves to death VI.357(497D); see Mannebach, p.57, Frag.247C.

Hegesias, of Magnesia, an historian, flor. c.250 B.C.: reference (*FGrH* IIB, 142) F22: X.413(844B–C).

Hegesippus, an Athenian orator, 4th cent. B.C.: incited the Athenians against Philip III.107(187E).

Hegesistratus, of Elis: made himself a wooden leg, see VI.253(479B).

Hegesistratus, of Ephesus: how he came to found Elaeus IV.315–317(315F–316A).

Hegetor, a Thessalian, the father of Aglaonice II.339(145C); V.389(417A).

Helen, the daughter of Zeus (or Tyndareus), wife of Menelaus: a character in Euripides' *Trojan Women* I.147(28A). Fond of pleasure II.313(140F). Should be returned by Paris to her husband was the advice of Poltys III.23(174C). Once chosen for sacrifice but saved by an eagle IV.307(314C). In Euripides' *Orestes* VI.103(454D). In the *Odyssey* VIII.17(614B–C). In *Iliad* IX.255–259(741E–742C). Addressed in a eulogy by Isocrates X.379(838A). Recovered from Proteus by Menelaus, according to Herodotus XI.25(857B). Her statue by Zeuxis admired by Nicomachus XV.251–253(frag.134).

Helenus, a son of Priam, a seer VII.481(593C).

Helicon, a mathematician, friend of Plato: recommended by Plato to the tyrant Dionysius VI.153(463C); VII.71(533B); 399(579C); cf. VI.223(474E).

Helicon, a mountain in Boeotia: home of the Muses V.281(398C); IX.55(706D); 309(749C); 395(763E); XIV.65(1094A); XV.185(frag.84); cf. VII.523(599E) and criti-

cal note 8. Scene of *The Dialogue on Love* IX.307(748E–F); 309(749C). On its slope was the village Hippotae X.19–21(885A–B). Fine in summer, cold in winter XV.183(frag.82). Hesiod dedicated a tripod here XV.185(frag.84).

Heliodorus, an Athenian, surnamed Periegetes: cited for the third book of his work *On Monuments* X.441(849C–D), but see critical note 4, where the passage is identified as a fragment of Diodorus.

Heliodorus, the father-in-law of Demosthenes X.431(847C).

Heliope, one of the attendant spirits of Empedocles VI.221(474B).

Heliopolis, a city in lower Egypt: the priests of Osiris here bring no wine into the shrine V.17(353A–B). Home of Oenuphis, who instructed Pythagoras V.25(354E). Where the black bull called Mneuis was kept V.83(364C).

Helius, see Sun

Hellanicus, a leader in the revolt against Aristotimus, the tyrant of Elis III.523–527(251F–253A).

Hellanicus, of Mitylene, a Greek historian, 5th cent. B.C.: references and quotations (*FGrH* I, 4) F176: V.83–85(364D). F183: XI.97(869A). (*FGrH* IIIB, 323a) F24a: X.355(834B).

Hellas, Hellenes, see Greece, Greeks

Hellen, the eponymous ancestor of the Hellenes IX.185(730E); 293(747F).

Hellespont, the modern Dardanelles: bridged by Xerxes II.155(110D); IV.401(329E); VI.201(470E). Xerxes advised by Themistocles to protect the bridge from the Greeks III.91(185C). Crossed by Agesilaus the Great III.263(211C) and Alexander the Great IV.411(331D). The scene of some of Alcibiades' exploits IV.493(345D). Its fish not eaten by the Greeks encamped on its shores during the Trojan War VIII.345(668F); IX.183(730C); cf. V.19(353D). Visited by Cephisodorus X.449(851A).

Helot(s), the serfs of the Spartans: a Helot angered king Charillus III.121(189F); 395(232C). Given the supplies which the Thasians had sent to Agesilaus III.255(210C). Tended the fields of the Spartans III.297(216F–217A); cf.

445(239D). Hesiod called the poet of the Helots III.335(223A). A Helot's reply to Lysimachus III.401(233C). Made drunk and used by the Spartans as examples for the young III.441(239A); VI.109(455E); XIII.2.723(1067E). Seven Helots attended each Spartan citizen at battle of Plataea XI.115(871F).

Helvia, a Roman maiden: the story of her being struck by lightning IV.127(284A).

Hephaestion, a cavalry officer under Alexander the Great: allowed to read a private letter from Olympias to Alexander III.59(180D); IV.417(332F); 459(340A). Best loved of Alexander's friends III.67(181D). Rebuked by Alexander for quarreling with Craterus IV.443(337A). Trusted in everything by Alexander IV.459(339F–340A).

Hephaestus, the god of fire and handicrafts: Archilochus' concept of him I.121(23A–B). The lame god I.185–187(35C). His birth symbolizes the change of air to fire V.77(363D). Personification of fire V.155(377D); XV.363(frag.194a); cf. XII.49(922B). The son of Zeus IX.269(743F). The son of Hera "without favour" IX.321(751D). The father of Cacus IX.389(762F). The father of Erechtheus X.411(843E), where "Poseidon" is the translator's mistake for "H." The reasons for his lameness XII.49(922B); cf. XV.363(frag.194a). Why Homer matched him against the river Xanthus XII.257(950E). The first of artificers XII.307(958D). *The Marriage of Aphrodite and Hephaestus*, a poem of Demodocus XIV.359(1132B).

The Roman god Vulcan: his temple outside the city IV.79–81(276B). The father of Servius Tullius in some accounts IV.361(323C).

Hera, wife and sister of Zeus: angered by Hector I.101(19D); XV.117(frag.31). Made herself beautiful for Zeus I.101(19F); 103(20B); cf. VIII.493(693B–C). The mother of Hephaestus I.185–187(35C); cf. IX.321(751D). Granted death as a reward to Cleobis and Biton II.145(108F); XV.249(frag.133). Does not receive sacrifice of the gall-bladder II.319(141E); XV.287(frag.157, 2). The goddess of marriage II.329(143D);

cf. 319(141E); IV.117(282C); XV.285(frag.157); 287(frag.157, 2); 289(frag.157, 3). Feared by the superstitious II.487(170B). Identified with the Roman Juno IV.117(282C). Her temple at Athens had no ivy IV.167(291A); cf. XV.287(frag.157, 2). Pythagorean concept of her V.75(363A). A personfication of air, according to some V.77(363D). Mother of the Eileithyiae VI.349(496D); cf. XV.291(frag.157, 5). Leucadian Hera VII.235–237(557C). Had one nurse, Euboea VIII.271(657E); cf. XV.289(frag.157, 3), where her name is Macris. Wife and sister of Zeus IX.223(736F). Defeated Poseidon at Argos IX.249(741A). "Golden Wreathed Hera" (Hesiod) IX.293(747E). Tricked Ixion with a cloud IX.409(766C); X.39(777E). Temple at Argos XI.117(872C); cf. XV.297(frag.158). Persecuted Leto XI.223–225(*Nat.Phen.* 38). Her priestess at Argos abstains from the surmullet XII.469(983F). Personification of earth XV.285(frag.157). Identified with Leto XV.285(frag.157); 289–293(frag.157, 4–5). No association with Dionysus XV.287(frag.157, 2). Kidnapped by Zeus XV.289(frag.157, 3). Shared temple with Leto XV.289(frag.157, 3). Called by some Leto Nuchia ("of the Night") XV.289(frag.157, 3). The mother of Ares and Helius XV.291(frag.157, 5). The story of her quarrel and reconciliation with Zeus XV.293–295(frag.157, 6–7). Her wooden icon among the Samians XV.297(frag.158). Her temple at Argos founded by Peiras XV.297(frag.158). Her image at Argos made from a pear tree cut near Tiryns XV.297(frag.158).

Epithets: *Gamelia* ("Goddess of Wedlock," etc.) II.319(141E); cf. XV.291(frag.157, 5). *Meilichia* ("Gentle") cf. XIV.121 note *d. Teleia* ("Goddess of Consummation," etc.) IV.9(264B); XIV.265(1119E); XV.289(frag.157, 3). See also I.445(587D), critical note 5.

The Roman goddess Juno: the months belong to her IV.117(282B–C). Identified with Hera IV.117(282C). June sacred to her as goddess of marriage IV.135(285C–D). The chaplet sacred to her IV.139(286A). The people of Falerii instructed by an oracle to sacrifice a maiden to her each year

IV.307–309(314D). Silvia (Ilia) made her priestess by Numitor IV.311(314F). The sacred geese kept at her temple in Rome IV.371(325C).

Heraclean: Heraclean stone, i.e. the loadstone or magnet XIII.1.65(1004E). See also Heracles.

Heracle(i)a, a Greek city in Pontus: the subject of a treatise by Nymphis III.505(248D). Under the despot Clearchus IV.449(338B). The "Passage of the Dead" there VII.223(555C). The place of honour at the banquet of its inhabitants VIII.45(619B).

Heracleidae, descendants of Heracles: once the royal family at Argos IV.461(340C). Their hereditary honour recovered for the Lycormae and Satilaei VII.241(558B). A noble family at Corinth X.9(772E). The story of their encounter with the Tegeans told by Herodotus XI.117(872A).

Heracleides, a boxer and notoriously heavy drinker: his quest for drinking-companions VIII.73–75(624B–C).

Heracleides, a contemporary of Plutarch: he appears to have criticized the vehement attack made on Epicurus by Plutarch and his pupils XIV.17(1086E); 19(1086F).

Heracleides, of Aenus, a pupil of Plato, see XIV.17(1086E) and note *d*.

Heracleides, of Pontus, a pupil of Plato; c.390–310 B.C.: references and quotations (Wehrli) Frag.20: XIV.17(1086E), but this is probably Heracleides of Aenus, cf. note *d*. 68, 71: XIV.235(1115A). 72: XV.47(Tyr.Frag. I.5). 73: I.75(14E). 100: XIV.337(1130B); cf. IV.111(281B). 139: V.67(361E). 156: IV.503(347C). 157: XIV.357(1131F). 168: XIV.75(1095A).

Heracleium, the temple of Hercules at Rome X.251(816C).

Heracleitus, of Ephesus, the "weeping philosopher," 6th–5th cent. B.C.: the verses of V.383(415F). Suffered from terrible diseases XIV.39(1089F); cf. II.285(136B). His name given by Arcesilaus to some of his own ideas XIV.277–279(1122A). His teachings can keep us civilized XIV.295(1124D). *On the Question of Heracleitus' Beliefs*, a work of Plutarch's XV.27(*Lamp.Cat.* 205). References and quotations (Diels–Kranz) Frag.A1.3: cf. II.285(136B); XIV.39(1089F). A1a:

XIII.2.697(1064A). A3b: VI.447(511B–C). A19: V.383(415E). A22: cf. V.117(370D). B15: V.69(362A). B27: XV.325(frag.178). B30: XIII.1.179(1014A). B41: V.181(382B). B51: cf. V.109(369B); VI.219(473F); XIII.1.253(1026B). B53: V.117(370D). B54: XIII.1.257(1026C). B76: V.241(392C); XII.247(949A). B80: XII.351(964D). B85: VI.119(457D): IX.345(755D). B87: I.149(28D); 221(41A). B88: II.133(106E). B89: II.463(166C). B90: V.221(388E). B91: V.241(392B); VII.247(559C); XI.153(912A). B92: V.273(397A). B93: V.315(404D–E); XV.377(frag.202). B94: V.117(370D); VII.549(604A). B95: I.235(43D); VI.7(439D); VIII.199(644F); XV.245(frag.129). B96: VIII.347(669A). B97: X.99(787C). B98: XII.205(943E). B99: II.79–81(98C); XII.299(957A). B100: V.383(416A); XIII.1.91(1007E). B101: XIV.257(1118C). B106: XV.207(frag.100). B118: V.471(432F); XII.557(995E). B119: XIII.1.21(999D–E). B127(= Xenophanes A13): II.495(171E); III.369(228E); V.163(379B); IX.393(763C–D). C3: V.301(402A).

Heracleius, a river in Boeotia IV.269(307C).

Heracleon, of Megara, a Peripatetic philosopher: speaker in the dialogue *The Obsolescence of Oracles* V.351, critical note 1; 367(412E); 369(413B); 397–399(418D–419A); 415(421F); 419(422E–F). Speaker in *The Cleverness of Animals* XII.319 note *c*; 355(965C); 415(975C); cf. 477 note *g*. His conversation with Antyllus and Sositeles XV.311(frag.176).

Heracles, the son of Zeus and Alcmene; the most famous of all Greek heroes: Plutarch wrote his *Life*, which has been lost XV.11(*Lamp.Cat.* 34); cf. XV.79–81(frags.6–8). His name given by flatterers to rulers who can wrestle I.305(56F). Delighted in the Cercopes I.321–323(60C). Title character in Euripides' *Hercules Furens* I.383(72C); XIII.2.539(1048F), cf. 693(1063D). Silence in the midst of revelling is Heraclean II.29(90D). Would not retain his strengthen amid the shades (Euripides) II.151(110B). Zeus tricked by Hera at his birth II.449(164C). Killed his son in a fit of madness II.469(167C). His deeds compared with those of Alexander III.65(181D); cf. IV.377(326B); 413(332A); 469(341F–342A). His methods

compared with those of Lysander III.127(190E); 373(229B). Contrasted with Archidamas III.137(192A); VII.81(535A–B). A laudatory essay on him III.139(192C); 301(217D). The ancestor of the Spartans III.353(226A). The Spartan kings descended from him III.377(229F). The father of Tlepolemus IV.221(299D). Rescued Glaucia and her son IV.229(301A–B). Gave Omphale the axe which became part of the regalia of the Lydian kings IV.233(301F). Eluded his enemies in Cos by dressing as a woman IV.245–247(304C–E); cf. XIV.383(1136A). Executed the vanquished Pyraechmes IV.269(307C). Sacked Oechalia because of Iole IV.277(308E); cf. V.393(417D). Slew Busiris IV.313(315B–C). Conceived during a night lengthened by Zeus IV.345(320B). Ancestor of the Macedonians IV.429(334D). Fortune contentious with him IV.467–469(341E). His mighty strength IV.507(348A); XIV.221(1112E); XV.237(frag.121). Translated from a demigod into a god for his virtues V.67(361E); cf. XI.27(857D). Father of Serapis, Isis, and Alcaeus, according to the Phrygian writings V.71(362B). A truculent and destructive spirit, according to the Stoics V.99(367C). Accompanies the sun on its journeys, according to the Egyptians V.101(367E). Tried to carry off the tripod from Delphi V.215(387D); 369(413A); VII.235(557C); 255(560D). Slew the Molionidae V.295(400E). In Phocis is a shrine to Heracles the Woman-hater V.311(403F). A formidable opponent VI.201(470E). Had sixty-eight sons VI.325(492C). His love for his nephew Iolaus VI.325(492C); cf. IX.381(761D–E). Speaker in a work of Antisthenes VII.87(536B). Honoured by Alexander VII.135(542D). Never received his due honours VII.241(558B). Had learned the script found recently on a tablet VII.397(579A). His games, i.e. Olympic Games VII.445(587D); cf. 509(598E). Not an Argive or Theban, but a Greek VII.529(600F); cf. XI.65(863F). The son of Amphitryon VII.567(607B). Fond of beef VIII.341(667F). On celery and the Isthmian games VIII.399(677A–B). Received sacrifice of a fowl VIII.511(696E). To be emulated IX.223(736F) and note *d*. The son of Zeus IX.293(747F); cf.

XIII.2.707(1065C). A character in an unknown play IX.323(751D). A Boeotian IX.339(754D). Married Megara to Iolaus IX.339(754D). Shot the vulture tormenting Prometheus IX.355–357(757D). His many loves IX.381(761D). Rescued Alcestis IX.381(761D). Skilled in discovering and collecting water X.31(776E). His sojourn with Omphale a theme for painters X.91(785E). Left behind by the Argonauts X.267(819D); cf. XII.521(990E). Given citizenship by the Megarians X.307(826C). Called an Egyptian by Herodotus XI.27(857D). A second Heracles was Phoenician XI.27–29(857E–F). An Argive XI.65(863F); cf. VII.529(600F). His temple at Thebes XI.79(865F). Had highest honours among the Greek peoples living near the sea of Azov XII.185(941C). The Pillars of Heracles XII.209(944B). Seen by Odysseus in the Underworld XII.215(944F). A character in an unknown play XII.369(967C). Never left destitute by the poets XIII.2.619(1058C). Hurled Lichas into the sea XIII.2.685(1062A). "Heraclean might" XIV.221(1112E). Fought the Meropes in Cos XIV.383(1136A); cf. IV.245–247(304C–E). Studied music XIV.447(1146A). The first to return the corpse of a slain enemy XV.79(frag.6). His size XV.79–81(frag.7). Died after suffering epileptic fits XV.81(frag.8). The subject of a work by Herodorus XV.109–111(frag.26).

"Heracles" is used by Plutarch as an expletive and has been translated in several ways, listed here without regard to the English: I.21(4F); 337(63B); 425(79E); II.287(136D); III.113(188E); 133(191E); 311(219A); VII.393(578C); 401(579F); 539(602D); VIII.163(639B); 295(660D); IX.313(750A); 325(752B); 387(762D); X.115(790B).

The Roman god Hercules: received a tithe from wealthy Romans IV.31(267E–F). Romans did not swear by him under a roof IV.51(271B–C). Taught the Romans to throw dummies instead of living men from the Pons Sublicius IV.57(272B). His temple at Rome IV.61(272F). Shared an altar at Rome with the Muses IV.95(278D–E). Women did not share in the

sacrifices at his greater altar at Rome IV.95(278E–F). Taboos at sacrifices to him IV.137(285E). Delighted in the omens of vultures IV.139(286B). Slew Faunus IV.313(315C). His temple at Rome dedicated in the time of the younger Scipio X.251(816C).
Heraclus, the nickname given to the boxer Heracleides VIII.73–75(624B–C).
Heraea, a town in Arcadia: home of Thrasymedes V.497(437F).
Heraeis, a division of the citizens at Megara IV.195–197(295B).
Heraeum, the temple of Hera, q.v.
Herculanus, a friend of Plutarch: the essay *On Praising Oneself Inoffensively* is addressed to him VII.115(539A) and critical note 3; cf. VII.113.
Hercules, see Heracles
Hercyne, a fountain at Lebadeia X.5(771F).
Herippidas (or Hermippidas), a Spartan commander in Thebes at the time of the Theban uprising VII.441(586E); 509(598F).
Hermae, sacred pillars: described X.153(797F). Their mutilation and Andocides' implication X.355–357(834C–D).
Hermaeus, a common Greek name V.415(421E).
Hermaeus, an Argive month III.491(245E).
Hermaeus, a writer of history, otherwise unknown: cited V.91(365E); 103(368B). See s.v., V.508.
Hermanubis, the son of Osiris and Nephthys V.145(375E).
Hermas, a fellow envoy with Lysias X.365(835F).
Hermeias, a geometer, contemporary of Plutarch: speaker in *Table-Talk* IX.2: IX.227–229(737E). Speaker in *Table-Talk* IX.3: IX.233–237(738D–739A).
Hermeias, an opponent of Cretinas at Magnesia X.215(809C).
Hermes, son of Zeus and Maia: given a place beside the Graces I.239(44E); cf. II.301(138C–D), beside Aphrodite II.301(138C). Given sacrifice as the god who received dead souls IV.205(296F); cf. IV.133(285B). A Samian custom in their sacrifices to Hermes IV.241–243(303D). Father of Isis, according to many V.11(352A); 33(355F). His name not given

to dogs in Egypt V.29(355B). Consorted with Rhea V.31(355D). Played draughts with the Moon and won five days V.31–33(355D–E). Gave Isis a helmet like the head of a cow V.49(358D). Had thin arms and big elbows, according to the Egyptians V.55(359E). Accompanies the moon in its journeys, according to the Egyptians V.101(367E); XII. 199(943B). The personification of reason V.131–133(373B–C); cf. 157(378B); X.35(777B); XV.373–375(frag.20). Cut out the sinews of Typhon and used them as strings on his lyre V.133(373C). The so-called Books of Hermes V.145(375F). An Egyptian festival in his honour V.157–159(378B). Father of Pan by Penelope V.403(419D). Is said to have joined an assemblage when a silence falls VI.401(502F). His help in counsel not needed by Dionysus IX.95(714C). Invented writing, according to Egyptians IX.235(738E). Associated with the number four IX.235(738F). The personification of eloquence IX.353(757B); X.35–37(777B). "The Common Hermes" X.37(777D). An ancestor of Andocides, according to Hellanicus X.355(834C). His statue near the home of Andocides called "Hermes of Andocides" X.359–361(835B). The statue of Hermes Agoraius set up by Callistratus X.413(844B). Associated with the Moon and with Persephone XII.199(943B); cf. V.31–33(355D–E); 101(367E).

Epithets: *Agoraios* ("Lord of the Market-Place") VIII.253(654F); X.413(844B). *Charidotes* ("Giver of Joy") IV.241–243(303D). *Hegemon* ("Leader") X.35(777B).

Mercury, the Roman god: worshipped in May because he received dead souls IV.133(285B); cf. 205(296F). The father of Faunus IV.313(315C).

Mercury, the planet (also called Stilbon, q.v.) V.455(430A); XII.73(925A); XIII.1.328(1028B); 333(1029B); cf. also XII.184 note *a*.

Hermione, a city in the Peloponnese: home of the poet and musician Lasus VII.59(530F); XIV.419(1141C).

Hermione, the daughter of Menelaus and Helen: a character in Euripides' *Andromache* II.329(143E–F).

Hermippidas, see Herippidas

Hermippus, of Smyrna, historian, biographer, and Peripatetic philosopher, 3rd cent. B.C.: on the death of the orator Hypereides X.441(849C). His work *On the Seven Sages* cited XV.109(frag.26); cf. II.411(157D).
Hermodorus (or Hermotimus), of Clazomenae: the story of his wandering soul VII.475(592C) and note *b*, critical note 3.
Hermodotus, an obscure poet at the court of Antigonus the One-Eyed: wrote a poem styling Antigonus "The Offspring of the Sun" III.71(182C); V.59(360D).
Hermogenes, an Athenian: speaker in Xenophon's *Symposium* VIII.13(613D); XIV.123(1103B).
Hermolaus, a Macedonian, an attendant of Alexander the Great II.489(170E).
Hermon, a Spartan, see Hiero at V.277(397E), note *a* and critical note 4.
Hermon, a Thessalian: given subsistence so that he could hold public office X.283(822E).
Hermon, the pilot of Callicratidas' ship at the battle of Arginusae III.333(222E–F).
Hermopolis, a city in Egypt: the first of its Muses called Isis as well as Justice V.11(352B). Has a statue of Typhon in the form of a hippopotamus V.123(371C).
Hermotimus, see Hermodorus
Herodes, a teacher of rhetoric: speaker in *Table-Talk* VIII.4: IX.145–147(723B–D). Speaker in *Table-Talk* IX.14: IX.265–271(743C–744C).
Herodes, Concerning, a speech by Antiphon X.351(833D).
Herodes, "Herod the Great," c.73–4 B.C.; king of Judaea, 37–4 B.C.: named a species of dates after his friend Nicolaus, the Peripatetic philosopher IX.143(723A); 145–147(723D) and note *b* on p.147.
Herodicus, of Selymbria: the first to combine gymnastics with medicine VII.217(554C).
Herodorus, of Heracleia, a logographer, author of a work on Heracles: references and quotations (*FGrH* I, 31) F1: XV.109–111(frag.26). F22b: IV.139(286B).
Herodotus, of Halicarnassus; Greek historian, 5th cent. B.C.:

collected prophecies in verse V.311(403E). Went as a colonist to Thurii VII.553(604F); cf. XI.91(868A). Received songs from Sophocles X.87(785B). *On the Malice of Herodotus*, a work of Plutarch's XI.2–7; 9–129(854E–874C) and notes *passim*; cf. XV.19(*Lamp.Cat.* 122). His history has the power and charm of eloquence XIV.59–61(1093B); cf. XI.11(855A); 129(874B–C). Said that Aristomenes was captured by the Spartans, a false quotation XV.85(frag.12) and note *d*; cf. XI.23(856F) and note *c*.

References and quotations: I.1 ff: VII.553(604); XI.21(856D–E). I.4: XI.21–23(856E–F). I.5: XI.21(856E). I.8: cf. I.205(37D); II.305(139C); VIII.65(622F). I.9: cf. XIV.197(1108D–E). I.18: III.487(244F). I.24: II.429(160E); XII.473(984D). I.27: cf. XI.29(857F) and note *c*. I.30: I.369(69F). I.30–33: I.313–315(58E). I.31: II.145(108F); XV.249(frag.133). I.32: XI.29(857F–858A). I.33: XI.33(858D). I.47: VI.455(512E). I.53–56: XI.33(858D). I.59–61: XI.31–33(858C); 61–63(863A–B). I.65: XIV.77(1098A); 123(1103A). I.71–77: XI.33(858D). I.81–83: III.389(231E). I.82: XI.33(858C–D); cf. IV.261–263(306A–B). I.88–91: XI.33(858D) and note *d*. I.92: XI.33–35(858D–F). I.94: II.269(192F). I.96: XI.35(858F). I.133: IX.91–93(714A). I.135: XI.25(857B–C). I.138: X.325(829C). I.143, 146: XI.35(858F). I.146–147: XI.35–37(858F–859A). I.154: XI.37(859A). I.155–156: XI.33(858D). I.156: III.17(173C). I.157–160: XI.37(859A). I.160: XI.37(859A–B). I.170: XI.29(857F) and note *d*. I.187: III.15(173A–B). I.197: cf. XIV.327(1128D–E). I.207–208: I.33(858D). I.216: IV.393(328C); XII.571(998A).

II.4: cf. V.23(354A–B); 31(355D–E); XI.25(857C). II.11: V.99(367A). II.12: V.83(364C); 99(367B). II.14: VIII.353(670B). II.30: VII.533(601D–E). II.37: cf. V.13–15(352C–F); 19(353C); 79(363E–F); IX.177(729A); XI.23(857A). II.38–39: V.75–77(363B–C). II.42: V.25(354C); 35(356B); cf. 171(380E). II.43: XI.27(857D–E). II.44: XI.27(857D–E). II.45: XI.23(857A). II.46: V.171(380E); XI.27(857D–E). II.47: V.21(353F). II.48: V.89(365B); cf.

125(371F). II.49, 58, 61: XI.25(857C). II.64: XI.23(856F). II.68: XII.449(980D). II.69: V.123(371D); 173–175(381B). II.71: XII.339(962E). II.78: V.45(357F). II.79: V.43(357E). II.81: V.13(352C). II.84: cf. XII.527(991E). II.86: XII.563(996E). II.91: V.37(356D). II.93: XII.455(981F). II.119: XI.25(857B). II.120: XI.25(857B). II.121: XI.81(886C). II.123: cf. XI.15(855F). II.134: cf. VII.233(557A). II.144: V.35(356B). II.145: cf. V.67(361E). II.145–146: XI.27(857D). II.156: V.33(355E); 37(356D); 91(365F). II.162: XI.81(866C). II.171: V.391(417C); VII.569(607C); VIII.151(636E); cf. XI.25(857C). II.172: II.377(151E).

III.20–22: IV.47(270F); VIII.207(646B); XI.65(863D–E). III.23: cf. IX.329(752F). III.28: V.105(368C); IX.117–119(718A–B). III.29: cf. V.29(355E); 107(368F). III.30: VI.311–313(490A). III.35: cf. II.495(171D). III.38: cf. XII.571(998A). III.46: cf. III.337(223D). III.47: XI.37–39(859C). III.48: XI.41(859E–F). III.53: XI.43(859F). III.55: XI.45(860C). III.76 ff.: cf. X.273(820D). III.78: I.275(50F). III.80 ff.: X.307–309(826E–827A). III.84 ff.: IV.459(340B). III.93: cf. XII.571(998A). III.99: IV.393(328C); XII.571(998A). III.119: VI.267(481E). III.148: III.341(224A–B). III.149: cf. XII.429(977E). III.160: III.15(173A).

IV.2: VI.11(440A–B). IV.20: cf. XII.571(998A). IV.26: IV.393(328C). IV.30: IV.239(303B). IV.45: V.57(360B). IV.107: cf. XII.571(998A). IV.142: III.25(174E). IV.143: III.15(173A). IV.145: IV.201–203(296B–C). IV.157: V.335–337(408A). IV.160: cf. III.567–571(260D–261D). IV.183: XII.161(938A).

V.32–34: cf. XI.97(869A) and note *e*. V.51: III.455(240D). V.55: XI.47(860E–F). V.57: XI.47(860E–F). V.62–63: cf. XI.33(858C). V.63: XI.45(860C–D). V.65: cf. XI.39(859D). V.66: XI.45(860D); 47(860E). V.70: XI.45(860D). V.86: VII.229(556D). V.91–92: cf. XI.47–49(860F). V.92: II.445(163F); cf. XI.43(860A); XIV.133(1104D). V.94–95: XI.31(858B). V.97, 99, 102.3: XI.49(861A–B).

VI.21: cf. X.239(814B). VI.31: XII.429(977E). VI.48: cf. X.321–323(828E). VI.53–54: XI.27–29(857E). VI.72: cf.

XI.39(859D). VI.75: III.337(223B–C). VI.83: III.491(245F). VI.84: III.337(223B–C). VI.96: XI.97–99(869B). VI.105–106: XI.55(862B). VI.106–107: XI.53(861E–F). VI.108: XI.51(861D). VI.114: IV.257(305B–C). VI.115–116: XI.57(862C); 59(862E). VI.117: XI.55–57(862B). VI.121: XI.61(862F–863A). VI.124: XI.59(862E–F). VI.127–129: cf. XI.87(867B). VI.138: III.497–501(247A–F). VI.165: cf. XI.57(862C).

VII.3: IV.459(340B). VII.21 ff.: IV.473(342E); VI.201(470E). VII.34, 35: IV.473(342E); VI.201(470E). VII.38–39: III.581(263B). VII.46: XIV.147(1106F). VII.56: VI.201(470E). VII.60: IV.473(342E). VII.76 ff.: III.489–491(245C–F). VII.114: II.495(171D). VII.131: cf. X.321(828E). VII.134–136: III.417–419(235F–236B); X.249(815E). VII.139: XI.67(864A); 71(864E); XIV.91(1098A). VII.141: X.321(828D). VII.146–147: III.17(173C–D). VII.148: III.489(245D); XI.63(863B–C). VII.150–152: XI.63–65(863C–D). VII.152: XIV.21(1087B). VII.172: XI.71(864D–E). VII.173: cf. XI.71(864E). VII.190: XI.69(864C); 113(871C). VII.202: XI.71(864E). VII.205: III.135(191F); XI.71(864E). VII.206: XI.127(873E). VII.220: XI.75(865B–C); XI.77(865E). VII.221: III.325(221C–D); XI.81(866C). VII.222: XI.73–75(865A–C). VII.223: XI.127(873F). VII.225: XI.79(866A). VII.226: III.347–349(225B). VII.233: XI.79(866A–B); 83–85(866D–F). VII.238: XI.85–87(867A–B). VII.239: II.341(145E).

VIII.4: XI.87(867B–C). VIII.5: XI.109(870F). VIII.18: XI.89(867D–E). VIII.21: XI.91(868A); 127(873E). VIII.23: XI.89(867E). VIII.30: XI.93(868B). VIII.32–33: XI.93(868B–C). VIII.46: XI.97(868F–869A). VIII.57, 58: XI.101(869D–E). VIII.59: III.89(185A–B). VIII.68: XI.103(868F–869A); cf. 127(873E–F). VIII.72: cf. XI.127(873E–F). VIII.75: III.91(185B–C). VIII.79 ff.: III.97(186B); X.213–215(809B). VIII.87–88: XI.127(873E–F). VIII.93: XI.127(873E–F); cf. 113(871C–D). VIII.94: XI.105(870B–C); cf. 19(856C). VIII.101–103: XI.127(873E–F). VIII.103: XI.103(870A). VIII.110: cf. III.91(185B–C). VIII.112, 122: XI.113(871C–

D). VIII.123 ff.: XI.113–115(871D–E); XIII.1.25(1000B). VIII.124: III.135(191F). VIII.125: III.91(185C). IX.6–8, 9: XI.115(871E–F). IX.15–16: cf. XI.71–73(864E–F). IX.17–18: XI.97(868F). IX.26–27: XI.117(872A). IX.31: cf. XI.97(868F). IX.37: VI.253(479B). IX.46: XI.117(872B). IX.52: XI.117(872B–C). IX.59: XI.119(872C). IX.62 ff.: XI.127–129(873F–874A). IX.64: XI.125(873D). IX.69: XI.119(872C). IX.72: III.409(234E). IX.73–75: XI.125(873D). IX.81: cf. XI.107(870E). IX.82: III.383(230E–F). IX.85: XI.121(872F); 123(873A). IX.122: III.13(172F).

Herois, a festival at Delphi IV.185–187(293C–D).

Herois ("Heroine"), the Greek for the Gallic name Empona IX.437(770D).

Herondas, a Spartan, otherwise unknown: derided the Athenians for arresting a man who did not work III.325(221C).

Herophile, the daughter of Theodorus, Sibyl of Erythrae V.297(401B).

Herophilus, of Chalcedon, a physician, late 4th cent. B.C.: example of a famous physician VI.491(518D). The teacher of Apollonius Mus XI.159(912D).

Hesianax, a Greek historian: cited for the third book of his *Libyan History* IV.291–293(311C–D) and critical note 1 on p.292.

Hesiod, of Ascra, didactic poet, 8th cent. B.C.: Plutarch wrote his *Life*, which has been lost XV.11(*Lamp.Cat.* 35). His contest with Homer II.391(153F–154A); VIII.387(675A); XV.185–187(frag.84). His death and burial II.437–441(162C–163A); cf. XII.381(969E); 473(984D). Poet of the Helots because he instructed farmers III.335(223A). Excellent in his versification V.269–271(396D); cf. 271–273(396F). A philosopher who wrote in verse V.305–307(402F). The first to set forth four classes of rational beings V.379(415A–B). His verses seized by the Stoic conflagration V.383(415F). The development of the Muses in his day IX.273(744D). Chose Love as king, chief magistrate, and harmonizer IX.395(763E). Never mentioned an Egyptian or Phoenician Heracles, only the one who is Boeotian and Argive XI.29(857F).

References and quotations: *Shield* 258: cf. III.565(260B). *Theogony* 16–17: IX.293(747E). 53 ff.: cf. IX.265–267(743C). 64: I.269(49F). 80: X.177(801E); cf. IX.265(743D); 285(746D). 91: cf. XIV.97(1098E). 116: VIII.409(678F); XII.291(955E); cf. V.137(374B–C). 117: V.477(433E). 119: cf. XII.247(948F). 120: IX.351(756F); XII.85(927A). 125: cf. XII.271(953A). 180: cf. IV.73(275A). 195: XII.85(927A). 207 ff.: XII.561(996C). 293, 309, 327: cf. IV.137(285E–F). 515: cf. XII.49(922A). 902: cf. XIII.2.541(1049A). 927: cf. IX.321(751D).

Works and Days (for Plutarch's commentary on this poem cf. XV.104–108; 109–227(frags.25–112) and notes *passim*) 7: XV.109(frag.25). 11: IX.221(736E). 11–26: cf. IX.393(763C). 25: VI.215(473A). 25–27: cf. II.37(92A). 26: VIII.43(618F). 40: I.191(36A). 41: II.413(157E); cf. 413–415(157E–158B); XII.177(940C); XV.109–111(frag.26). 45–46: VII.31(527C); cf. II.413(157F). 48: XV.111(frag.27). 78: XIII.2.707(1065D). 86–87: I.123–125(23E); II.89(99F). 94–98, 100–104: II.127–129(105D–E). 101: II.177(115A). 104: II.243(127D). 122–123: VII.481(593D). 123, 126: cf. V.65(361C); 389(417B); 465(431E). 125(=255): XII.245(948E); cf. V.463(431B). 126: XV.111(frag.28). 127–128: XV.113(frag.29). 143–145: XV.113–115(frag.30). 189, 192: cf. XIV.297(1125A). 197 ff.: cf. V.367(413A). 199–200: XV.115–117(frag.31). 203 ff.: cf. II.415(158B). 214–215: XV.117(frag.32). 219: XV.117–119(frag.33). 220: XV.119(frag.34). 230: XV.119–121(frag.35). 235: I.339(63E); X.291(824D). 240: XV.121(frag.36). 242–243: XIII.2.469(1040C). 244: XV.121–123(frag.37). 255(=125): XII.245(948E); cf. V.463(431B). 256–257: X.61(781B). 265–266: VII.215(554A). 266: I.191(36A). 270–272: XV.123(frag.38). 277–279: XII.349(964B); cf. XIV.297(1125A). 282–284: XV.125(frag.39). 286: XV.125–127(frag.40). 287: I.131(24F): XV.127(frag.41). 288: I.413(77D); cf. XIV.31(1088D). 289: I.129(24D). 293, 295: XV.127–129(frag.42). 299: XIII.2.529–531(1047E). 313: I.129(24E); XV.129–131(frag.44). 317: XV.133(frag.45). 318: cf. II.227(124B); VII.53(529D). 327–334: XV.133–

135(frag.46). 336: XV.135–137(frag.47). 342: cf. VII.59(530D); IX.59(707C). 342–343: XV.139(frag.48). 346: XV.141–143(frags.49–50). 347: XV.141–143(frag.50). 348: I.179(34B); XV.141(frag.49). 353: XV.143(frag.51). 355: XV.143–145(frag.52). 359–362: XV.145–147(frag.53). 361–362: I.45(9E–F); 407(76C); cf. 457(85F). 368–369: II.415(158B); VIII.487(692B); IX.27–29(701D–E); XV.147(frag.54). 370–372: XV.149(frag.55). 371: VII.71(533B). 373–375: II.415(158B). 375: XV.149(frag.56). 376: VI.261(480E); XV.151(frag.57). 378: XV.151(frag.58). 380: XV.151–153(frag.59). 391: XV.153(frag.60). 405: cf. IX.231(738A). 405 ff.: cf. II.415(158A–B). 413: II.193(118C); VII.183(548D). 414–421: XV.155(frag.61). 423: XV.155–157(frag.62). 426: XV.157–159(frag. 63). 427: XV.159(frag.64). 435: XV.159–161(frag.65). 453: XV.161(frag.66). 465: II.481(169B); XV.161–163(frag.67). 471: cf. IX.25–27(701B). 486–489: XV.163–165(frag.68). 496–497: XV.165(frag.69). 502–503: XV.165–167(frag.70). 504: XV.167(frag.71). 519: VI.171(465D); cf. 483–485(516F). 524: XV.169(frag.72). 525: XII.359(965E); 437(978F); XIII.2.669(1059E); XIV.97(1098E). 539–540: XV.169(frag.73). 541–542: XV.169–171(frag.74). 548–553: XV.171–173(frag.75). 559: XV.173(frag.76). 561–563: XV.173–175(frag.77). 571: XV.175(frag.78). 580–581: XV.175–177(frag.79). 586: XV.177(frag.80). 589 ff.: II.415(158A). 591–596: XV.179–181(frag.81). 595: IX.157(725D); cf. II.415(158B). 629: cf. II.413(157F). 639–640: XV.183(frag.82). 643: I.119(22F); XV.183–185(frag.83). 651–652: XV.185–187(frag.85). 696–698: IX.331(753A). 705: II.97(100E); VII.29(527A). 706: XV.187(frag.85). 707: VI.317(491A). 707–708: XV.189–191(frag.86). 709: XV.191(frag.87). 717–718: I.125(23F); XV.191–193(frag.88). 719–721: XV.193–195(frag.89). 724–725: XV.195(frag.90). 733–734: XV.195–197(frag.91). 735–736: VII.263(562A); cf. II.415(158B). 737 ff.: cf. II.415(158B). 742–743: V.13–15(352E). XV.197(frag.92). 744–745: I.147(28B); II.407(156D); XV.199(frag.93). 746–747: XV.199–201(frag.94). 748: IX.37–39(703D). 748–479:

XV.201(frag.95). 750–752: II.415(158B); XV.201–203(frag.96). 753: II.415(158B); XV.203(frag.97). 757–759: XIII.2.507(1045A); XV.203–205(frag.98). 760–764: XV.205–207(frag.99). 763: IX.227(737C). 765 ff.: cf. XV.207(frag.100). 765–766: XV.207–211(frag.101); cf. 211(frag.102). 770–771: XV.213(frag.103); cf. IV.183(292E–F); IX.115(717D). 780–781: XV.213–215(frag.104). 782–784: XV.215–217(frag.105). 790–791: XV.217–219(frag.106). 791: XV.219(frag.107). 797–799: XV.221(frag.108). 805–808: XV.221–223(frag.109). 809: XV.223–225(frag.110). 812: II.415(158B). 814–816: XV.225–227(frag.111). 819: XV.227(frag.112).

Fragments (Rzach) 7.1–2(9 Merkelbach–West): IX.293(747F). 158(267M–W): IX.185(730F). 171(304 M–W): V.381(415C–D); cf. V.383–385(415F–416B). 219(61M–W): VI.415(505D).

Hestia, the goddess of the hearth: her shrine at Naxos a refuge for Neaera and Promedon III.533(254B). The Pythagorean concept of her V.75(363A). The altar of Hestia Boulaea at Athens a refuge for Theramenes X.371(836F). Identified with earth XII.281(954F); cf. XII.55(923A); 243(948B).

The Roman goddess Vesta: saved the daughter of Metellus IV.279(309A–B). Her treatment of Antylus, who rescued the Palladium from her burning shrine IV.283(310A). See Vestal Virgins.

Hestiaea, see Histiaea

Hesychia ("Quiet"), a priestess of Athena at Erythrae V.307(403B) and note *d*.

Hidrieus, ruler of Caria in Asia Minor, 4th cent. B.C.: ordered by Agesilaus to release the Spartan king's friend III.131(191B); 253(209E–F).

Hierapolis, a town in Illyria: home of Eurydice I.69(14B).

Hierax, an early musician XIV.413(1140D).

Hierax ("Hawk"), the nickname of Antiochus III.81(184A); XII.413(975B).

Hiero, a Spartan: the eyes fell from his statue shortly before his death at Leuctra V.277(397E) and note *a*, critical note 4.

Hiero(n), the tyrant of Syracuse and Gela in Sicily, 478–467

B.C.: ridiculed by Epicharmus for having put a number of friends to death I.359–361(68A). Blamed his wife for not telling him that he had bad breath II.25–27(90B); III.29(175B–C). Said that none who spoke frankly to him chose the wrong time III.29(175B). Felt that those who betrayed a secret injured those to whom they divulged it III.29(175B). His reply to Xenophanes, who said that he could hardly maintain two servants III.29(175C). Punished Epicharmus for making an indecent remark in his wife's presence III.29(175C). A bronze pillar set up by him at Delphi fell on the day he died V.277(397E). Suffered from gall-stones V.309(403C). His rule evaluated VII.203(551F–552A). A typical tyrant XIV.75(1095D).

Hieronymus, of Rhodes, philosopher and literary historian, c.290–230 B.C.: references and quotations (Wehrli) frag.11: XIII.2.417(1033C). 20: I.257(48A). 22: VI.105(454F). 23: VI.137(460C). 25: VIII.7(612D). 26: XIV.79(1096A). 53: VIII.83–85(626A).

Hierosolymus, a reputed son of Typhon (Seth) V.77(363D).

Himera, a city in Sicily: home of Crison I.315(58F). Off its coast Gelon defeated the Carthaginians III.27(175A). Home of Petron V.419(422D). Home of Stesichorus XIV.369(1133F).

Himeraeus, an Athenian: one of the accusers of the orator Demosthenes for his part in the Harpalus affair X.425(846C).

Himerius, an Athenian flatterer, otherwise unknown I.323(60D).

Himerus ("Longing"), personified I.269(49E).

Hippades, one of the gates at Athens X.441(849C).

Hippalcmas, the father of Peneleos IV.221(299D).

Hipparchia, a Cynic philosopher, wife of Crates; 4th cent. B.C.: attacked in disgraceful terms by Epicurus and Metrodorus XIV.17(1086F) and note *d*.

Hipparchus, of Nicaea, Greek astronomer, 2nd cent. B.C.: wrote in prose V.305–307(402F). On the number of compound statements possible from ten simple propositions IX.197(732F); XIII.2.527(1047D). On vision XII.45(921D).

His enthusiasm XIV.69(1094C). See also XIV.17(1086E), critical note 7.
Hipparchus, one of the three men appointed by Philip to rule Eretria: Philip's grief at his death III.49(178E).
Hipparchus, the son of Peisistratus and brother of Hippias, slain by Harmodius and Aristogeiton, 514 B.C. VII.221(555B). See also Aristogeiton, Harmodius.
Hippasus, the son of Leucippe: torn apart by his mother and aunts, the daughters of Minyas IV.221(299E).
Hippeius ("God of Horses"), an epithet of Poseidon IV.81(276C).
Hippias, of Elis, a sophist, c.481–411 B.C.: references and quotations (Diels–Kranz) Frag.A3: X.379(838A) and 385(839B), which is not listed in Diels–Kranz. B16: XV.281(frag.155). B17: XV.283(frag.156).
Hippias, the son of Peisistratus and tyrant of Athens, 527–510 B.C.: expelled by the Spartans who later attempted to restore him, according to Herodotus XI.47(860F). The scheme of the Alcmaeonids to make Athens subject to Hippias and the Persians denied by Herodotus XI.61(862F–863A).
Hippo, daughter of Scedasus, sister of Miletia: the story of the girls' deaths and their father's attempt to have the murderers punished X.11–17(773B–774D); cf. XI.23(856F).
Hippo(n), of Metapontum or Samos, a natural philosopher, 5th cent. B.C.: reference (Diels–Kranz) Frag.A8: XIII.2.783(1075A).
Hippocleides, an Athenian, a suitor for the daughter of Cleisthenes of Sicyon, who "danced away his marriage" XI.87(867B).
Hippocles, a friend of the philosopher Crantor, otherwise unknown: consoled by Crantor on the death of his children II.121(104C).
Hippoclus, the king of Chios: slain at a wedding party III.485(244E–F).
Hippocoon, the brother of Tyndareus and Icarius: his three sons punished by Heracles for the murder of Oeonus IV.137(285F).

Hippocrates, the famous physician, probably 5th cent. B.C.: references and quotations (Littré; Ilberg-Kühlewein) *Air, Water, Places* 7: cf. XI.161(912E); 217(*Nat.Phen.* 33).
8: cf. IX.157(725E); XI.155(912C); cf. XI.165 note *a*.
23: cf. III.379(243C). *Aphorisms* I.3: VIII.431(682E); XIV.41(1090B–C); cf. X.55(779F). II.5: II.243–245(127D). II.46: XIV.101(1099D). *Epidemics* V.14: I.439(82D). VI.4, 18–20: II.255(129F–130A). *On Breath* 1: IV.169(291C). 7: cf. VIII.301(661C). *On Dieting* 40: cf. XI.185(915E). *On the Heart* 2: cf. IX.7–21(697F–700B); XIII.2.527(1047D). *Prognostic* 2: VI.109(455E). Unidentified passage: said that silence not only prevents thirst, but also never causes sorrow and suffering II.27(90C); VI.467(515A). For Plutarch's knowledge of Hippocrates see II.214.
Hippocrates, the father of Peisistratus VII.203(551F).
Hippocrates, the palaestra of, at Athens: where Isocrates heard the news of the battle of Chaeroneia X.375–377(837E).
Hippocrates, the son of Ariphron, an Athenian general in the Peloponnesian war X.351(833D).
Hippocratidas, an early Spartan king: his reply to the governor of Caria who asked how to deal with a Spartan who had failed to reveal a plot III.329–331(222A–B). His remark to a blushing youth III.331(222B).
Hippodameia, the daughter of Oenomaus: murdered her stepson Chrysippus IV.303–305(313D–E).
Hippodamus, the father of Agis III.329(222A) and note *b*.
Hippodamus, the father of Archeptolemus X.353(834A).
Hippolochus, a Thessalian: the lover of Lais IX.421(767F).
Hippolyte, an Amazon queen: slain by Heracles IV.233(301F). The wife of Theseus and mother of Hippolytus IV.305(314A).
Hippolytus, the son of Theseus: repulsed the advances of his step-mother Phaedra I.147(28A); IV.305–307(314A–B). A chaste young man X.39(777F–778A).
Hippomachus, a trainer of athletes, 4th cent. B.C. VII.7(523C).
Hipponax, of Ephesus, an iambic poet, 6th cent. B.C.: later than Terpander XIV.367(1133D). Composed slanderous attacks on those who hurt him XV.125(frag.40). References and quota-

tions (West, *Iambi et Elegi Gr.*) Frag.32.3–4: VII.9(523E); XIII.2.619(1058D); 727(1068B). 153: XIV.371(1133F–1134A).

Hipponicus, the son of Callias: helped to reinstate Peisistratus as tyrant of Athens, according to Herodotus XI.61(836A–B). His father introduced into Herodotus' history merely to flatter Hipponicus XI.63(836B).

Hippostheneides, a Theban, member of the conspiracy against the Spartan garrison: a character in the dialogue *On the Sign of Socrates* VII.368; 439–449(586B–588B); 489(595A); 509(598D).

Hippotae, a village in Boeotia on the slope of Mt. Helicon: destroyed by the Boeotians for harbouring the murderers of Phocus X.19–21(774F–775B).

Hippys, of Rhegium, a Greek historian, 5th cent. B.C.: recorded Petron's estimate on the number of worlds V.419(422E).

Hirtius, Aulus, cos. 43 B.C., fell in the battle of Mutina in the same year: helped pave the way for the reign of Augustus IV.341–343(319E).

Hismenias, see Ismenias

Hismenodorus, a Theban, one of the conspirators in the Theban uprising against the Spartan garrison (379 B.C.) VII.417(582D).

Hister, an Etruscan actor: from him all actors were named *histriones* IV.159(289D).

Histiaea (or Hestiaea), a city in the district of Histiaeotis in northern Euboea, later called Oreus: home of a man met by Scedasus X.13(773F). Home of the man who reported to the Persians that the Greeks had run away from Artemisium, according to Herodotus XI.89(867E).

Histories, a work of Chrysermus IV.275(308B).

Histories, a work of Zopyrus IV.309(314F).

Homer, "The Poet," traditional author of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*: his methods of censure and commendation I.183–187(35A–C). The opening line (of the *Iliad*) unmetrical I.429(80D). His contest with Hesiod II.391(153F–154A); VIII.387(675A); XV.185–187(frag.84). Used by Aesop II.447(164B). "Did not

cook an eel" III.75(182F); VIII.343(668C–D). Themistocles said that he preferred to be a Homer than an Achilles III.89(185A). A teacher who had nothing of his poems cuffed by Alcibiades III.99–101(186E). Poet of the Spartans while Hesiod was poet of the Helots III.335(223A). His poems carried by Alexander on his campaigns IV.391(327F–328A). His poems introduced to the barbarians by Alexander IV.395(328D). His poems discussed by Alexander with his friends IV.409–411(331C–E). Represented the people of his poems as abstaining from fish V.19(353E–F); VIII.345(668F); IX.183–185(730C–D). His use of divine epithets V.61–63(360F–361A). Believed to have learned from the Egyptians that water is the origin of all things V.83(364D). The first to divide the world into five parts V.229–231(390C); 419(422F–423A). His versification V.269–271(396D); 275(397B). The grace and beauty of his language V.271–273(396F). The vigour of his style praised by Aristotle V.279(398A). On divine purpose V.319(405B). His attitude toward gods and demigods V.379(415A–B). Teaches us the effect of an unexpected occurrence VI.225(475A). Did not compose *Iliad* XI.269–271: VI.349–351(496D) and note *e*. Ever new, his charm ever at its best VI.409(504D). His characterization of Nestor VI.459(513D–E). His "headless lines" VI.499(520A–B); VII.599(611B); cf. V.275(397D). His description of Thersites VII.101(537D–E). His characterization of Patroclus VII.127(541B). Distinguished different forms of divination VII.479–481(593C). Claimed by many cities VII.553–555(605A). The origin of a rule of propriety used by Plutarch VIII.37(617E). Without skill in the ways of love VIII.41(618D). The order of his athletic events VIII.163–169(639A–640A). On the slaying of animals VIII.183(642E). His "portion-banquets" VIII.187–189(643C–E). Discussion of some Homeric words VIII.489–491(692E–F); cf. IX.221(736D). Criticized by Theophrastus IX.25(701A–B). The lyre used at banquets in his era IX.85–87(712F). Acquainted with hydrophobia IX.191(732A). His use of formulas in *Iliad* III: IX.255–265(741D–743C) and notes *passim*.

The meaning of his Sirens IX.279–281(745D–E). His use of the word *philotes* IX.427(769A). The meaning of his word *oaristes* X.31–33(776E). Teaches reverence for the aged who are active in affairs X.103(788B). His statue on the Sacred Way to Eleusis X.375(837D). Knew no Egyptian Heracles, only one who was Boeotian and Argive XI.29(857F). On his use of the word *chlounes* XI.197(917C–D). On the West Wind XI.217–219(*Nat.Phen.* 34). The meaning of his matching Hephaestus against the river Xanthus XII.257(950E–F). Why he called the earth black XII.273(953B). On his calling Zeus "Father of men and gods" XIII.1.29–31(1000E–F) and "*Hypatos Kreionton*" 93(1007F). On his use of the various parts of speech XIII.1.105–119(1009B–1010F). His verses engraved on a sesame seed by Callicrates and Myrmecides XIII.2.853(1083E). "Homer's idiocies," an Epicurean term XIV.19(1087A). Inspired XIV.61(1093B). Ignorance of his *Iliad* nothing to be ashamed of, according to Metrodorus XIV.69–71(1094E). Discussion of his poems of no interest to the Epicureans XIV.77(1095E). On the soul XIV.141(1105E) and note *e*. His words set to music by Terpander XIV.359(1132C); 363(1132F). Recitation of his poems XIV.367(1133C). An excellent teacher of fitting music XIV.445–453(1145D–1146F). Adorned the day with delightful epithets XV.175–177(frag.79). *Homeric Studies*, a work of Plutarch's XV.239–243(frags.122–127). On his use of Circe XV.371(frag.200).

References and quotations: *Iliad* I.1: cf. I.429(80D). 3–5: I.123(23D). 5: cf. XIII.2.549(1050B). 8: XIII.2.709(1065E). 10: IV.367(324D). 16 *et al.*: VIII.27(615F). 24–25: I.99(19B). 46–50: VIII.309(662E). 52: II.421(159B). 59–60: I.139(26C). 62, 69: VII.481(593C). 70: V.213(387B). 90: I.139(26D). 94–95: I.153(29C). 101 ff.: VI.105(455A). 128–129: I.151(29A); VII.129(541C). 154: X.327(829E). 156–157: VIII.373(672D). 163–164: I.151(28F). 165–166: XV.55(Tyr.Frag.I.8). 185: XIII.1.105(1009C). 201 *et al.*: VI.423(507A). 220–221: I.139(26D–E). 223–224: I.99(19C). 225: I.99(19C); 185(35B); VIII.405(678B). 255: II.13(87F). 260–261: VII.151(544F).

343: IV.99(279C); X.105(788E). 349: I.141(26E). 350: XII.139(934F). 361 *et al.*: XIII.1.113(1010B). 472–474: XIV.355(1131E); 449–451(1146C). 477: cf. XV.175–177(frag.79). 481–482: XII.139(934F). 488–492: VI.173(465E). 498: I.165(31E). 527: III.245(208D). 551 *et al.*: IV.219(299B).

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345: cf. VIII.185(643A). 345–346: cf. VIII.33(617A–B) and note *a*. 350: II.27(90C). 357: I.153(29B). 370–371: VII.125(540F). 402: I.153(29A); X.63(781C). 404–405: I.153(29A). 405: VII.125(540E). 415: X.257(817C). 431: I.155(29D). 434: VIII.507(695E). 451: VI.39(502A). 495: VIII.279(659C); 491(692F).

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165: X.111(789D). 216: I.185(35B). 242: X.67(782C);
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Hora ("Season"), personified, a Roman goddess: confused by Plutarch with *Horta*, etc. IV.79(275F–276A) and note *a*.

Horatia, the sister of the three Horatii: slain by the one brother who survived the battle with the Curiatii IV.283(309E).

Horatii, the Roman triplets who fought the three Curiatii IV.283(309E).

Horatius, the surviving triplet who killed his sister for grieving over the death of one of the Curiatii to whom she had been betrothed IV.283(309E).

Horatius, M. Horatius Cocles, the famous defender of the *Pons Sublicius* against Porsenna: the story of his defence of the bridge IV.271(307D–E). Wounded in the battle IV.329(317E) and critical note 5. Received as a reward as much land as he could plough in a day X.273(820E) and critical note 3.

Horta, an Etruscan (?) goddess: why her temple was kept continually open IV.77–79(275F–276A).

Hortensius, Q. Hortensius Hortalus, famous Roman orator; cos. 69 B.C.; 114–50 B.C.: mocked by Cicero for the fee that he received for defending Verres III.219(205B–C).

Horus, son of Isis and Osiris; the Egyptian god of light: born on the second day of the festival of Pamylia and identified either with Arueris or Apollo V.33(355F); see also 35(356A); 133(373C); 145(375F). Reared in Buto and given the chest containing the body of Osiris V.45(357F–358B); see also 97(367A). Trained for battle by Osiris V.47(358B–D). Defeated Typhon (Seth) V.49(358D); 99(367B); 133(373C–D). Accused by Typhon of being illegitimate, but acquitted V.49(358D–E); 131(373B). Supposed to have been dismem-

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Hostilius, Tullus, sixth king of Rome, 7th cent. B.C.: how he caught the Albans off-guard and killed their king IV.269(307C).

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Hyampeia, a place of punishment at Delphi: where Aesop was slain VII.233(557A). Its function transferred to Aulia VII.233(557A–B).

Hyampolis, a city in Phocis, site of the festival Elaphebolia which is celebrated to commemorate the Phocian victory over the Thessalians: the story of the victory and the establishment of the festival III.483–485(244B–E); cf. XIV.103(1099E). Where *Table-Talk* IV.1 took place during the festival VIII.295(660D).

Hyanthia, see Oeantheia

Hybristica ("Festival of Impudence"), a festival at Argos III.491(245E).

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Hydaspes, a river in India, where Alexander defeated Porus IV.481(344B).
Hyes, a cult name of Dionysus V.83(364D).
Hygieia ("Health"), personified: invoked in ritual VIII.495–497(693F).
Hylas, a rhetor, contemporary of Plutarch: speaker in *Table-Talk* IX.5: IX.241–243(739E–740B) and in *Table-Talk* IX.6: IX.249–251(741A–B).
Hylas, beloved of Heracles: searched for by Heracles, who deserted the Argonautic expedition XII.521(990E).
Hymen, the god of marriage IV.55(272B).
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Hypates, a Theban friendly to the Spartans: slain by the Theban conspirators against the Spartan garrison VII.364; 369; 497(596C); 505(597F).
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Hyperbolus, an Athenian demagogue, killed 411 B.C.: his "statecraft" not commended X.307(826D). Called "a bad character" by Thucydides XI.13(855C).
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Isocrates X.375(837D); 437(848D). Appointed assistant advocate in place of Aeschines in the trial relating to the sanctuary at Delos X.395(840E); 445(850A). Belonged to the party opposed to Philip X.417(844F); 437(848E). Proposed a crown for Demosthenes X.423(846A); cf. 439(848F). Brought Demosthenes to trial X.423(846A); 439(848F). *Life of Hypereides* X.437–445(848D–850B). His family X.437(848D). Studied under Plato and Isocrates X.437(848D); cf. 375(837D). Sent to aid Byzantium being besieged by Philip X.437(848E). Tried and acquitted of proposing an illegal decree X.439(848F–849A). Fled from Athens to escape being surrendered to Antipater X.439(849A). His final meeting with Demosthenes X.439–441(849B). Captured by Archias and taken to Antipater X.441(849B). Different accounts of his death X.441(849B–D). His merits as an orator X.441(849D). The number of his speeches X.441–443(849D). Prone to sexual indulgence X.443(849D–E). His political and military activities X.443–445(849E–850B). Greatly admired by the orator Deinarchus X.449(850E).

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Hypsicreon, a Milesian, husband of Neaera: his attempt to recover his wife, who had run off with Promedon, led to a war between Naxians and Milesians III.533–535(254B–C).

Hypsipyle, daughter of Thoas and queen of Lemnos. She later became a slave and served as nurse to the son of King Lycurgus: title character in Euripides' *Hypsipyle* II.49(93D); VIII.303(661E).

Hyrcania, Hyrcanian(s), a Persian satrapy on the Caspian Sea: conquered by Pompey IV.365(324A). Taught by Alexander the Great to respect marriage IV.393(328C). Wounded Alexander IV.465(341B). Noted for its fish IV.471(342A). Their

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Hyria, a town on Boeotia: not far from Chaeroneia VII.539(602D) and critical note 2.
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Iapygia, a name for the southeastern part of Italy: settled by Cretans IV.217(299A).
Iapygia, the wife of Pythes of Myus and mother of Pieria III.533(253F).
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Icarius, the king of Athens: the story of his welcoming Dionysus IV.271(307E).
Ichthyophagi, a tribe on the Persian (?) Gulf: see XIV.109(1101A) and critical note 14.
Ictinus, the architect of the Parthenon X.179(802A).
Ida, a mountain of Phrygia in Asia Minor: "Zeus enthroned on Ida" (Homer) I.123(23D); 165(31E). "Set fire to Ida's rock" (Euripides) VI.425(507B). Meeting place of Aphrodite and Anchises XI.221(*Nat.Phen.* 36) and note *a*.
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Ieius, a cult name of Apollo V.247(393C) and note *b*, critical note 2, where the ms. reading Ietus is given.

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Iliad, the epic poem of Homer (q.v.): an "*Iliad* of woes" caused by the marriage of Helen and Paris II.313(140F). The incident of Alcibiades' hitting a teacher who possessed no copy of the *Iliad* III.99–101(186E). Carried by Alexander the Great on his campaigns IV.391(327F). Not inscribed at Delphi VI.445(511B). Celery fed to horses only once in the *Iliad* VIII.405(678A). Its first line has the same number of syllables as the first line of the *Odyssey* IX.237(739A). Discussion of formulae in its third book IX.255(741D). Its last part has the power to stir the reader XIV.59(1093A). *On the Date of the Iliad*, a work of Plutarch, now lost XV.19(*Lamp.Cat.* 123).

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Ismenias (Hismenias), a Theban: arrested by the Spartans and taken to Sparta for trial and execution (379 B.C.) VII.379(576A).

Ismenias (Hismenias), a Theban, 4th cent. B.C., well-known for his wealth VI.211(472D); VII.31(527B); X.287(823E).

Ismenias (Hismenias), a celebrated flute-player, 4th cent. B.C.: his playing failed to please the Scythian king Ateas, by whom he had been captured III.25–27(174F); IV.427(334B); XIV.77(1095F) and critical note 11, where the ms. reading Ameinias is given. His performance at a certain sacrifice VIII.125(632C–D).

Ismenias, of Chalcis, a painter: painted a tablet at Athens listing the priests of Poseidon X.411(843E).

Ismenodora, a rich widow of Thespiae: the story of her love for the youth Bacchon IX.303; 311–347(749D–756A) and notes *passim*; 441(771D).

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839D). His family X.371(836E). Served as a choregos X.371(836E–F). His birth X.371(836F). His education X.371(836F). Defended his teacher Theramenes against the Thirty Tyrants X.371(836F–837A). Did not participate in public affairs because of a weak voice X.373(837A); cf. 381–383(838D–E). Composed speeches for others X.373(837A). Opened a school at Athens X.373(837A). Wrote many speeches of an advisory nature X.373(837B). Moved to Chios, opened a school, and set up the Constitution for the Chians X.373(837B–C). Became wealthy from his teachings X.373(837C); cf. 379(838A). Some of his famous pupils X.373–375(837C–E). Died of starvation after hearing of the Greeks' defeat at Chaeroneia X.375–377(837F); cf. 379(838B). Some of his speeches X.377(837F). Adopted the youngest son of his wife Plathane X.377–379(838A); 385(839B). His public service X.379(838A–B). Took part in the competition offered by Artemisia in honour of Mausolus X.379(838B). Buried near Cynosarges with his family X.379–381(838B–C). His monuments, statues, tablets at Athens X.381(838C–D); cf. 385(839B–C); 387(839D). His orations X.381(838D). His teachings X.383(838E–F). Once rebuked Sophocles X.383(838F–839A). Had Ephorus as a pupil twice X.383(839A). Prone to sexual indulgence X.383–385(839A–B). Married later in life X.385(839B); cf. 377–379(838A). A bronze statue dedicated to him by his adopted son X.385(839B). Had only two lawsuits brought against him X.385(839C). Composed about 37 tragedies and participated in the City Dionysia six times X.385–387(839C–D). Teacher of Aeschines X.391(840B). Teacher of Lycurgus X.397(841B). Teacher of Demosthenes, according to some X.413–415(844B–C); cf. 373(837D–E). Teacher of Isaeus X.413(844B); cf. 375(837D). His speeches, according to Philip, afforded pleasure like that of a show X.421(845D). Lived to see Demosthenes engage in public life X.435(848C). Teacher of Hypereides X.437(848D); cf. 375(837D).

References and quotations: I (*To Demonicus*) 16: cf. I.35(7E). II (*To Nicocles*) 8: cf. X.33(776F–777A). IV (*Pane-*

gyric) 12: cf. X.33(776E). 86: IV.523(350D). V (*To Philip*) 81: cf. X.373(837A). VI (*Archidamus*) 45: X.79(783D). VII (*Areopagiticus*) 21: IX.123–125(719B). VIII (*On the Peace*) 120: cf. VII.247(559C). XII (*Panathen.*) 9: cf. X.373(837A). 209: III.429(237A). XV (*Antidosis*) 116f.: cf. X.105(778D). 161: cf. X.371(836E).

Isodaetes ("Dividing Equally"), an epithet of Dionysus V.223(389A).

Issus, a city of Cilicia in Asia Minor, where Alexander the Great defeated Darius (333 B.C.) IV.385(327A); 465(341B).

Ister, see Danube

Ister (Istrus), of Cyrene, a Greek historian; pupil of Callimachus, c.250–200 B.C.: references and quotations (*FGrH* IIIB, 334) T3: IV.231(301D). T5: V.311(403E). F12: cf. VI.515(523B). F52: XIV.383(1136A).

Isthmia, the flagship of Antigonus Gonatas (or Doson) VIII.395–397(676D).

Isthmian Games, held at Corinth in honour of Poseidon: Aeschylus' remark about the crowd's reaction at the Isthmian Games to a boxer being struck I.157(29F); 425(79D). Where Flamininus proclaimed Greek freedom III.169(197B). Not open to the Eleans because of a vote of the Corinthians V.293–295(400E). May be viewed by exiles VII.551(604C). Had a contest in epic verse VIII.389(675B). Use of pine at the Isthmian Games VIII.389–401(675D–677B); cf. VIII.39(618B). *Table-Talk* VIII.4 occurred during Isthmian Games IX.143(723A). During Isthmian Games Melissus committed suicide after accusing Archias of murdering Actaeon X.9–11(773A). See also XI.109(870E–F) and note *a*.

Isthmus of Corinth: captured by Philip III.329(221F). Plans made for its defense against the Persians XI.101(869D); cf. 113–115(871D–E). A cenotaph set up here by the Greeks XI.109(870E–F).

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Italy, Italians: home of Euthynous II.147(109B). Italian mushrooms expensive II.231(124F). Visited by Arion II.431(161B). Abandoned by Hannibal III.165(196D). Soldiers not given to Scipio for fear that Italy be left undefended III.193(201A). Called by Scipio the stepmother of the rabble at Rome III.197(201E). Many Italians enlisted in Sulla's army by Pompey III.207(203B). Episode of Trojan women in Italy III.481(243E–244A); IV.15(265C). Part settled by Celts III.493(246B). Destined to be ruled by people who sacrificed to Diana a certain heifer from the herd of Antro Curiatus IV.11(264C). Its people taught to live under organized government by Janus IV.37(269A). Reached by ship by Saturn IV.71(274E). Arrival of Carmenta IV.91(278B–C). Visited by Odysseus IV.193(294D). Corsica near Italy IV.279(309A). Italian Sybaris IV.289(310E–F). Arrival of Florentia, who was bought by her corruptor Calpurnius IV.297(312C). Visited by Heracles IV.313(315C) and Telegonus IV.317(316A). Fortunate in the scarcity of enemies during Numa's reign IV.353(321F). Saved by Fortune from a concerted attack of the Cimbri and Teutons in Marius' day IV.367(324C). Saved by Fortune from Alexander the Great IV.377(326B). Plundered by Hannibal IV.405(330D). The dancing-girl Pharsalia, who emigrated to Italy, died in a stampede for her crown V.279(397F–398A). Visited by Epitherses V.401(419B). Arrivals from Italy VI.493(519B). Spartans sent to Italy for people to purify the temple in which Pausanias had died VII.257(560F). Embassy of Italian Pythagoreans came to

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Itonia, an epithet of Athena X.19(774F) and note *b*.

Iulis, a city of Ceos: home of the poet Bacchylides, see VII.557(605D) and critical note 2.

Ius trium liberorum VI.335(493E) and note *c*.

Ixeutria ("Fowler"), an epithet of Fortune IV.113(281E) and note *b*, critical note 2; 359(322F).

Ixion, king of the Lapiths, punished in the Underworld on a revolving wheel: an example of a wicked man I.95–97(18D–E). His treatment in a play of Euripides I.101(19E). His punishment reflects his crime of pursuing a Hera-like cloud

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Janus, the two-headed Roman god: January named after him because he was a statesman and husbandman IV.33(268C); cf. 37(269A). Why he is two-headed IV.37(269A). Why his image was used on coins IV.71–73(274E–275A). The son of Saturn and Entoria, and made into a star by his father IV.271–273(307E–308A). The double doors of his temple used to signify times of peace and war IV.355(322A–B).

Jason, son of Aeson, a Greek hero: his love for Thetis cured by Aphrodite XI.111(871B) and note *c*.

Jason, the tyrant of Pherae c.380–370 B.C.: cured of a tumor by his intended assassin II.21–23(89C). Said that rulers do small wrongs to accomplish great rights II.283(135E); X.259(817F–818A). His attempt to bribe Epameinondas rejected III.143–145(193B–C); VII.425(583F).

Jerusalem, the city of the Jews: not defended on the sabbath II.481(169C) and note *f*. Besieged by Antiochus III.87(184F).

Jews, Jewish (Hebrews): refused to defend their city on the sabbath II.481(169C) and note *f*. Were so impressed by Antiochus' actions that they came to terms with him III.87(184F). Their traditions tied by some to the story of Typhon (Seth) V.77(363D). Why they abstain from pork VIII.351–361(669E–671C). Who their god is VIII.361–367(671C–672C). Their attitude toward the gods XIII.2.561(1051E).

Jocasta, the mother and wife of Oedipus: subject of a work by the sculptor Silanion I.95(18C); cf. VIII.381(674A). A character in Euripides' *Phoenissae* VII.559(605F–606A); cf. 563(606D). See also Epicaste.

Juba, the king of Mauretania, 25 B.C.–A.D. 22/3; historian and antiquarian: quotations and references (*FGrH* IIIA, 275) F5: IV.291(311B–C). F51a: XII.395(972B). F51b: XII.427–429(977D–E). F52: cf. XII.409(974D). F53a: XII.395–397(972B–C). F91: IV.11(264C–D). F92: IV.95(278E). F93: IV.119(282E). F94: IV.135(285D). F95: IV.39(269C).
Judaeus, the son of Typhon (Seth): created to connect Jewish and Egyptian traditions V.77(363D).
Jugurtha, the king of Numidia; died in prison at Rome, 204 B.C.: captured by Sulla X.201(806D).
Julia, the daughter of Augustus: her lover assaulted by Augustus III.235(207D–E). The mother of Gaius Caesar (d. A.D. 4) III.235(207E); cf. IV.341(319E).
Julia Pulchra, the wife of Papirius Tolucer IV.297(312D).
Julius, Gaius, a Roman augur: declared that Metellus should sacrifice his daughter IV.279(309B).
Julius Canus, a Stoic philosopher, executed by Caligula: the story of his death and his last prophecies XV.385–387(frag.211).
Julius Drusus, see Livius Drusus
Julius Proculus, a Roman patrician: reported that he had seen the deified Romulus IV.303(313D), and critical note 2 for the conjecture Aelius Proculus.
July, the seventh Roman month: on the day after the Ides of July occurred the Roman defeat at the river Allia IV.41(269E).
June, the sixth Roman month: sacred to Juno IV.131(284F–285A). Named after the younger (*iunior*) generation IV.133(285B). A month for marriage IV.133(285B).
Junius, see Brutus
Juno, see Hera
Jupiter, see Zeus

K

Kalends (*Kalendae*), the first day of the Roman month: the Kalends of January begin the new year because it is the day

of the new moon IV.33(268B). The meaning and use of the Kalends IV.39–45(269B–270B).
Katharsios ("Purifier"), an epithet of Zeus XII.565(997A).
Klopidai ("Thefton"), a pun on the Attic deme Kropidae, a place invented by Aristophanes in his comedy *Knights* VI.483(517A).
Kneph, an Egyptian god worshipped at Thebes V.55(359D).
"Know Thyself," the famous inscription at Delphi I.189(36A); 267(49B); 349(65F); II.21(89A); 183(116C–D); 447(164B); V.239(392A); 253(394C); VI.445–447(511B); XV.25(*Lamp.Cat.* 177).
Kopto, a city of upper Egypt: its name derived from the fact that Isis cut her hair here V.37(356D). Its inhabitants sacrifice an ass by hurling it over a precipice V.73(362F). Its statue of Horus described V.133(373C).
Kore, see Persephone
Kropidai, an Attic deme: a pun made on its name by Aristophanes in his *Knights*, cf. VI.483(517A) and note *b*.

L

L, the Roman letter: sometimes confused with R IV.89(277D).
Laarchus, a friend of Arcesilaus II of Cyrene: his plot to become tyrant and his assassination by Eryxo III.567–571(260E–261D).
Labeo, see Antistius
labia, the Latin word for "lips": Plutarch's etymology IX.165(727A).
Labotas, an early king of Sparta: his comment on a speaker who spoke too long III.343(224C); cp. the remark of Agesilaus III.245(208C).
Labrandeus (Labrandean), an epithet of Zeus in Caria: the reason for the form of his statue IV.233–235(301F–302A).
labrys, the Lydian word for "axe" IV.235(302A).
Labyadae, a clan at Delphi: their role in a ritual at Delphi V.395(418A–B).
Lacedaemon, Lacedaemonian(s), the Dorian city in Laconia

(Plutarch uses Lacedaemon, Sparta, and occasionally Laconia interchangeably; all references to these three nouns and their adjectives are collected here): fined king Archidamas for marrying a small woman I.7(1D); cf. VI.269(481F). Given a lesson in training by Lycurgus I.13(3A–B); III.353(225F–226A). Exiled the general Gylippus for stealing I.47(10B). Their adoption of the Cretan form of kidnapping not to be emulated I.57(12A). The remark of a Spartan (Agesipolis) on hearing that Philip had destroyed Olynthus I.221(40E); cf. III.285(215B); VI.125(458C). How they approved the good advice of a bad man I.223(41B); III.405(233F); X.173–175(801B). Knew how to take a joke I.249(46D); VIII.123(631F). Spartan dress and customs adopted by Alcibiades I.283(52E). The remark of a Spartan (Archidamidas) in criticism of Charillus the King I.299(55E); cf. III.305(218B); VI.85(452D); VII.101(537D). Sent grain to the people of Smyrna I.341(64B). Their request of Antipater who had defeated them in battle I.343(64D). A Spartan song II.153(110B); cf. IV.431(335A); VII.149(544E). Gave their cooks only vinegar and salt to make sauce II.247–249(128C); cf. III.411(234E–F); XII.553(995B). The reply of a Spartan wife when asked if she had made advances to her husband II.311(140C); III.467(242C). The reaction of a Spartan who was placed last in the chorus II.363(149A); cf. III.245(208D–E); 315(219E). The Laconian dialect used in jest II.369(150B). The Spartan constitution revised by Lycurgus (for a complete list of references see s.v. Lycurgus) II.379(152A); III.119–121(189E–F); 353–371(225F–229A); V.311(403E); IX.123–125(719B); X.111(789E); 309(826F–827B); XIV.247(1116F); 301(1125D); 311(1127B); cf. III.9(172C); 367(228D); XV.135(frag.47). Their simple life II.411(157C); cf. XV.119–121(frag.35). The war with the Messenians II.477–479(168F); cf. III.289(231E); XI.23(856F); XV.85(frag.12). Urged by the younger Cyrus to become his ally III.19(173E–F); VIII.51(620C). In the Decelean war against Athens III.101(186F). *Sayings of Kings and Commanders* (Spartan) III.121–139(189F–192C).

Laconic brevity III.121(189F); cf. VI.445(510F–511A); 455(513A); VII.151(545A). War with the Thebans and Epameinondas (for a complete list see s.v. Epameinondas) III.141–143(192E–193B); 145(193D); 149–151(194A–C); IV.275–277(308D); 497–501(346B–E); VI.101(454C); VII.123–125(540D–E); 133(542C); VIII.167(639F–640A); X.259(817E); XIV.91–93(1098A–B); XV.75–77(frag.1). *Spartan Sayings* III.240–241; 243–421(208B–236E); cf. XV.25(*Lamp.Cat.* 169). *The Ancient Customs of the Spartans* III.425; 427–449(236F–240B). *Sayings of Spartan Women* III.453; 455–469(240C–242D). Repulsed at Argos by the bravery of the Argive women III.489–491(245C–F). Aided in their war against the Helots by Etruscans who later are considered Spartan colonists III.497–501(247A–F); IV.201–203(296B–D). Their boundaries extend wherever their spears can reach IV.29(267C); cf. III.127(190E); 257(210E); 301(217E); 309(218F); 373–375(229C). Advised by the Pythian priestess to keep their oaths IV.51(271C). Treaty with the Arcadians IV.87(277C); cf. 179–181(292B). Immolate puppies to Enyalius IV.165(290D). Surrendered the fugitive Cantharion to the Arcadians IV.225(300D). Why their shrine of Odysseus was built near that of the daughters of Leucippus IV.237(302C–D). Their war with the Argives and the battle of the three hundred IV.261–263(306A–B); cf. XI.33(858C–D). Their stand at Thermopylae IV.263–265(306C–D); cf. III.347–351(224F–225E); XI.69(864B); 73–87(864F–867B); 127(873E). Its attempted betrayal by Pausanias to the Persians detected and Pausanias sealed in the temple of Athena of the Brazen House IV.273–275(308B); VII.223(555C); XV.241–243(frag.126); cf. VII.257(506E). Ordered by an oracle to sacrifice maidens IV.307(314C). Said that Aphrodite armed herself on crossing the Eurotas IV.331(317E–F). A land power IV.365(324B). Charillus proclaimed king of Sparta by Lycurgus IV.445(337D). Their hegemony of Athens overthrown by Thrasybulus IV.493(345D). In battle at Pylos against the Athenians IV.503(347B); cf. 527(351A–B). Victors at

Mantineia (418 B.C.) IV.505(347D); cf. X.149(797B). Said that the Athenians wasted their time on amusements IV.513(348F); IX.77(710F). At war with Athens IV.517(349D–E); 525(350F); V.307(403B); X.373(837A); cf. also Peloponnesian War. Home of Hiero (or Haemon) V.277(397E). Warned about Agesilaus by an oracle V.285(399B). Promised aid by Apollo in the war against Athens V.307(403B). Once called "snake-devourers" by the Delphic priestess V.329(406E). Home of Cleombrotus V.353(410A). The aim of a Spartan tutor VI.9(439F); 87(452D). Used Helots as examples of drunkenness for their youths VI.109(455E); cf. III.441(239A); XIII.2.723(1067E). Their customs in battle VI.127(458E); cf. III.435(238B–C); XIV.411–413(1140C). "Sparta is your lot," i.e. be content with what you have VI.211(472D); cf. VII.537(602B). A Spartan host rebuked by the Cynic Diogenes VI.239(477C). Called their ancient representations of the Dioscuri "beam-figures" VI.247(478A). Iphicles fell in battle at Sparta VI.325(492D); cf. IV.137(285F). Their temple of Athena of the Brazen House robbed VI.437–439(509D–E). Their ally Tissaphernes attached himself to Alcibiades and the Athenians VI.457(513B). Spartan women offered as a bribe by Archidamas to Nicostratus VII.81(535A–B); cf. III.137(192A). The first duties of their new Ephors VII.193(550B); XV.195(frag.90). A Spartan saying, "After the singer from Lesbos" VII.239(558A). Ordered to appease the soul of Pausanias VII.257(560E); cf. XV.241–243(frag.126). Their garrison at Thebes and the conspiracy to overthrow it described in the dialogue *On the Sign of Socrates* VII.362–370; 373–509(575B–598F) *passim*. Fined Phoebidas for seizing the Cadmeia but did not relinquish it VII.379(576A); cf. X.209(808B). Alcmena's remains removed to Sparta VII.389(577E); cf. 395(578E–F). Alcman, a Spartan poet VII.523(599E); cf. XIV.389(1136F). Not all Laconians live in Pitane VII.531(601B). Laconian stone VIII.39(618A). A certain Laconian pretended to bring suit against a gymnasium-

master who furnished smokeless faggots VIII.127–129(632E–F). Gave place of honour in battle to victors in the Games VIII.167(639E). Their "Distributors of Meat" were men of renown VIII.191(643B). Allowed no talk at their common meals to be repeated in public IX.7(697E); cf. III.427(236F); IX.93(714B). Home of Antalcidas IX.91(713E). Home of Tyndares IX.115(717E); cf. 119–125(718B–719C); 175(728E). Sacrificed to Apollo *Dromaios* ("The Runner") IX.151(724C). Home of Zeuxippus IX.309(749B); cf. II.215; 217–293(122B–137E); XIV.4; 15–149(1086C–1107C). A warlike nation IX.381(761D). Laconian bitches used by hunters IX.415(767A). Their failure to punish two youths who killed the daughters of Scedasus was avenged by their defeat at Leuctra X.11–17(773C–774D); cf. XI.23(856F). Their treatment of Damocrita X.21–23(775C–E). Their internal strife ended by the musician Thales (Thaletas?) X.45(779A); cf. XIV.449(1146B–C). Their Ephors first made associates of the king by Theopompus X.53–55(779E); cf. 255(817A–B). Its aristocracy called *Presbygeneas* by Apollo, *Gerontes* by Lycurgus X.111(789E). Respected the aged X.143(795E); cf. III.393(232B); 413–415(235C–E); 431(237D). Retreated from Mantineia on the advice of an aged Spartan X.149(797B). Would not have endured the insolence and buffoonery of Stratocles X.167(799F). Mantineian alliance against them made by Alcibiades X.193(804F). Sent Bulis and Sperchis to the Persian king X.249(815E); cf. III.417–419(235F–236B). Eager to perform their duty X.255(817A–B). Their government an oligarchy, aristocratic and uncontrolled X.309(826F–827B). Antiphon an envoy to Sparta (404 B.C.) X.349(832F); 353(833E). Treaty with Athens made by the orator Andocides' grandfather (446 B.C.) X.355(834B). Andocides an envoy to Sparta (c.403 B.C.) X.359(835A). Refuge for Harpalus, according to some X.425(846B). Defended by Plutarch against Herodotus' malice XI.3; cf. 33(858C–D); 41(859E); 67–69(864A–B); 71(864E); 127–129(873F–874A). Pericles unwilling to make concessions to them XI.17(856A).

Their expedition against the Samian tyrant Polycrates XI.37–45(859B–860C); cf. 47–49(860F–861A). Expelled tyrants from numerous cities XI.39(859C–D). Told by Delphi to free Athens of its tyrants XI.45–47(860D–F). Refused alliance with the Plataeans whom they urged to join the Athenians XI.51(861D–E). Their part in the battle of Marathon XI.53–57(861E–862C). Rivalry with Argos during Persian Wars XI.63–67(863C–864B). Their name inscribed first on Persian spoils XI.107(870D–E). Their part in the battle of Plataea XI.115–129(871E–874A). Penelope Spartan born and bred XII.507(988B). The Spartan *Skytale* cf. XIV.119 note *b*. Spartan women used butter in place of scented oil XIV.201(1109B–C). Preserved in their records the oracle about Lycurgus XIV.247(1116F). Carneian festival at Sparta XIV.367(1133D). Music at Sparta first organized by Terpander XIV.371(1134B). Their festival Gymnopaediae XIV.373(1134C). Used auloi in marching to war XIV.411–413(1140C); cf. III.435(238B–C); VI.127(458E). Early Spartan music XIV.429(1142E). *How a Spartan Should Fight* a lost work of Plutarch XV.27(*Lamp.Cat.* 213). The reply of a Spartan when asked to lend his cap XV.161(frag.66). The retort of a Spartan king to a foreigner who proclaimed himself "a friend of Sparta" XV.189(frag.86); cf. III.327(221D–E).

See also II.125(105A); X.179(802C); 197(805E); 221(810D); 223(810F); 253(816E). See Dorian, Peloponnesian.

Lacedes, see Lacydes

Laceter, a rocky region on Cos: where Heracles was shipwrecked IV.247(304C).

Lachares, tyrant of Athens, 296–295 B.C.: stripped the gold from Athena's statue in the Parthenon V.165(379D). His descendants expelled from Athens VII.241(558C). His savagery an evil to Lachares and to Athens XIV.45(1090E).

Laches, an Athenian general for whom Plato's dialogue *Laches* is named: present at the battle of Delium VII.411(581D).

Laches, the brother-in-law of the orator Demosthenes: the father of Democharcs X.431(847C); 449(850F).
Laches, the son of Democharcs and nephew of the orator Demosthenes: petitioned for special privileges X.433(847D–E); 449–451(851D).
Lachesis, one of the three Fates: the daughter of Ananke ("Necessity") VII.311(568D); 313(568D). The lowest portion of the universe's soul VII.315(568E); cf. IX.277(745C). Situated in the moon VII.469(591B); cf. XII.221(945C). Situated on earth and has the largest share in chance XII.221(945C); cf. VII.469(591B). See also the section on "Moera" in the article on Fate.
Laconia, Laconian(s), Laconic, see Lacedaemon
Lacrates, a Spartan, not otherwise known: defended the actions of the Phocians in the Persian wars XI.97(868F).
Lacritus, an Athenian, pupil of Isocrates X.375(837D).
Lacydes (Lacedes), a king of the Argives: suspected of being a homosexual because of certain characteristics II.23(89E) and critical note 2.
Lacydes, of Cyrene, a philosopher; d. 241 B.C.: how he helped Cephisocrates in court I.339(62E–F).
Ladas, of Sparta, a famous runner X.191(804E).
Laelius, Gaius Laelius Sapiens, cos. 140 B.C.; intimate friend of the younger Scipio: tricked by Quintus Pompey in the consular elections of 141 B.C. III.189(200C). An adviser of Scipio X.151(797D), 199(806A).
Laenas, see Popillius
Laertes, the father of Odysseus I.185(35B): married Anticlea, who was already carrying Odysseus IV.231(301D). His later years brought him grief, inactivity, and dejection VI.173(465D–E); cf. X.103(788B).
Laespodias, a character in a comedy of Eupolis IX.83(712A).
Laetus, a Greek writer cited by Plutarch in his *Natural Phenomena*; not otherwise known XI.135; 153(911F); 167(913E).
Laevinus, see Valerius

Lagisce, a mistress of the aged Isocrates X.385(839B).
Lagus, a Macedonian: the nominal father of Ptolemy I Soter III.69(181F); cf. VI.123(458B) and note *e*.
Lais, a celebrated courtesan, contemporary and rival of Phryne, early 4th cent. B.C.: example of a courtesan II.231(125A); cf. IX.317(750D); 371(759E); XIV.99(1099B) and see emendation suggested at XIII.2.461(1039A). Her fame and death IX.421(767F–768A).
Laius, the king of Thebes, father of Oedipus: the story of his love for Chrysippus IV.303–305(313D–E); cf. IX.313–315(750A–B). Slain by Oedipus VI.511(522B–C).
Lamachus, an Athenian general; fell at Syracuse, 414 B.C.: said that in war there is no room for two mistakes III.101(186F). Chosen as an associate by Nicias X.267(819C). When general, entered in his accounts money for shoes and a cloak for himself X.283(822E).
Lamachus, of Tereina: his eulogy of Philip and Alexander at the Olympic festival answered by the orator Demosthenes X.419–421(845C).
Lamia, a daughter of Poseidon: the mother of the first Sibyl, according to some V.281(398C).
Lamia, a monster (the same as Sybaris?): removed her eyes when she slept VI.477(515F–516A). See also X.463(853B) and note *b*.
Lamia, a town in Thessaly: where Antipater was besieged by the Greeks in the so-called Lamian War (323–322 B.C.) X.427(846D).
Lamian War, the Greek uprising against the Macedonians, 323–322 B.C.: Hypereides took part in the war X.445(849F). See Lamia above; also Antipater and Leosthenes.
Lampis, of Aegina, a wealthy shipowner III.411(234F). How he acquired his wealth X.97(787A); XV.153(frag.59).
Lampis, of Elis: one of the assassins of the Elean tyrant Aristotimus III.529(253B).
Lampon, an Athenian: a character in a comedy of Cratinus IX.83(712A). A founder of Thurii X.231(812D).

Lampon, a ship-captain, otherwise unknown X.109(789B); perhaps a corruption of Lampis, cf. X.97(787A) and the word *ναύκληρος* used with both.

Lamprias, the brother of Plutarch: speaker in the dialogue *The E at Delphi*, cf. esp. V.199(384D); 205–207(385D–386B). The narrator in *The Obsolescence of Oracles*; cf. esp. V.349; 371(413D); 461(431A); 463(431C); 483(434F); 487(435E). Speaker in many discussions in *Table-Talk*: I.2: VIII.37–45(617E–619A). I.3: VIII.45–49(619B–F). I.8: VIII.83–85(626A–C). II.2: 141–143(635A–D). II.10: VIII.189–195(643E–644D). IV.4: VIII.349–351(669C–E). IV.5: VIII.357–361(670E–671C). VII.5: IX.45(704E); 47–55(705B–706E). VII.10: IX.97(715A–B) and note *b*. VIII.6: IX.163–165(726D–727A). IX.5: IX.243–247(740B–F). IX.6: IX.251(741B). IX.14: IX.271–277(744C–745A). The judge of a contest described in *Table-Talk* IX.15: IX.289(747B). Speaker and narrator in the dialogue *The Face in the Moon*, cf. esp. XII.3–7, 9, 14–18; 35 note *e*; 39–53(920F–922F); 61–97(923F–928D); 117(931D); 123(932D); 133–157(934A–937D); 163–181(938C–940F); 193(942C–D); 223(945D).

Lamprias, the grandfather of Plutarch: praised wine VIII.65(622E). Derided the Jews for abstaining from pork VIII.349(669C). Speaker in *Table-Talk* V.5: VIII.407–413(678D–679E). Speaker in *Table-Talk* V.8: VIII.437–439(684A–B). Speaker in *Table-Talk* V.9: VIII.441(684C–D). Said that the first articulate sound naturally uttered has the phonetic value of alpha IX.231(738B).

Lamprias Catalogue XV.3–7; 9–29 (*Lamp.Cat.* 1–227).

Lamprocles, a son of Socrates VII.459–461(590A).

Lamprocles, of Athens, a musician, early 5th cent. B.C.: improved on the Mixolydian mode XIV.387(1136D).

Lamprus, a musician, 5th cent. B.C.: his compositions taught to Telesias XIV.425(1142B).

Lampsace, the daughter of Mandron: the story of her rescue of the Phocian colonists from the treachery of the Pityoessenians III.537–541(255A–E).

Lampsacus, a city of Mysia on the Hellespont: home of Charon II.537(255A); XI.37(859B); 51(861C). Named after the maiden Lampsace III.541(255D). Home of Straton VII.555(605B). Visited by Epicurus XIV.45(1090E); cf. 329(1128F).

Lanuvium, a city in Italy, founded by Diomedes: its citizens worshipped a serpent IV.279(309B).

Laodamas, see Laomedon

Laodameia, daughter of Acastus, and wife of Protesilaus: left behind as a bride in Phyle when her husband joined the expedition against Troy VI.365(498C). Her love for Protesilaus is one proof that Hades obeys the commands of Eros IX.383(761F).

Laodameia, daughter of Medeius and Timothea X.407(843B).

Laomedon, son of Alcinous VIII.33–35(617B) and note *a*, where the usual form of his name, Laodamas, is given.

Lapiths (Lapithae), a people of Thessaly: expelled Aenianians from the Dotian plain IV.189(293F–294A); 207–209(297B–C). The Stoic version of the Lapith Caeneus XIII.2.611(1057D).

Larentia, see Acca

Larentia Fabula, a courtesan: the story of her spending the night with Heracles and her reward IV.61–63(272F–273B).

Lar, Lares, Roman household gods: why dogs are associated with them IV.83–85(276F–277A). The Lar of king Tarquin's home, according to some, gave a divine sign which culminated in the birth of Servius IV.361(323C).

Larissa, a town in Thessaly: detained two envoys of the Spartan Agesilaus III.263–265(211E).

Lasthenes, of Olynthus: accused by the orator Demosthenes of betraying Olynthus to Philip II.75(97D). Complained to Philip because certain Macedonians had called him a traitor III.47(178B).

Lasus, of Hermione, poet and musician, late 6th cent. B.C.: scoffed at Xenophanes for refusing to throw the dice with him VII.59(530F). Made several innovations in music XIV.419(1141C).

Latin(s), people of Latium in Italy (Plutarch occasionally uses "Latins" to mean or at least to include Romans): the Trojans settled among them III.481(244A). Why they refrain from eating the woodpecker IV.35–37(268E–269A). Why they worship Carmenta IV.91–93(278B–C). Why they worship Rumina IV.93(278C–D). Why they do not marry in May IV.131–133(284F–285B). Mixed with the Trojans and became the ancestors of the Romans IV.145(287B); cf. III.481(244A). Defeated by the Romans IV.151(287F–288A). The inhabitants of Latium IV.275(308B–C); 349(321A).

Latin words: many are Greek words IV.79(276A). Latin words for meals are more appropriate than those in Greek IX.163(726E).

Latinus, a son of Cathetus and Salia: ancestor of many Roman patricians IV.315(315E–F).

Latium, region of central Italy: at war with Rome IV.275(308B–C); cf. 349(321A). See Latins.

Lattamyas, a Thessalian commander: slain in a battle against the Thebans XI.83–85(866F) and note *a* on p.84.

Laurentum, a city in southern Italy: home of Comminius Super IV.307(314B).

Laws, a work of Plato: read by a few compared to the numbers who use the laws of Alexander IV.395(328E). The work mentioned by title V.119(370F); VII.351(574A); X.317(827D); XIII.1.43(1002C); 187(1014D–E); XIII.1.197(1015E); XV.111(frag.26). See also Plato for references and quotations.

Leaena, an Athenian, mistress of Aristogeiton, implicated in the conspiracy against Hipparchus: in her honour a bronze tongueless lioness was set up at the entrance to the Acropolis VI.415–417(505D–F).

Leagrus, a friend of Temenus: helped Temenus steal the Palladium from Argos IV.237(302C–D).

Leander, the brother of Nicocrates, the tyrant of Cyrene: slew the tyrant but not tyranny III.547–551(256E–257D).

Lebadeia, a town in Boeotia: founded by Lebadus IV.223(300B). Site of the oracle of Trophonius V.361(411F); cf. 463(431C); X.5(771F–772A); XII.213(944E) and note *e*,

critical note 4. Its sacred fountain Hercyne X.5(771F). Sent heralds in a vain attempt to persuade Philip to allow the bodies of Greeks slain at Chaeroneia to be removed X.439(849A).
Lebadus, a son of Lycaon: founder of Lebadeia IV.223(300B).
Lechaeum, a Corinthian harbour on the Gulf of Corinth: a shrine of Aphrodite nearby and a dining-hall in which *The Dinner of the Seven Wise Men* took place II.349(146D). Site of the Athenian general Iphicrates' victory over the Spartans IV.525(350F).
Leda, the mother of the Dioscuri, Helen, and Clytemnestra: called Mnesinoe by the grammarians V.297(401B).
Leios, a musical nome: see XIV.361(1132D) and critical note 2.
Lelantine War, fought between the Chalcidians and Eretrians, late 8th cent. B.C. II.391(153F); IX.377(760E); XV.185(frag.84) and note *a*.
Leleges, early inhabitants of Caria IV.235(302A–B).
Lemnos, Lemnian(s), a large island in the northern Aegean: captured by the Etruscans III.497(247A); IV.201–203(296B–D); cf. III.501(247E). Hold larks in honour V.173(380F). Praised by Homer VII.545(603C). The Lemnian women once slew the male population and later consorted with the Argonauts IX.343(755C). The shadow of Athos cast upon the island IX.145–147(935F). See also VII.571(607E).
Lenaean festival, at Athens X.387(839D) and note *d*; XV.167(frag.71).
Lenaion, an Ionic month XV.167(frag.71).
Lentulus, see Cornelius
Leobotes, an Athenian, successfully indicted Themistocles VII.559(605E) and critical note 1, where the ms. reading Leobates is given.
Leo(n), an early king of Sparta, 7th cent. B.C.: his definition of a safe city III.345(224F). His comment on runners at Olympia III.347(224F). His comment on a speaker who spoke at the wrong time III.347(224F); cf. the remark of Anaxandridas III.297(216F).
Leo(n), of Byzantium, a writer of rhetoric and history, early 4th cent. B.C.: his reply to a hunchback who mocked him

II.19(88F); cf. VIII.131(633C–D). His reply to the Athenians who laughed at his size X.189(804A–B).
Leo(n), the constellation "Lion" V.91–93(366A); cf. V.57(360A) and critical note 3.
Leo(n), the father of Callistratus IX.47(705B).
Leo(n), the father of the Spartan king Anaxandridas, who ruled c.560–520 B.C. III.297(216F).
Leo(n), the son of Colonus: helped in the ambush and slaying of Eunostus IV.227(300E–F).
Leochares, an Athenian: accused of cowardice by the orator Lycurgus X.411(843E).
Leochares, a sculptor, 4th cent. B.C.: made a bronze statue of the orator Isocrates X.381(838D).
Leodamas, an Athenian orator, 4th cent. B.C.: a pupil of Isocrates X.375(837D). A teacher of Aeschines, according to Caecilius X.391(840B).
Leogoras, the father of the orator Andocides X.355(834B). Absolved from any part in the mutilation of the Hermae X.357(834E).
Leonidas, of Tarentum, a writer of epigrams, 3rd(?) cent. B.C., probably "he who composed the elegy for Pindar" XIII.1.343(1030A).
Leonidas, Spartan king and hero at Thermopylae. Plutarch planned to write his *Life*, see XI.79(866B), but may not have done so: his wife Gorgo to be emulated by wives II.341(145E); see also III.363(227E–F); 455–457(240D–E). Warned of the disaster at Thermopylae by Themisteas III.325(221C–D). The son of Anaxandridas III.347(224F). His reply to a critic who said the king was no better than other people III.347(224F–225A). Final instructions to his wife, "Marry good men and bear good children" III.347(225A); 457(240E); XI.81(866B–C). Told the Ephors that he was taking too many men to Thermopylae, and that he expected to die there III.347(225A). Told his men, "We shall either kill the barbarians or be killed by them" III.347–349(225B). Told his men, "We shall fight in the shade of Persian arrows" III.349(225B). To someone saying, "The Per-

sians are near us," he replied, "Then we are near them" III.349(225B). Said he was relying on the valour, not the numbers, of his men III.349(225B–C). Said he was taking too many men to Thermopylae if they were to be slain III.349(225C); XI.81(866B). His exchange of messages with Xerxes III.349(225C–D). Refused to delay battle until the stragglers arrived III.351(225D). Encouraged his men to breakfast as though they would eat dinner in the after-life III.351(225D); IV.263–265(306D). Explained why good men prefer a glorious death to an inglorious life III.351(225D). Tried in vain to save some of his men by sending them as messengers to Sparta III.351(225E); XI.81(866C); cf. III.325(221D). Father of Pleistarchus III.387(231C). Requested a Theban contingent at Thermopylae XI.71(864E). Dismissed all the allies except the Thebans, whom he considered hostages XI.73(865A–B). The Thespians refused to desert him XI.73–75(865B). His attitude toward the Thebans as recorded by Herodotus XI.75–79(865B–F). His glory in the battle dimmed by Herodotus XI.79(866A–B). His *Life* to be written by Plutarch XI.79(866B). Compelled the Thebans to fight, according to Herodotus XI.83(866D). Mutilated by the Persians after death XI.85(867A–B). His death XI.89(867D). His evaluation of the poet Tyrtaeus XII.319(959A); cf. III.417(235F).

Leonidas, the tutor of Alexander the Great: criticized Alexander for using too much frankincense III.55(179E–F).

Leonnatus, a companion of Alexander the Great IV.483(344D).

Leonteus, a pupil of Epicurus: a letter quoted XIV.197(1108E).

Leontiadas, the Theban commander at Thermopylae, according to Herodotus XI.85(866F–867A).

Leontiades, a Theban oligarch friendly to Sparta, slain by the conspirators, 379 B.C.: his role in the action during the Theban uprising as described in the dialogue *On the Sign of Socrates* VII.363 note *b*, 364, 366, 369–370; 377(575F); 379(576B); 387–389(577C–E); 393–395(597D–F); cf. XIV.103(1099E).

Leontini, a city in Sicily: home of the sophist Gorgias VII.421(583B); X.371(836F); 377(837F); XV.347(frag.186). A contingent of its men sent by Corinth against the Athenians in Sicily X.357(834D).

Leontion, a female member of Epicurus' school: her role in Epicurus' school attacked XIV.35(1089C); 89(1097D–E); 329–331(1129B).

Leontis, a friend of Plutarch: her death prompted his writing the *Bravery of Women* III.475(242F).

Leontis, one of the Attic tribes: adopted Plutarch as a member VIII.95(628A). Inferior to no tribe in distinction VIII.101(629A).

Leoprepes, father of the poet Simonides X.87(785A).

Leosthenes, an Athenian orator and general in the Lamian war; slain at Lamia, 322 B.C.: his words likened to cypresses by Phocion III.113(188D). Described the Macedonian army after Alexander's death as a blinded Cyclops IV.441(336F); cf. III.69(181F). His deeds compared with the words of Hypereides VI.293(486D). Criticized by Phocion for involving Athens in the Lamian war VII.157(546A). His victory likened by Phocion to a short race X.183(803A–B). Joined in the war by Hypereides X.445(849F).

Leotychidas I, an early Spartan king, 7th cent. B.C.: his reply to someone who called him changeable III.343(224C–D). His advice on how to preserve one's good fortune III.343(224D). On the education of young boys III.343(224D); cf. the remark of Agesilaus III.275(213D). Explained why the Spartans drank so little III.343(224D). Criticized his host for an elaborate ceiling III.361(227C); cf. III.119(189E); 257(210E).

Leotychidas II, son of Ariston (Menares?), king of Sparta c.491–469 B.C.: his reply on hearing that the sons of Demaratus were speaking ill of him III.345(224D–E). His comment on the prodigy of a snake coiled around a key III.345(224E). His retort to a poor priest of the Orphic mysteries III.345(224E–F). Explained why captured arms were not dedicated to the gods III.345(224F); cf. III.341(224B).

Lepidotonpolis, see Leptis
Lepidus, Marcus Aemilius, the Triumvir, 89–13 B.C.: helped to raise Augustus to power IV.341–343(319E).
Leptines, an Athenian politician: praised (?) by Demosthenes IV.527(351B) and note *e*.
Leptis, a port city on the northern coast of Africa: one of its marriage customs II.325(143A). Its priests of Poseidon do not eat fish IX.185(730D); XII.469(983F), but see note *a* for the suggestion that the name is confused with that of Lepidotonpolis.
Lesbos, Lesbian(s), a large island in the Aegean Sea off the coast of Asia Minor: received an overbearing command from Alyattes which Pittacus answered II.389–391(153E). Their story of the dolphin related II.441–443(163A–C); XII.473(984E). Scene of a naval victory by Thrasyllus (409 B.C.) IV.493(345D); cf. 517(349E). The "Singer from Lesbos" VII.239(558A); cf. XIV.367(1133C). Praised by Homer VII.545(603D). Home of Pittacus X.221(810D); cf. II.389(153E). Origin of the Asian cithara XIV.367(1133C–D). See also VII.291(566E) and critical note 7.
Leschenorian ("Conversationalist"), an epithet of Apollo V.203(385C).
Lesches, the reputed author of the *Little Iliad*: present at the Contest of Homer and Hesiod II.391(154A) and notes *b* and *c*.
Lethe, a river in Lusitania: crossed by Brutus when he invaded Lusitania IV.59(272D).
Lethe ("Forgetfulness," "Oblivion"), the river in the Underworld II.155(110E); IV.143(286E); VII.287(566A); XIV.341(1130E) and note *f*. Personified and associated with Pluto V.251(394A). The mother of Dionysus, according to some IX.47(705B). Has an altar in the temple at Athens which Athena and Poseidon share IX.249(741B).
Leto, an Anatolian goddess; the mother of Apollo and Artemis: punished Niobe II.487(170B). Reared Horus, the son of Isis and Osiris V.93(366A); cf. V.45(357F). A votive inscription set up in her temple XI.109(870F). Changed into a wolf by Zeus

XI.223–225(*Nat.Phen.* 38). Only Delos sufficed for her bearing Apollo and Artemis XII.463(982F). Her wanderings and the birth of Apollo and Artemis told in song by Philammon of Delphi XIV.359(1132A). Various theories about her identity and relationship with Hera XV.285–289(frag.157).

Leucadian, an epithet of Hera VII.235–237(557C).

Leucadian Rocks, the southern tip of Leucas, from which lovers leaped: the incident of a Spartan who planned to leap but lost his nerve III.421(236D). The first to leap from the Rocks was Phobus, the brother of Blepsus III.537(255A).

Leucas, an island off the coast of Acarnania; originally part of the mainland and thus called Acte (peninsula) by Homer (*Odyssey* XXIV.377) and here by Plutarch: no Greeks would be living here if Periander's punishment had been postponed VII.207(552E).

Leucippe, one of Minyas' daughters: the story of the three sisters who in their madness killed and ate the son of Leucippe IV.221–223(299E–F).

Leucippidae, i.e. Hilaeira and Phoebe, daughters of Leucippus: their shrine at Sparta near that of Odysseus IV.237(302C–D).

Leucippus, the son of Polycrithus: slain by Poemander IV.221(299D).

Leucocoma, a Cretan maiden beloved of Euxynthetus IX.411(766C) and critical note 5, which gives the ms. reading Leucomantis.

Leuco(n), king of Bosporus, reigned 393–353 B.C.: the type of king that a wise man would visit, according to Chrysippus XIII.2.495(1043C–D); 681(1061D).

Leuconia, a town on the west coast of Asia Minor: settled by the Chians III.485–487(244E–245B).

Leuconoe, an Attic deme: home of Laches, the brother-in-law of Demosthenes, and his family X.431(847C); 433(847D); 449(850F); 451(851D); 453(851D).

Leucothea, a sea goddess; the name of the deified Ino q.v.: her worship by the Thebans criticized by the Spartan Lycurgus III.369(228E) and note *d*; cf. II.495(171E); V.163(379B–C); IX.393(763C–D). The custom at her temple in Chaeroneia

IV.29(267D). Identified with the Roman goddess Matuta VI.325(492D); cf. IV.29(267D).
Leuctra, Leuctrian(s), a town in Boeotia; site of Epameinondas' victory over the Spartans, 371 B.C.: the battle II.287(136D); III.131(191C); 143(193A); 279(214B); 391(231F); 401(233C); IV.119(282E); 497(346B); V.277(397E); VI.463(514C); VIII.167(639F–640A); X.95(786D); 209(808B); XIV.93(1098A); 103(1099E). The story of Scedasus of Leuctra, whose two daughters were violated by Spartan envoys and were avenged by the Spartan defeat at Leuctra near their tombs X.11–17(773B–774D); cf. XI.23(856F).
Leuctrus, see Scedasus
Levites, harp-playing priests among the Jews VIII.363(671E).
Liber, see Dionysus
Libitina, Roman goddess who presided over funerals IV.39(269B).
Libya, Libyan(s) (the Greek word Libya is sometimes translated "Libya," sometimes "Africa"; this article contains every appearance of the Greek word, while each reference indicates how it is translated): a marriage custom at Leptis in Africa II.325(143A). Pompey's victory over Domitius in Africa (81 B.C.) III.209(203D). Pompey obtained grain in Africa during a shortage at Rome (57 B.C.) III.313(204C). A man from Africa mocked by Cicero III.217–219(205B); cf. VIII.121(631D), where the victim is a Libyan named Octavius. Cato committed suicide in Africa III.229(206E). Aretaphila's intrigue with Africans in her plot against Leander, the tyrant of Cyrene III.547–549(257A–C). Adventures of Diomedes in Libya IV.291(311B–C). Africa lost by the Carthaginians after a single defeat IV.365(323F). The Numidians in Africa defeated by Pompey IV.365(324A). Battus, the founder of Cyrene, sent as a colonist to Africa by the Delphic oracle V.319(405B); cf. V.335–337(408A). The Libyans do not set fire to their shrubs until they have gathered from them the gum ladanum VII.211(553C). Some connection between Libya and the Sibyls, cf. VIII.387(675A–B) and note *e*. The Libyan Masinissa, an example of an aged and

effective ruler X.123(791E). Marius and Sulla in Libya X.201(806C–D). Menelaus' atrocities in Libya, according to Herodotus XI.25(857B). Libyan plants very sensitive to cold XII.171(939C). The greater part of Africa is hot and without water XII.265(951E). A tale of Libyan crows XII.365(967A). The Libyans laugh at the Egyptian tale of the oryx XII.411(974E). Libyan tales of animals XII.415(975D).

Libya, a work of Acesander VIII.387(675A–B).

Libyan History, a work of Hesianax IV.291–293(311C–D). A work of Juba IV.291(311B–C).

Lichas, an attendant of Heracles: thrown into the sea by Heracles XIII.2.685(1062A).

Lichas, a Spartan, possibly the son of Arcesilaus: gave dinner parties X.287(823E).

Licinia, a Vestal Virgin: convicted and punished for unchastity IV.127(284B).

Licinius, C. Licinius Sacerdos, a Roman knight: called a perjurer by the younger Scipio III.191(200E).

Licinius, C. Licinius Stolo, cos. 361 B.C.: during his consulship, Etruscan actors came to Rome IV.159(289D).

Licinius, L. Licinius Lucullus, Roman general; cos. 74 B.C.; in later years he lived a life of luxury; Plutarch wrote his *Life*, XV.9 (*Lamp.Cat.* 19): defeated Tigranes (Oct. 6, 105 B.C.) and turned an ill-omened day into a propitious one III.205(203A). Told his soldiers that it would be more difficult to strip the enemy than to defeat them III.205–207(203A–B). After his campaigns he gave himself up to a life of luxury III.211–213(204B); X.91(785F–786A); 125(792B). Refused to hold office before his younger brother VI.283(494D). Criticized because his dinners were too expensive X.71(782F). Was a protege of Sulla X.197(805E–F).

Licinius, M. Licinius Crassus, cos. 95, cens. 92 B.C.: chided by Domitius for grieving over the death of a pet eel II.19(89A); X.223(811A); XII.419(976A) and notes *b, c* (note *c* identifies Crassus as the Triumvir, but this incident probably occurred in 92 B.C., when both Crassus and Domitius were censors).

Licinius, M. Licinius Crassus, wealthy Roman; member of the

First Triumvirate; 115/4–54 B.C.; Plutarch wrote his *Life*, XV.9(*Lamp.Cat.* 18): wrongly charged with the corruption of a Vestal Virgin II.23(89E). Said to have had "hay on his horn" IV.109(280F–281A). See also the previous article.

Licinius, P. Licinius Crassus, cos. 171 B.C.: defeated in a cavalry battle by the Macedonian king Perseus III.173(197E–F).

Licymnius, the father of Oeonus IV.137(285F).

Liknites ("Of the Mystic Basket"), an epithet of Dionysus V.87(365A).

Limnaeus, a Macedonian soldier in Alexander's army: slain while shielding Alexander with his body IV.387(327B) and note *f*; 483(344D).

Lindus, Lindian(s), a city of Rhodes: under the despot Cleobulus V.205(385E). Where Danaus set up Athena's statue (Callimachus) XV.297(frag.158).

Linus, of Euboea, a legendary musician: composed dirges XIV.357(1132A).

Lipara, one of the Aeolian islands: home of the writer Pyrrhon IV.121(282F).

Livia, the wife of Augustus: the Golden "E" at Delphi was the "E" of Livia, according to some V.207(385F). First heard from the wife of Fulvius about Augustus' plan to recall Postumius Agrippa from exile VI.429(508A–B).

Livius, M. Livius Drusus, cos. 112, cens. 109 B.C.: died while censor IV.83(276F).

Livius, M. Livius Drusus, tribune 91 B.C.: had his house opened to the view of all X.171(800F).

Livius, M. Livius Macatus, the commander of the garrison at Tarentum in the Second Punic War: chided by Fabius Maximus III.161–163(195F–196A).

Livius, Titus, the Roman historian, 59 B.C.–A.D. 17: references and quotations: V.37: IV.41(269E). VI.1.2: IV.375(326A). VI.1.11: IV.41(269E).

Lochagus, a Spartan, otherwise unknown: his remark at the news of his son's death III.351(225E–F); cf. II.197(118F–119A) and III.467(242A–B).

Locheia, goddess of childbirth, identified with Artemis VIII.277(659A); IX.359(758A). See also IV.117(282B–D).
Locri, Locrian(s), a Dorian city in southern Italy: their magistrates fined the inquisitive VI.493–495(519B). Favoured the code of Zaleucus, who had been guided by Athena VII.137–139(543A). Home of Philistion IX.15(699C). Home of Xenocritus XIV.373(1134B); 375(1134E).
Locris, Locrian(s), a country in Greece north of the Gulf of Corinth: Hesiod slain here II.437–439(162C–E). The two Locrian peoples present at the battle of Coroneia III.267(212A). Invaded by the Thessalians on their way to attacking the Phocians III.483(244B). What is "The Wooden Dog" among them IV.193–195(294D–F). Only recently stopped sending maidens to Troy VII.237(557C–D). Brought into an alliance with Athens by Demosthenes after the battle of Chaeroneia X.451(851B).
Locrus, son of Physicus and eponymous hero of the Ozolian Locrians IV.193(294E).
Longinus, see Cassius
Loxias ("Ambiguous"), an epithet of Apollo VI.447(511B).
Lucania, Lucanian(s), a region of Italy: a Lucanian soldier warned by Fabius Maximus III.161(195E). Did not attack Rome in its early days IV.353(321F). Helped defeat Alexander the Molossian (330 B.C.) IV.377(326B). Reached by some Pythagoreans who fled the conflagration at Metapontum VII.421(583A).
Lucanius, of Corinth, a chief priest: the host of the dinner party of *Table-Talk* V.3 and one of the speakers VIII.389–391(675D–F); 397(676E–F).
Lucar, money spent at Rome on public festivals IV.135(285D).
Lucina, an epithet of the Roman goddess Juno as a goddess of childbirth IV.117(282B–D).
Lucius, an officer in the mercenary troops of Aristotimus, the tyrant of Elis: murdered the maiden Micca because she would not yield to him III.517–519(251A–C).
Lucius, a Pythagorean, unknown except for his appearance in

Plutarch's writings: speaker in *Table-Talk* VIII.7: IX.167(727B–C); VIII.8: IX.173–179(728C–729C). Speaker in the dialogue *The Face in the Moon*, cf. esp. XII.6–17 *passim*; 47(921F); 55–61(922F–923F); 97–105(928D–929F); 107–117(930A–931D); 125–133(932E–933F).

Lucius, a Roman praenomen: abbreviated "L." IV.155(288E). See IV.329(317D), critical note 3. Also IV.53(271E) for the generic use of Lucius Titius in legal documents.

Lucius, the son of Florus: speaker in *Table-Talk* VII.4: IX.35–37(702F–703B); 41–43(704B). See also XII.6 note *d*.

Lucretia, the wife of Collatinus: outraged by a son of Tarquinius Superbus III.513(250A).

Lucullus, see Licinius

Luperca, Valeria, a maiden of Falerii: saved from sacrifice by a heaven-sent eagle IV.307–309(314D).

Lupercalia ("Wolf-Festival"), at Rome: the reason for its ritual IV.103–105(280B–C); 165(290D).

Luperci, Roman priests: their role in the Lupercalia IV.103–105(250B–C); cf. 165–167(290D).

Lusitania, a Roman province, modern Portugal: invaded by Brutus (136 B.C.) IV.59(272D).

Lusius, a nephew of Gaius Marius: slain by a youth on whom he made an indecent assault III.201(202B).

Lutatius Catulus, a Roman patrician: built a sacred precinct to Saturn near the Tarpeian Rock IV.273(308A).

Lutatius, Q. Lutatius Catulus, cos. 102 B.C.: his army forced to retreat from the Atiso River in the Cimbrian War III.203(202D–E). Joined with Sulla to defeat Marius X.201(806D), but Fowler identifies this Catulus as the consul of 78 B.C.

Lutatius, Q. Lutatius Catulus, son of the preceding; cos. 78 B.C.: opponent of Julius Caesar for the office of Pontifex Maximus III.223(206A). His request on behalf of a young man harshly rejected by the younger Cato VII.77–79(534C–D); X.211(808E). See also X.201(806D), where Fowler identifies Catulus as the consul of 78 B.C.

Lyaeus ("Releaser," etc.), an epithet of Dionysus I.363(68D); VIII.11(613C); 417(680B); cf. VI.147(462B) and note *a*.
Lycaea ("Wolf Festival"), identified with the Roman Lupercalia, q.v. IV.105(280C); 165(290D).
Lycaeon, the precinct of Zeus Lycaeus in Arcadia: cannot be entered IV.223–225(300A–D).
Lycaon, a Trojan slain by Achilles I.159(30C).
Lycaon, the king of Arcadia: served human flesh to Zeus IV.223(300B).
Lycastus, a son of Ares and Phylonome: abandoned with his twin brother and suckled by a wolf IV.309(314E–F).
Lyceum, the school of the Peripatetics at Athens: not attended by Alexander the Great IV.391(328A). Example of a school VII.27(526F). Many of its philosophers were foreigners VII.555(605A). Honoured by Lamprias VIII.141(635B). Its curriculum does not necessarily prepare one for managing a state X.117(790E). Its gymnasium built by Lycurgus X.397(841D); 457(852C).
Lycia, Lycian(s), a country in the south of Asia Minor: a name for the Trojan allies I.169(32C). Ordered by their lawgiver to wear women's garments when they mourned II.165(112F) and critical note 6. The story of the Lycian women and Bellerophon III.501–505(247F–248D). Neighbours of the Solymi V.413(421D). Practised a strange form of divination XII.419(976C). See also VII.555(605B) and critical note 4.
Lyciscus, not otherwise known, the betrayer of certain Orchomenians VII.185(548F–549A).
Lycomedes, an ancestor of the orator Lycurgus X.411(843E); 455(852A).
Lycon, a work of Ariston named for the philosopher I.75(14E).
Lycon, of Scarpheia, a comic actor in the time of Alexander IV.429(334E).
Lycon, Peripatetic philosopher, known also as Glycon, q.v.
Lycophron, a grandson of the orator Lycurgus X.407(843A).
Lycophron, an Epicurean: received a letter from Leonteus XIV.197(1108E).

Lycophron, the eldest son of the orator Lycurgus X.407(843A); 409(843C); 411(843F); 455(851F).
Lycophron, the father of the orator Lycurgus X.395(841A); 455(852A); 457(852E).
Lycopolis, a town in Egypt: its inhabitants hate the ass because of Typhon V.73–75(362F–363A). Its inhabitants are the only Egyptians that eat a sheep V.169(380B).
Lycoreia, a city of Phocis on Mt. Parnassus V.259(394F).
Lycormae, a Boeotian family claiming to belong to the Heracleidae VII.241(558B).
Lycormas, an earlier name for the Evenus River in Aetolia: its name changed when Evenus hurled himself into its waters IV.315(315E).
Lyctus, a town of Crete: settled by Pollis and Pelasgian colonists III.501(247F); cf. IV.201–203(296C).
Lycurgus, grandfather of the orator X.395(841A–B); 411(843E).
Lycurgus, one of the ten Attic Orators, c.390–324 B.C.: his reply to a critic accusing him of buying off an informer VII.131(541F); X.401–403(842A–B). His *Life* X.395–413(841A–844A). His family X.395–397(841A–B); 411(843E–F). A pupil of Plato and Isocrates X.397(841B); 437(848D). Served as treasurer for three terms X.397(841B–C). Restored many edifices in the city X.397–399(841C–D). Rid the city of criminals X.399(841E); cf. 409–411(843D–E). Alexander's demand for his surrender rejected by the Athenians X.399(841E). Served as envoy during Philip's second war with Athens X.399(841E). Highly esteemed by the Athenians X.399(841F); 407(842F). Introduced laws X.399–403(841F–842C). Proposed decrees X.403(842C); 411–413(843F–844A). Dressed very simply X.403(842C). His work and study habits X.403(842C–D). An outspoken orator X.403–405(842D). After his death his sons arrested and condemned to death but released on the plea of Demosthenes X.405(842E). Monuments and tables in his honour X.405(842E); 409(843C). His greatest achievement was increasing the state revenue X.405(842F). Attended the Boule on the day he died X.405–407(842F). His children and de-

scendants X.407–409(842F–843C). His speeches X.409(843C). Spoke many times on religious matters X.409(843D). Caused the conviction of several wrong-doers X.409–411(843D–E). Had a record made of all his acts as a public official X.411(843F). A friend of Hypereides X.439(840F). A decree proposed on his behalf by his son X.455–457(851F–852E).

Lycurgus, reputed founder of the Spartan constitution: Plutarch wrote his *Life* XV.9(*Lamp.Cat.* 2): his use of the anecdote of the two puppies I.13(3A–B); III.353–355(225F–226B). A model to be emulated I.453(85A). Completely revised the Spartan constitution II.379(152A). His reply to the man who urged him to establish a democracy II.401(155D); III.119(189E); 367(228C–D). Caused sacrifices at Sparta to be inexpensive III.9(172B); 367(228D); XV.135(frag.47). Introduced the custom of wearing long hair III.119(189E); 369–371(228F). Ordered houses to be built with saw and axe only III.119(189E); 359–361(227B–C); IV.133–135(285C); XII.567(997C–D); XV.157(frag.62). Prohibited boxing and prize-fighting III.119(189E); 367–369(228D). Prohibited making war too frequently on the same people III.121(189F); 277(213F); 361(227C–D); cf. III.301(217E). Why he enacted so few laws III.121(189F); 393(232B–C). His laws permitted the Spartans to hold pleasures in contempt III.253(210A). Made a redistribution of the land III.355(226B). Outlawed the use of gold and silver coinage III.355–357(226B–D). Introduced common meals III.357(226D–E); 357–359(226F–227A); IV.57(272C). Said that the Spartan way of life proved that wealth was blind III.357(226E–F). Blinded in one eye during an uprising of the well-to-do citizens III.359(227A–B). Used no written laws III.359(227B). Why he instituted strenuous exercise for maidens III.361–363(227D). Why in these exercises the maidens were nude III.363(227E–F). Penalized those who did not marry and have children III.363(227F). Why he instituted a law forbidding the giving of a dowry III.363–365(227F–228A); cf. also VI.335(493E). Set limits to the time of marriage for both men and women III.365(228A).

Why he debarred husbands from spending nights with their wives III.365(228A–B). Banished perfume and dyes III.365(228B). Closed Sparta to merchants selling beauty aids III.365(228B); cf. IV.331(317F). Adultery unknown at Sparta in his time III.365–367(228B–C). Why he ordered frequent change of camping-place III.369(228D). Why he forbade assaults on walled places III.369(228D–E). His criticism of the Thebans' worship of Leucothea III.369(228E). His advice on how to prevent hostile invasions III.369(228E). Said the glory of a city is its men, not its fortifications III.369(228E); cf. III.257(210E). His instructions on the treatment of enemies in battle III.371(228F). Why he forbade the spoiling of the enemy's dead III.371(228F–229A). Coupled a fondness for music with military drill III.435(238B–C). Reformed burial customs III.437(238D). Forbade the Spartans to go abroad III.437(238D–E). Kept all foreigners out of the country III.439(238E). Foreigners who would live at Sparta in accordance with Lycurgus' laws could be enrolled III.439(238E–F). Leisure one of the benefits accorded the Spartans by Lycurgus' reforms, because they were forbidden to engage in menial trade III.445(239D–E). Forbade the Spartans to be sailors or to fight on the sea III.445–447(239E–F). Sparta remained the leading state of Greece only as long as it adhered to the laws of Lycurgus III.447–449(239F–240B). Proclaimed Charillus king in his own place IV.445(337D); cf. VII.101(537D). Included by some among the wise men of Greece V.25(354E). His decrees given in prose V.311(403E). Trained his fellow citizens from childhood to be concise and terse in speech VI.445(510E–F). The uncle of Charillus VII.101(537D); cf. IV.445(337D). Expelled arithmetical proportion and introduced geometric proportion IX.123–125(719A–B). Named the aristocracy which was coupled with the kingship "Elders" X.111(789E). Accustomed the young to obey every old man as if he were a lawgiver X.143(795E–F). Example of a statesman of restraint X.221(810D). Established an oligarchy at Sparta X.309(827B). Attacked by the Stoics XIII.2.421(1033F). Ex-

ample of a righteous man XIII.2.707(1065C). Called "Dear to the gods" by the Delphic oracle XIV.123(1103A); cf. 247(1116F). Made the Spartans a god-fearing people XIV.301(1125D). His reforms attacked by the Epicurean writer Metrodorus XIV.311–313(1127B–C). Example of a lawgiver XIV.327–329(1128F). Thought that property should be left to a single heir XV.151(frag.57).

See also *Ancient Customs of the Spartans* III.427–449(236E–240B).

Lycurgus, son of the orator X.407(843A); 411(843F).

Lycurgus, the son of Dryas, persecutor of Dionysus I.79(15E); VI.79(451C).

Lycus, the king of Libya: betrayed by his daughter IV.291(311B–C).

Lyde, the wife of Antimachus of Colophon: her death caused her husband to write the elegy *Lyde* II.131(106B–C).

Lydia, Lydian(s), a country in Asia Minor: "Beside a Lydian chariot" (Pindar) I.347(65B). Ruled by Croesus II.155(110D). Not a brave people II.167(113A). Their actions in time of famine II.269(132F). Aesop's "Lydian Mule" II.369(150A). The site of Tissaphernes' defeat by Agesilaus III.251(209C). The Etruscans originally Lydian IV.87(277D). Lydian kings used to carry the axe called *labrys* IV.233–235(301F–302A). The site of Androclus' struggles IV.517(349E); cf. III.531–533(253F–254B); VII.543(603B). The dream of a Lydian servant at the oracle of Amphiaraus V.363(412A–B). Pittacus' reply to the Lydian king (Croesus) VI.281(484C). "The first-fruits of Lydian harvests" VI.389–391(501E–F). Lydian Candaules VIII.65(622F). Heracles fanned by Lydian maids in Omphale's palace, a theme of paintings X.91(785F). Lydian power X.237(813E). "Like the Lydian who opened the door to his own ruin" XIV.197(1108D–E); cf. VIII.151(636F).

Lydiadas, tyrant of Megalopolis, 3rd cent. B.C.: restored legal government VII.203(552A–B).

Lydian History, a work of Dositheus IV.299(312E–313A).

Lydian music: its key soft I.447(83F). Its mode withheld by Plato from the education of the young X.281(822B). Its sys-

tem of tuning XIV.371(1134A). Its mode a third part of Trimeles XIV.371(1134B). Lydian mode XIV.379(1135B); 385–389(1136C–1137A); cf. also XIV.361(1132D) and critical note 2.

Lygdamis, tyrant of Naxos, 6th cent. B.C.: reluctant to receive Spartan envoys III.419(236C–D). Expelled by the Spartans XI.39(859D).

Lynceus, the brother of Idas: had extraordinary powers of sight II.11(87B–C); XIII.2.851(1083D).

Lyrica Adespota, see Anonymous 6

Lysander, an Athenian, husband of Philippa X.407(843B).

Lysander, Spartan general; victor in battle of Aegospotami, 404 B.C.; fell in battle of Haliartus, 395 B.C. Plutarch wrote his *Life*, XV.9(*Lamp.Cat.* 15): told a man from Megara that "his words needed a country to back them" I.379(71E); III.127–129(190F); 375(229C); cf. III.271(212E). Refused to accept Dionysius' costly gifts for his daughters II.317(141D–E); III.127(190E); cf. 371–373(229A), where he later accepted; cf. also III.307(218E). Defended his use of deception III.127(190E); 373(229A–B); cf. IV.407(330F); IX.253(741C). Said that "the master of the sword talks best about boundaries" III.127(190E); 373–375(229C). Chided his men who were reluctant to attack the walls of Corinth III.127(190E–F); 375(229D). His plans for a revolution discovered after his death III.269(212C–D); 377(229F–230A). His friends tried to bribe Callicratidas to kill one of their enemies III.331(222B–C). Victor at Aegospotami by a trick III.373(229B). His message to the Boeotians as he marched through their country III.375(229C). His retort to the priest in Samothrace who urged him to confess his sins III.375(229D); cf. III.299–301(217C–D); 419–421(236D). His definition of a good government III.375(229E). His parable of the two oxen III.375–377(229E). His retort to a reviling critic III.377(229E). After his death his daughters' suitors refused to marry them because they were poor III.379(230A); cf. VII.73–75(533E–F). Brought much gold

and silver from Athens when he captured it III.447(239F). Omens of his death observed at Delphi V.277(397F). Killed in the battle of Haliartus V.337(408A). Made no pretense of being in favour with the king after his break with Agesilaus VII.73–75(533E–F); cf. III.379(230A). Appointed "distributor of meat" by Agesilaus VIII.191(644B). Said that men grow old most nobly in Sparta X.143(795F). Cast aside by Agesilaus, his protege X.197(805F). An example of a good statesman and general X.287(823E).

Lysandra, the daughter of Simon, beloved of Daphnaeus IX.309(749B); 327(752D); 389(762F).

Lysanias, of Mallus, an historian: reference (*FGrH* IIIB, 426) F426: XI.51(861C).

Lysanias, the grandfather of the orator Lysias X.361(835C).

Lysanoridas, one of the Spartan governors of Thebes after its seizure by Phoebidas, 382 B.C.: said that Charon had conquered him by his great resourcefulness III.403(233E). His actions in the Theban uprising of 379 B.C. as related in the dialogue *On the Sign of Socrates* VII.366; 379(576A); 385(577A–B); 391(578A–B); 487(594D); 509(598F).

Lysias, a speaker in the *De Musica* XIV.345–346; 355(1131C); 357–383(1131F–1135F); 451(1146D).

Lysias, one of the ten Attic Orators, c.459–380 B.C.: his speeches analyzed by Plato I.221(40E); 241(45A); cf. X.367(836B–C). The "delicate thin jacket" of his language I.229(42D). His speech *Against Eratosthenes* compared with the deeds of Thrasybulus and Archinus IV.521(350B). A client's evaluation of one of his speeches VI.409(504C). Followed Antiphon X.347(832E). Wrote a speech in defence of Antiphon's daughter X.349(833A). Ten years younger than Andocides X.359(835A). His *Life*, X.361–369(835C–836D). His family X.361(835C). His father a Syracusan by birth who moved to Athens X.361(835C). His birth and early training X.361(835C). Went with his brother as a colonist to Thurii X.361–363(835D). Banished from Thurii and returned to Athens X.363(835D–E). Banished from Athens by the Thirty

Tyrants X.365(835E–F). Aided Thrasybulus and his friends to expel the Thirty X.365(835F). Attempts to give him citizenship defeated X.365(835F–836A). Lived in Athens for the rest of his life with all the rights of citizenship except the vote and eligibility to office X.365(836A). His death X.365–367(836A). His speeches and other compositions X.367(836A–B). Married his niece X.367(836B). Older than Isocrates X.367–369(836C–D); cf. 377(837F). An elegy written in his honour by Philiscus X.369(836C–D). Wrote two speeches for Iphicrates X.369(836D). Delivered a speech at the Olympic festival urging the Greeks to unite and overthrow the tyrant Dionysius X.369(836D). Influenced Isocrates X.377(837F). The teacher of Isaeus X.387(839E) and note *f*, critical note 4. Acquainted with Demosthenes X.435(848C).

Lysias, the father of Sosicles X.387(839A).

Lysicles, an Athenian, one of the generals at Chaeroneia: prosecuted by Lycurgus X.409(843D). A friend of Hypereides X.439(848F).

Lysicles, a son of Anaco and Lysias, see Sosicles X.387(839D) and critical note 3.

Lysidonides, father of an unknown Antiphon whom Cratinus mentions as a rascal in his play *The Flask* X.349(833B).

Lysimache, a priestess of Athena Polias: why she refused to give a drink to the muleteers who had brought the sacred vessels VII.77(534B).

Lysimachus, a Macedonian, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, at whose death he became king of Thrace; fell in battle against Seleucus, 281 B.C.: forced by thirst to surrender to the Getae I.239–241(126E–F); III.79(183E); VII.225(555D–E). Friend of the comic poet Philippides III.79–81(183E); VI.431(508C); 483(517B). His conversation with a Spartan serving in his army III.401(233C). His arrogance upon becoming king of Thrace IV.447(338A–B). His conversation with Theodorus of Cyrene VII.561(606B). His practical joke on a parasite VIII.129(633B). Called "Guardian

of the Treasure" by the flatterers of Demetrius X.287(823C). Gave the Athenians money X.453(851E). The story of his dog's devotion to him XII.385(970C); cf. X.275(821A).

Lysimachus seems to have had a reputation for stinginess, cf. III.401(233C); VIII.129(633B); X.287(823C).

Lysimachus, an Athenian: challenged the orator Isocrates to an exchange of property X.385(839C).

Lysimachus, an epimeletes of the Amphictyons: speaker in *Table-Talk* II.4: VIII.159(638B–C); II.5: VIII.163(639A–B).

Lysimachus, of Myrrhinus, Athenian archon, 436–435 B.C. X.371(836F).

Lysippus, a sculptor, late 4th cent. B.C.: the only sculptor allowed by Alexander the Great to make statues of him IV.431–433(335A–B). Disapproved of Apelles' portrait of Alexander V.59(360D).

Lysis, a Pythagorean, teacher of Epameinondas: the arrival of the Pythagorean Theanor at Thebes to return Lysis' body to Italy prompts the discussion of *The Sign of Socrates* VII.367. Influenced Caphisias and Epameinondas VII.375(575E). Theanor spent the night at Lysis' tomb VII.395(578D–E). Theanor came to return Lysis' body to Italy VII.401(579D–F); 421–423(583B–C). The story of his escape from Italy VII.421(583A–B). Loved by Caphisias and Epameinondas VII.427(584B). The decision to leave him buried at Thebes VII.435–437(585E–586A). For another possible reference to Lysis, see X.369(836C) and note *a*.

Lysistratus, an Athenian archon, 369–368 B.C. X.387(839D).

Lysitheides, an Athenian, nephew of Thrasybulus: present at Thebes during the uprising against the Spartans VII.377(575F).

Lysitheus, a Theban, one of the conspirators against the Spartan garrison VII.363, note *e*; 365. Killed the Theban Philippus VII.501(597B).

Lysius ("Loosener," etc.), an epithet of Dionysus (translated in a variety of ways): II.369(150C); VIII.11(613C); 253(654F); 363(671E); IX.103(716B). See also VI.147(462B).

M

M, the letter, drawn by Dionysius the Elder when lots were used to determine order of speakers III.29–31(175C–D). Used as the abbreviation of Marcus IV.155(288E).

Macar, a son of Aeolus, ruler of Lesbos: see VII.545(603D) and critical note 6.

Macareus, a son of Aeolus: seduced one of his sisters IV.297(312C–D).

Macedon, Macedonia, Macedonian(s): ruled by Antigonus I.53(11B). Call death "danos" I.117(22C). Visited by Demaratus I.371(70B); III.53(179C). Philip II of Macedon II.125(105A); III.25(174E). Nicanor not the worst of the Macedonians III.43(177D). Criticized by Athenians after battle of Chaeroneia III.43–45(177E–F). How two scoundrels were expelled III.45(178A). Called by Philip II a rough and rustic people who call a spade a spade III.47(178B). At battle of Granicus III.55(179F). Their beards ordered cut by Alexander III.57(180B). Their sick and wounded returned from Asia III.63(180F–181A); IV.455–457(339C–D). The Macedonian army without Alexander like the blinded Cyclops III.69(181F); IV.441(336F). Hegesippus advised overthrowing Macedonian domination III.107(187E). Defeated by Phocion in battle of Lamian War III.113(188E). Under Philip V defeated by Romans III.169(197A–B). Under Perseus defeated by Romans III.173–175(197E–198C); IV.333(318B); VI.225(474F–475A); VIII.27(615E). Invaded by the Spartans under Agesilaus III.263(211D). Macedonian-Spartan relationship (361–338 B.C.) III.309–311(218E–219D). Eudamidas refused to wage war on Macedonia III.321(220F). Received a brief and blunt reply from Spartans III.413(235A–B); VI.455(513A). Received neither honour nor cooperation from Spartans after Chaeroneia III.447(240A–B). Story of Timocleia during Macedonian occupation of Thebes III.561–567(259D–260D). Use 'b' in

place of 'ph' IV.183(292E). Fortune flitted lightly over Macedonia IV.331(317F); 365(324B). Macedonia lost by Philip V in one battle IV.365(323F). Rescued a wounded Alexander from the Mallians IV.387(327B); 479–481(343E–344A); cf. 485(344F–345A). Revolted against Alexander IV.387(327C). Troubled by their Scythian neighbours IV.389(327C–D). Various estimates of the size of the Macedonian army under Alexander IV.389(329D–E). Alexander wore a combination of Macedonian and Persian dress to ensure respect from the conquered people IV.401–403(330A). To push bounds of Macedonia to the Ocean was Alexander's purpose IV.413(332A). Freed from debt by Alexander IV.455(339B–C). Phocion rescued sons of Athenian allies from Macedonian lust IV.521(350C). Led by Alexander in victory after victory V.57–59(360B). Visited by the exile Arcadion VI.121(457E). Infinitely smaller than the Roman state VI.225(474F). Under Perseus attacked Eumenes of Pergamum VI.309–311(489D–E). Many prominent Athenians in Macedonian pay VI.441(510B). The Attic orator Demades in Macedonian pay VII.19(525C). Macedonian king Archelaus presented a golden cup to Euripides VII.63(531D–E). The Macedonian general Polyperchon received a man recommended by Xenocrates VII.71(533C). The Macedonian river Borborus VII.545(603C). Euripides spent his last years in Macedonia VII.553(604A). Home of Niceratus, a friend of Plutarch, a speaker in *Table-Talk* V.4: VIII.401(677C). A Macedonian wind and its effect on grain IX.27(701C). Philip V of Macedon and his affair with the wife of an Argive politician IX.373(760A–B). Macedonian alliance with the Arcadians broken up by Demosthenes and the Athenians X.425(846C–D). Demosthenes' hostility to Macedonians X.429–431(847A–B). Hypereides' hostility to Macedonians X.439(849A). Tortured and killed Hypereides X.441(849B–C). Medized in Persian War XI.95(868E). Records of priests kept on Macedonian Olympus XV.351(frag.191). See also ex-

tensive reference to Macedonian affairs at III.41–53(177C–179D); 53–69(179D–181F); IV.383–487(326D–345B); X.371–457(836E–852E).

Macedonian History, a work of Aretades of Cnidus IV.275(308C). A work of Callisthenes IV.269–271(307D).

Macellus, a Roman robber: from his wealth the first meat market was built at Rome IV.89(277E).

Machaetas, a Macedonian, otherwise unknown: complained that Philip did not hear his case properly III.51(178F–179A).

Maches, see Laches at VII.411(581E) and critical note 3.

Macris, the nurse of Hera XV.289(frag.157, 3); cf. VIII.271(657E), where the nurse is called Euboea, for whom Macris is another name.

Macrocheir ("Longhand"), the nickname of Artaxerxes I, king of Persia III.17(173D).

Macyna, a city of Ozolian Locris IV.195(295A).

Maeandrius, the tyrant of Samos: fled with his wealth to Sparta, from which he was expelled III.341(224A–B) and critical note 2.

Maecenas, C. Cilnius, a wealthy Roman; adviser of Augustus and literary patron: used to present Augustus with a drinking-cup on his birthday III.233(207C). His intrigue with Gabba's wife IX.371(759F–760A) and note *d*. A bit of flattery at one of Maecenas' banquets XV.343(frag.180).

Maeonian women, an example of women without spirit XII.507(988B).

Maeotis, the Sea of Azov: its size XII.183(941B).

Magas, half-brother of Ptolemy II; governor of Cyrene: how he demonstrated his displeasure with the comic poet Philemon VI.69(449E–F); 123(458A).

Magi, Magians, Persian religious figures (translated variously as Magi, Magian, sage, sorcerer): a Magian's fight in a darkened room against Gobryas and Darius I.275(50E). Wear white against Hades and the powers of darkness IV.47(270D). Zoroaster and the Magi (sages): their teachings V.113(369D–F). Their interpretation of the gods V.113–115(369F–370C). May

have originated the idea of demigods (*daemones*) V.379(415A). Killed water-mice to please the gods VII.97(537A); VIII.355(670D); cf. V.113(369F). Advise those possessed by demons to recite the Ephesian letters IX.55(706E). The Persians who murdered the Magi rewarded by the king X.273(820D).

Magna Mater, see Metroa

Magnesia, Magnesian(s), Magnetes, region of Thessaly: sacrifice to Cheiron as an early practitioner of medicine VIII.211(647A). Home of Ameinocles, whom Herodotus maligns XI.69(864C).

Magnesia, Magnesian(s), Magnetes, a city of Ionia on the Maeander River: sent first fruits to the Delphic Apollo V.301(402A). The exemplary conduct of two Magnesian politicians X.215(809B–D). Home of Hegesias X.413(844B). Home of Demetrius X.429(847A).

Magnus ("Great"), a name assumed by Gnaeus Pompey, q.v. III.209(203E–F); VII.211(553C); IX.113(717C); 225(737B); X.91(785F); 171(800E).

Maia, a daughter of Atlas and the mother of Hermes: did she give her name to the Roman month May? IV.133(285B).

Maimactes ("Boisterous"), an epithet of Zeus VI.125(458B).

Malacus ("Mild"), a nickname of Aristodemus, the tyrant of Cumae III.573(261E).

Malcander, the king of Byblus: welcomed Isis V.41(357B).

Malea, the southeastern promontory and cape of the Peloponnese: where Soteles and Dionysius, agents of Ptolemy Soter, were storm-tossed and rescued by a dolphin XII.469(984A–B); cf. V.69(361F–362A).

Malis, Malian(s), a small district of Greece near Thermopylae: the original home, according to some, of the first Sibyl V.281(398C) and critical note 2.

Mallians, an Indian people conquered by Alexander the Great: wounded Alexander IV.387(327B); 467(341C). Alexander's actions in the battle with them IV.479–487(343D–345B).

Mallus, a city of Cilicia in Asia Minor: home of the historian

Nicias IV.277(308F). Home of the historian Lysanias XI.51(861C).
Mamercus, a Roman, not otherwise known: neglected to sacrifice to Ceres, who sent a wild boar to ravage his fields IV.295(312A).
Mamertines, a people from Campania who settled in Sicily: their revolt forgiven by Pompey III.207–209(203D); X.249(815E–F).
Mandron, the king of the Pityoessenians: his invitation to colonists from Phocaea and its outcome III.539–541(255A–E).
Maneros, the son of Malcander: subject of Egyptian songs V.43–45(357E–F).
Manes, an early king of the Phrygians: the adjective "manic" which the Phrygians give to brilliant exploits is derived from his name V.57(360B).
Manetho, of Sebennytus, an historian of Egypt, 3rd cent. B.C.: his interpretation of the name Amoun V.25(354C). Identified the statue of Pluto as one of Serapis V.69(362A). Says that Bebon is a name for Typhon (Seth) V.121(371C); cf. 147(376B). Says that the Egyptians call loadstone the bone of Horus and iron the bone of Typhon V.147(376B). Says that in Eileithyia they used to burn men alive V.171(380D).
manic, a name for brilliant exploits among the Phrygians V.57(360B). See Manes.
Manlii, a famous family at Rome IV.375(325F); cf. IV.137(285F).
Manlius, Cn. Manlius Vulso, cos. 189 B.C.: defeated the Galatians in Asia III.557(258E).
Manlius, M. Manlius Capitolinus, cos. 392 B.C.: tried to make himself king IV.137(285F).
Manlius, T. Manlius Torquatus, cos. 235; cens. 231; dict. 208 B.C.: during his consulship the doors of Janus' temple closed IV.355(322B) and critical note 2.
Manlius, T. Manlius Torquatus Imperiosus, cos. 347, 344, 340 B.C.: executed his son for engaging in battle with the Samnites against orders IV.277(308E).
Manteius ("Oracular"), an epithet of Apollo VI.209(472B);

XIII.2.789(1075F).
Mantias, an Athenian, ridiculed by the comic poet Plato X.173(801B).
Mantineia, a town of Arcadia; the site of two decisive battles, the victory of Agis and the Spartans in 418 B.C. and the victory of Epameinondas and the Thebans in 362 B.C.: the Spartan victory III.125(190C); 287(215D). The Theban victory III.281(214C); IV.497–501(346B–F); 505(347D); 519(350A); IX.381(761D); X.421(845E). United with the Eleans by Alcibiades against Sparta IV.527(351B); X.193(804F). Home of Tyrtaeus XIV.395(1137F). Their musical activities XIV.429(1142E).
Maracanda, a town of Sogdiana in central Asia; the site of one of Alexander's victories IV.385(327A); 465(341B); 469(341E).
Marathon, an Attic deme and the site of the famous Greek victory over the Persians, 490 B.C. II.37(92C); III.87–89(184F–185A); IV.257(305B); 503–505(347C–D); 517(349D); 519(349E); 523–525(350C–E); VII.205(552B); VIII.99–101(628D–E); X.239(814C); XI.33 note *a*; 53–57(861E–862C); 59(862D–E); 117(872A–B); XIV.91(1098A); 103(1099E).
Marcellus, M. Claudius Marcellus, distinguished Roman general, conqueror of Syracuse; five times consul (222, 215, 214, 210, 208); Plutarch wrote his *Life*, XV.9(*Lamp.Cat.* 14): his policy toward Hannibal differed from that of his fellow-consul (214 B.C.) III.159–161(195D–E). An example of a brave Roman IV.329(317D). Built the Temple of Virtue and Honour IV.335(318D); cf. 357(322C). See also XIV.91(1098D) and note *d*.
Marcellus, M. Claudius Marcellus, the nephew of Augustus, 42–23 B.C.: the Theatre of Marcellus named for him XII.405(974A).
Marcellus, Septimius, a Roman, otherwise unknown: married to Silvia, who bore a child to Mars IV.295(312A–B).
March, the third Roman month: why January replaced it as the first month IV.31–35(267F–268D).

Marcia, a Vestal Virgin: convicted and punished for unchastity IV.127(284B).
Marcion, a friend of Plutarch: speaker in *Table-Talk* IV.1: VII.299(661A); 305–317(662A–664A).
Marcius, Ancus, the fourth king of Rome: the first to build a temple of Fortuna IV.337(318E–F); 357(322D).
Marcius, Cn. Marcius Coriolanus, an almost legendary hero of fifth century Rome; Plutarch wrote his *Life*, XV.9(*Lamp.Cat.* 6): repulsed when he led the Volsci against Rome IV.337(318F); 357(322E).
Marcus, a rhetor and friend of Plutarch: speaker in *Table-Talk* I.10: VIII.97(628B). Speaker in *Table-Talk* IX.5: IX.247–249(740E–F).
Marcus, a Roman praenomen IV.155(288E).
Mardonius, a bodyguard of Xerxes: slain by Agesilaus, the brother of Themistocles IV.259(305D).
Mardonius, the Persian commander, killed at Plataea, 479 B.C.: defeated at Plataea V.363(412B). The Spartans, according to Herodotus, feared that he might persuade the Athenians to abandon the Greek cause XI.115(871E–F). See also XI.73(864F) and note *a*.
Marius, Gaius, Roman general and politician; seven times consul, the conqueror of Jugurtha and the Cimbri; Plutarch wrote his *Life*, XV.9(*Lamp.Cat.* 16): unsuccessful in his early political career III.199(202A–B). An example of his fortitude III.199–201(202B). Rewarded the slayer of his nephew III.201(202B–C). Urged his men on against the Teutons III.201(202C). Gave citizenshp to a thousand men of Camerinum III.201(202C–D). His exchange with the enemy's general during the Social War III.201–203(202D). Had the Mamertines as allies against Sulla III.209(203D); cf. X.249(815E–F). Sacrificed his daughter before his battle against the Cimbri IV.287(310D–E). Not made great by Fortune alone IV.329(317D). His Fortune less effective than Sulla's IV.333(318C). Defeated both the Cimbri and the Teu-

tons, whose attacks were separated by Fortune IV.367(324C). Would drink only from his favorite goblet VI.145(461E). In power at Rome while Sulla was in Greece (86 B.C.) VI.413(505B). A bitter medicine for the Romans VII.209(553A). The beginning of his enmity with Sulla X.201(806C–D).

Marpessa, the daughter of Evenus: carried off by Idas IV.315(315E).

Marriage of Aphrodite and Hephaestus, title given to a song of Demodocus XIV.359(1132B).

Marriage of Ceyx, a work attributed by some ancients to Hesiod IX.185(730E).

Mars, see Ares

Marsi, Marsian(s), a people of Italy: waged war against the Romans IV.367(324C); cf. 353(321F).

Marsyas, the brother of Antigonus the "one-eyed": forced by his brother to conduct a lawsuit in public III.71(182C).

Marsyas, the satyr who contended with Apollo and was defeated and flayed alive by the god: invented a way to conceal the distortion of his face while playing the flute VI.113(456B). Why he was punished by Apollo IX.89(713D). Reputed inventor of the aulos XIV.363(1132F). Reputed son of Hyagnis, the inventor of the aulos XIV.369(1133E–F); cf. 383(1135F).

Martial, a servant of Sabinus: acted as a messenger between Sabinus and his wife Empona IX.437(770E–F).

Masaesylians, a people of Numidia: its soldiers used by Hannibal as guards over the people of Salmantica III.507(248F–249A).

Mases, a name given by some to Manes, a king of Phrygia V.57(360B).

Masinissa, a king of Numidia, 238–148 B.C.: an example of an aged ruler X.123(791E–792A).

Masses, another name for the satyr Marsyas XIV.369(1133E–F).

Massylians, a people of Numidia: captured the Roman general Regulus IV.291(311C), and critical note 4.

Matuta, the supposed Roman equivalent to the Greek goddess Leucothea (Ino): why slave-women are forbidden to enter her shrine IV.29(267D). Identified with Leucothea VI.325(492D).

Mausolus, the ruler of Halicarnassus; upon his death in 353 B.C. his wife Artemisia built a splendid tomb, the Mausoleum: for the competition offered by Artemisia in his honour the orator Isocrates wrote a Eulogy X.379(838B).

Maximus, a rhetor, friend of Plutarch: speaker in *Table-Talk* IX.4: IX.237–241(739B–D).

Maximus, Gaius, a Roman, not otherwise known: the father of Similius and Rhesus IV.293–295(311F).

Maximus, see Fabius

May, the Roman month: the month in which figures of men (*Argei*) are thrown into the Tiber IV.55–57(272B–C); cf. 133(285A). Why men do not marry in May IV.131–133(284F–285B).

Mazaeus, the satrap of Babylon under Darius III: retreated at the advance of Alexander IV.453(339A).

Medea, the daughter of Aeetes and granddaughter of Helios: the subject of a painting by Timomachus I.93(18A). The subject of a play of Euripides III.513(349A); VII.57(530B–C). Her temple at Corinth XI.111(871B).

Medeius, an Athenian, the son of Lysander and Philippa: a priest at Eleusis X.407(843B).

Medeius, an Athenian, the son of Medius (above) and Timothea: a priest of Poseidon-Erechtheus X.407(843B).

Medes, Media, Median, a people (and country) southwest of the Caspian Sea; early united with the Persian Empire: the summer residence of the Persian king I.419(78D); VI.369(499A–B); VII.551(604C). The story of the Persian women and their part in Cyrus' victory over the Medes III.491–493(246A–B). Median raiment more ornate than the Persian IV.401(329F). Invaded by the Scythians IV.405(330D). Reaction of Median naphtha to fire VIII.423(681C). "Median apple," i.e. citron IX.201(733E).

Since Plutarch often uses "Medes" and "Persians" indis-

criminately and the translators are inconsistent, the following list includes all passages where Plutarch uses "Medes" and "Median" in referring to the Persians. These passages are dealt with in more detail in the article on "Persians." III.273(213B); 383(230E); 491(246A); IV.349(320F); 469(342A); 515(349C); V.361(411F–412A); 365(412B); VI.305(488D); IX.39–41(703F); 113(717C); X.321(828D); 323(838E); XI.35(858F); 73(864F); 91(867F); 97(868F); 99(869C); 107(870D–E); 109(870F); 111(871B); 123(873A); 125(873C); XII.141(935B); XIII.2.541(1049C). See also medize.

medism, see medize

Medius, a friend of Alexander the Great: leader of the flatterers around Alexander I.347(65C). The drinking companion of Alexander II.227(124C); IV.451(338D); VI.211(472D).

medize, to become pro-Persian III.273(213B); XI.67(863F–864A); 71(864D–E); 75(865C); 83(866E); 87(867B–C); 91–95(868A–E). For medism see XI.95(868D).

Medullina, the daughter of Aruntius: killed her father who had violated her IV.285–287(310C).

Megabates, a Persian commander: repulsed from Naxos XI.97(869B).

Megabates, a Persian youth: his kisses rejected by Agesilaus III.251(209D–E).

Megabyzus, a Persian satrap, 4th cent. B.C.: criticized by Apelles I.313(58D); VI.207(471F–472A).

Megacleides, an Athenian: challenged Isocrates to an exchange of property X.385(839C); cf. X.377(837F).

Megacles, one of the Alcmaeonids at Athens: his daughter married to Peisistratus XI.31(858C); cf. 61–63(863B).

Megalopolis, a city in Arcadia: the site of Antipater's victory over Agis and the Spartans III.311(219B). Ruled by the tyrant Lydiadas VII.203(552A).

Megara, Megarian(s), Megarid, a city on the Isthmus of Corinth: captured by Demetrius, who asked the Megarian philosopher Stilpo if he had lost anything in the capture I.27(5F);

VI.227(475C); cf. XIV.263(1119C–D); see also XIV.173–174. A man from Megara told that his words needed a city I.379(71E); III.127–129(190E); 271(212E); 375(229C). Promised an abundance of anchovies by Poseidon in a dream of Stilpo I.443–445(83C–D) and critical note 1 on p.442. Accepted by the Athenians as arbiter in a dispute with Sparta III.287(215C). What the *aphabroma* is among them IV.195(295A–B). What the "spear-friend" is among them IV.195–197(295B–C). What "return-interest" is among them IV.197–199(295C–D). Their part in starting the saying "To Eleutherae" IV.225(300B). Their part in giving to the hall at Samos its name of the "Hall of Fetters" IV.243–245(303E–304C). The origin of the clan called "Wagon-rollers" IV.247–249(304E–F). Besieged by Nicias IV.493(345D). Set up at Delphi a statue of an armed Apollo to commemorate their expulsion of the Athenians V.301(402A). Home of Heracleon V.367(412E); XII.355(935C). Sent three thousand men to the battle of Plataea V.373(412A). "Better to be a Megarian's ram than his son," the taunt of Diogenes VII.25(526C). Home of Stilpo VII.87(536A); cf. I.27(5F); VI.227(475C); XIV.263(1119C–D). Megarian school VII.409(581A). Visited by Androtion VII.557(605D). Their account of Ino's flight to the sea VIII.391(675E). Once ignored by the Delphic oracle VIII.431–433(682F); cf. IX.185(730D). Excluded from commerce with Athens and her allies (423 B.C.) X.231(812D). Voted Alexander citizenship X.307(826C). Where Lysias lived during his exile from Athens X.365(835F). The "Ass's shadow" on the way to Megara X.435(848A). Brought into an alliance with Athens by Demosthenes X.451(851B). Their quarrel with the Corinthians XI.95(868E). Deprived by Herodotus of their share in the glory of Plataea XI.119(872C–D). Stoic criticism of Stilpo and the Megarian school XIII.2.443(1036E); cf. XIV.195(1108B); 261–267(1119C–1120B). "Who can go from Megara to Athens if he is prohibited by Fate?" XIII.2.591(1055F). Home of the musician Telephanes XIV.397(1138A).

Megara, the wife of Heracles: given by Heracles to be the wife of the youthful Iolaus IX.339(754E).
Megareis, a division of the Megarian citizenry IV.195–197(295B–C).
Megareus, the son of Onchestus IV.195(295A).
Megasthenes, an Ionian writer on India, fl. 300 B.C.: cited (*FGrH* IIIC, 715) F30: XII.163(938C); 177(940C) and note *b*, critical note 7.
Megistias, see Themisteas
Megisto, the wife of Timoleon: the story of her suffering and her resistance to the tyrant Aristotimus III.523–531(252B–253E).
Meidias, the father of Meidias (below) X.445(850B).
Meidias, the son of Meidias; a wealthy Athenian: attacked in a speech by Demosthenes I.29(6D). Accused by Demosthenes of using the Paralus to transport cargo X.89(785C). Accused of assault by Demosthenes X.415(844D). His proposal of a gift for Phocion opposed by Demosthenes X.445(850B). Accused of corruption by Demosthenes XIII.1.119(1010F).
Meilichios ("Gentle," "Gracious," etc.), an epithet applied to several deities: Aphrodite V.117(370D). Dionysus VIII.13(613D). Fortuna Obsequens IV.113(287E); 359(322F). Hera(?) XIV.121(1102E) and note *d*. Zeus VI.125(458B); XIII.2.791(1076B). Appied in general to beneficent deities II.465(166E) and to the sacrifices offered such deities V.391(417C).
Meinis (Menes), the first king of Egypt, c.3500 B.C.: first led the Egyptians to a luxurious way of life V.23(354A–B).
Melampus, a legendary hero and seer: introduced, according to Herodotus, the name of Dionysus to the Greeks XI.25(857C).
Melanchlaeni ("Black Coats"), a people of Scythia XII.571(998A).
Melanippe, a play of Euripides IX.347–349(756B–C).
Melanippides, of Melos, a lyric and dithyrambic poet, 5th cent. B.C.: befriended by the Macedonian court XIV.75(1095D) and note *c*. Originated, according to some, the Lydian mode

for the auloi XIV.385(1136C). His role in early music XIV.419–421(1141C–D). Quoted (Page, *PMG*): Frag.763: IX.361(758C).
Melanippus, a priest of Apollo: slain by Nicocrates, the tyrant of Cyrene III.543(255F).
Melanippus, of Agrigentum: attacked the tyrant (Phalaris) out of love for his friend (Chariton) IX.373(760C).
Melantheia, the daughter of the river Alpheius: bore to Poseidon a daughter named Eirene IV.199(295E).
Melanthius, a parasite of Alexander of Pherae: his comment on the death of Alexander I.273(50D).
Melanthius, of Athens, a tragic poet; 5th cent. B.C.: said that Athens was preserved by the constant bickering of its public speakers I.103–105(20C). Criticized the wordiness of Diogenes' tragedies I.223–225(41D). Ridiculed Gorgias' speech on Concord II.333(144B) and critical note 1. His reply to a critic VIII.121(631D). Ridiculed the hunchback Archippus VIII.131–133(633D).
Melanthius, of Rhodes, a tragic poet; 2nd cent. B.C.: quoted (Nauck=Snell) Frag.1: VI.99(453E); VII.197(551A).
Melanthius, the garden of, at Athens X.405(842E).
Melanthus, the father of Codrus: was an exile from Messene VII.567(607B).
Meleager, a Macedonian commander under Alexander the Great: one of those who vainly attempted to hold the army together after Alexander's death IV.441(337A). Placed Aridaeus on the Macedonian throne IV.445(337D).
Meleager, a play of Euripides IV.295(312A).
Meleager, the son of Oeneus and Althaea: his quarrel with his fellow-citizens related by Homer I.141(27A). The son of Ares, according to Euripides IV.295(312A). An example of a great hero who was susceptible to love IX.381(761D).
Meles, of Colophon, the father of Polymnestus XIV.365(1133A).
Meletus, of Athens, one of the accusers of Socrates: his hard-headed attitude different from that of Plato I.405–407(76B). Socrates said that he could not be hurt by Meletus VI.229(475E). An example of an accuser VI.373(499F). Ac-

cused Socrates of not believing in things divine VII.403(580B–C). An example of a wicked man XIII.2.705(1065C).
Melia, a daughter of Oceanus, mother of Ismenius (Ismenus): mentioned in a poem of Pindar IV.507(348A).
Meliai, nymphs: Hesiod's use of the word discussed XV.115(frag.30).
Melicertes, the son of Ino and Athamas; he became the god Palaemon: his body said to have been cast ashore at the foot of a pine-tree VIII.391(675E) and note *c*. His funeral described by Euphorion VIII.399(677A).
Melissa, the wife of Periander of Corinth: a character in the *Dinner of the Seven Wise Men* II.346; 351(146D); 369(150B); 371(150D); 401(155E).
Melissus, of Samos, an Eleatic philosopher, 5th cent. B.C.: attacked by the Epicureans XIV.195(1108B). Reference (Diels–Kranz) Frag.A3: XIV.305(1126B).
Melissus, of Thebes, a flute-player: one of the conspirators in the Theban uprising against the Spartan garrison (379 B.C.) VII.417(582D).
Melissus, the son of Habron, father of Actaeon: the story of his vain attempt to have his son's murderers punished X.9–11(772E–773A).
Melissus, village near Corinth: the refuge of Habron, who named his son after the village X.9(772E).
Melite, an Attic deme, a region of Athens: those who moved from Melite to Diomeia named a month and a festival to commemorate their migration VII.531(601B–C). Home of Dionysius, a speaker in *Table-Talk* IX.14: IX.275(744F). Home of Diocles, the husband of Philippa X.407(843B). Where Themistocles set up a temple of Artemis of Good Counsel after the defeat of the Persians XI.99(869D).
Melliere ("Novice"), the title of a new priestess of Artemis at Ephesus X.141(795E).
Melon, of Thebes, one of the conspirators in the Theban uprising against the Spartan garrison (379 B.C.) VII.363–364; 379(576A); 445(587D); 497(596D); 501(597A).

Melos, Melian(s), an island in the Aegean Sea: the story of the women of Melos III.495–497(246D–247A). Settled by a part of the Pelasgians III.499(247D). The use of the light-coloured earth of Melos V.489(436C). Their name engraved on the Serpent Column in commemoration of the Greek victory at Plataea XI.125(873D–E) and note *d*.

Melpomene, one of the Muses: gives orderliness to those pleasures that come by ear and eye IX.287(746F) and note *c*.

Memmius, a military tribune at Numantia under Scipio the Younger, 134 B.C.: detected carrying an expensive wine-cooler and punished III.195(201C–D).

Memnon, of Rhodes, a distinguished Greek commander who was an ally of Darius III against Alexander; d. 333 B.C.: rebuked one of his soldiers for maligning Alexander III.23(174B–C).

Memnon, the son of Eos (Dawn): his soul balanced with that of Achilles in a play of Aeschylus I.87(17A).

Memory, see Mnemosyne

Memphis, a city in Egypt: home of the priest Chonuphis V.25(354E); cf. VII.395(578F). Where Apis is kept V.51(359B); cf. 71(362C); 105(368C); 153(377D). Its Gates of Oblivion and Lamentation V.71(362C). The rising of the Nile near Memphis V.105(368B). Visited by the Spartan Agetoridas, who brought a document to be translated by Chonuphis VII.395–397(578F).

Menaechmus, a mathematician, a pupil of Eudoxus, 4th cent. B.C.: criticized by Plato for attempting to solve the problem of doubling the cube IX.121(718E).

Menander, Athenian poet of the New Comedy 342–291 B.C.: said that his comedy was composed because, with the plot conceived, he had only to add the words IV.507(347E). "Acting Menander," i.e. performing his plays V.163(379A). His plays recited at banquets VII.61(531B); VIII.375–377(673B); IX.55(706D); 83–85(712B–D). Compared with Aristophanes X.463–473(853A–854D) and notes *passim*. Love regularly gives cohesion to all his plays XV.249(frag.134). References and quotations (Koerte–

Thierfelder): *Citharistes* frag.1. 1–5, 8–10: VI.175(466B); frag.2: cf. VII.15(524E). *Colax* frag.2.3–4, 3: I.305(57A); frag.6: I.307(57A–B). *Misumenos* frag. 5,6: VII.17(525A). *Theophorumene* frag.2: cf. V.295(399A). Fragment 59.4: III.225(206C). 64.2: cf. XIII.1.21(999D). 101.1: I.181(34C). 111: II.201(119E). 152: cf. VI.459(513E). 209: cf. IX.67–69(709B–C). 251.4–6: II.97(100E); 4–7: VI.203(471B). 295.4: VI.235(476D–E). 407.7: I.177(33F); X.175(801C); cf. I.223(41B). 451–461: cf. I.317(59C). 458: I.317(59C). 463: cf. II.79(98A). 527: cf. VII.163(547B). 568: XV.251(frag.134); 7–8: IX.391(763B). 579, 582: cf. IX.329(752F). 614.6: XIII.2.617(1058C). 618: II.247(128A). 649–651: cf. II.193(118C). 714.1–3: VI.221(474B). 737, 738: I.111(21C–D). 739: I.131(25A). 740: II.117(103C–E). 741: II.271(133B); IX.53(706B); cf. II.423(159D). 742: VI.73(450C). 743: VI.253–255(479C); 4: II.49(93C). 744: II.59(95D); VI.319(491C). 745, 746: VII.165–167(547C–E). 747: VIII.333(666F). 748: XII.557(995E). 749: XIII.1.21(999E). 750: XIV.117(1102B). 754: cf. II.475(168D). 786: XIII.2.793(1076C). 789: IV.335(318D); cf. VIII.251(654D). 905: VIII.365(671F). 941: V.469(432C); cf. 285(399A) and note *a*. The following are attributed to Menander by Kock: I.179(34C): 1106K, but see note *b*; I.291(54B): 1086K, "anon." K–T; VI.425(507A): 1092K, but see note *a*.

See also V.319(405B) and critical note 1; XIV.65(1093F) and note *c*.

Menander, the Greek king of Bactria, probably 2nd cent. B.C.: a good ruler who was held in great honour by his subjects X.279(821D–E).

Mendes, a city in Egypt: the rising of the Nile measured here V.105(368B).

Mendes, an Egyptian god in the form of a goat: his worship universal V.171(380E) and critical note 7. Refuses to mate with women and prefers nannies XII.511(989A).

Mendesian goat, see Mendes

Mene, a name for the moon-goddess: mother of the Nemean Lion VIII.399(677A) and note *b*.

Menecleidas, of Thebes, an opponent of Epameinondas: accused Epameinondas of excessive pride VII.133(542B–C). Attacked Epameinondas because of envy X.195(805C).

Menecrates, a Spartan who advised the Ephors until old age forced him to stop X.149–151(797C–D).

Menecrates, a Thessalian, not otherwise known: speaker in *Table-Talk* II.5: VIII.163(639B).

Menecrates, of Syracuse, a physician, 4th cent. B.C.: his pretentions parodied by the Spartan king Agesilaus III.129(191A); 271–273(213A).

Menedemus, of Eretria in Euboea; Socratic philosopher and statesman, late 4th cent. B.C.: shut the door in the face of his friend's profligate son I.297(55C). Evaluated those coming to study at Athens I.435(81E). Taught the unity of virtue VI.19–21(440E). Criticized by Strato VI.213(472E). Critical of Alexinus VII.87(536B). Attacked by Chrysippus XIII.2.443–445(1036F). Praised by some for refusing Alexander's invitations XIII.2.495(1043D). Sent by Plato to the Pyrrhaeans XIV.307(1126D).

Menelaus, king of Sparta, brother of Agamemnon and husband of Helen: upbraided by Agamemnon I.297(55C). Expressed his love and respect for Odysseus II.57(95A); cf. I.295(57F). Helped in battle by Athena IV.467(341D). His splendid home admired by Telemachus VII.35(527E). Gave unsolicited advice to Agamemnon VIII.29(616C); IX.55–57(706F). His quarrel with Antilochus VIII.37(617E); cf. I.169(32A). His whereabouts at the time of Agamemnon's murder asked by Telemachus VIII.119(631B). His battle with Paris IX.255–265(741E–743C). Herodotus' account of his actions in Egypt attacked XI.25(857B).

Menelaus, of Alexandria, a mathematician: a character in *The Face on the Moon* XII.7–8; 107(930A); cf. 171(939C–D) and note *a*.

Menemachus, of Sardis, a friend of Plutarch to whom the essay *Precepts of Statecraft* is addressed X.156: 159(798A); 213(809A). See also VII.513–514 for a discussion of a possi-

ble identification of Menemachus with the addressee of Plutarch's essay *On Exile*.
Menephylus, a Peripatetic philosopher, friend of Plutarch: speaker in *Table-Talk* IX.6: IX.249(741A–B). Speaker in *Table-Talk* IX.14: IX.277–279(745 C–D).
Menesaechmus, an Athenian politician, 4th cent. B.C.: brought charges against the dying Lycurgus X.405(842E–F). Taken to court by Lycurgus X.409(843D). Brought suit against Demosthenes X.425(846C).
Menippus, an Athenian, friend of Pericles who made use of him X.231(812C). Cf. *Life of Pericles*, ch. XIII (L.C.L. vol. III, p.45).
Meniscus, a dancing instructor: present in *Table-Talk* IX.15: IX.289(747A–B).
Meniscus, see Mynniscus
Meno, a dialogue of Plato II.205(120D–E); XV.391(frag.215f). See also s.v. Plato.
Meno, a writer on medicine: his method of determining liver disease IX.199(733C), where his writings are called *Menoneia*.
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Nicander, priest at Delphi and friend of Plutarch: the essay *On Listening to Lectures* addressed to him I.205(37C). Speaker in the dialogue *The E at Delphi* V.207–209(386C–D); 237(391D–E). His reaction to the collapse of a frenzied priestess V.499(438B–C).

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Nicias, Athenian general during the Peloponnesian War; killed at Syracuse, 413 B.C. Plutarch wrote his *Life*, XV.9(*Lamp.Cat.* 19): a superstitious man II.479(169A); XI.11(855B). Captured Cythera; besieged Megara and Corinth IV.493(345D). Rumours of his death VI.437(509C). Decorated his shield with purple and gold VII.423(583E). Dedicated a bronze palm-tree at Delphi IX.149(724B) and note *c*; cf. V.277(397F). An ineffective orator X.181(802D). Chose Lamachus as an associate X.267(819C). Father of Niceratus XII.573(998B).
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Oarses, a man whom Bagoas attempted to put on the Persian throne; usually called Arses: raised to power by Fortune IV.439(336E). Made king by the eunuch Bogoas IV.445(337E); 461(340B) and note *a*, critical note 2.
Obsequens, epithet of Fortuna IV.359(322F); cf. IV.113(281E) and note *b*.
Ocean, the stream that encircles the earth: crossed by Odysseus I.89(17C). Saw Pompey thrice victorious IV.365(324A). Limit of Alexander's ambition IV.413(332A). Identified with Osiris by the Egyptians V.83(364D). Its tides affected by the moon XII.175(940A) and note *c*. Clearchus' theory that Ocean is seen in the moon is refuted XII.41–47(920F–921F). A continuous stream XII.43(921B). Touched by Gedrosia and Ethiopia XII.171(939D). Mythical account of islands and inhabitants in the Ocean beyond Britain XII.181–193(941A–942C). Connected with the Aegean and Cretan seas as well as the Atlantic Ocean XIII.2.811(1078D).
Ochimus, father of Cydippe IV.209(297C–D).
Ochne, daughter of Colonus: the story of her treachery to Eunostus IV.227(300D–F).
Ochus, Artaxerxes III, king of Persia c.358–338 B.C.: an avaricious man III.493(246B). A favourite of Fortune IV.385(327A); 439(336D). Most cruel and terrible of Persian kings V.29(355C). Killed the Apis V.29(355C) and note *f*; cf. V.77(363C). Given the nickname "Ass" by the Egyptians, who hated him V.77(363C). Plotted against his brothers VI.259(480D).
Ocnus, a man punished in the Underworld: subject of a painting VI.217(473C) and note *a*.
Ocridion, a Rhodian hero: how he lost his bride IV.209(297C–D).

Ocrisia, mother of Servius Tullius: the story of how she became the mother of Servius IV.359–363(323A–D).
Octavian, see Caesar
Octavius, a Libyan: mocked by Cicero for having holes in his ears VIII.121(631D); cf. III.217–219(205B).
October, tenth Roman month III.205(203A).
Odeum, roofed theatre in Athens: used for philosophical instruction VII.555(605A) and note *c*.
Odryssians, a people of Thrace: Orpheus was an Odryssian XV.387(frag.212).
Odysseus, Greek hero: his feigned madness the subject of a painting by Parrhasius I.93(18B). Asks Demodocus to sing how the horse was built I.103(20A). Nausicaa's feelings toward him analysed I.141–143(27A–B). His reactions to Penelope's coaxing the suitors analysed I.143(27B–C). His apprehension for his possessions when put ashore on Ithaca analysed I.143–145(27C–E); cf. XIII.2.733(1069B). The Etruscan tradition of his sleepiness I.145(27E). His anger appeased by Agamemnon I.153(29B). To him and Achilles Thersites was hateful I.157(30A); VII.101(537E). A favourite of Athena because of his wisdom I.161(30F). Restrains his own anger toward the suitors and that of Telemachus I.163–165(31C–D). Rebuked Achilles who was hiding on Scyros I.181(34D); cf. I.385(72E). Son of Laertes I.185(35B). Derided by Penelope's suitors I.231(42F–43A). Reveals himself to the suitors I.283(52C). Not to be forgotten I.297(55B); X.211(808C); XIV.193(1108A). Rebukes Agamemnon I.355(66F). Rouses the spirit of Achilles I.391–393(74A–B). His friendship with Menelaus II.57(95A); cf. I.297(55B). Loved by Circe II.303(139A). Was sensible II.313(140F). Tells Diomedes neither to praise nor to chide him too much II.447–449(164C); cf. I.309(57E). His wisdom unlike that of Nestor III.479(243D). His quarrel with relatives of the slain suitors arbitrated by Neoptolemus IV.191–193(294C–D). Son of Sisyphus, according to some IV.231(301D); cf. VII.211(553B) and note *a*. Why he had a shrine at Sparta IV.237(302C–D). The father of Telegonus by Circe

IV.317(316A). Asks Dolon where Hector's arms and horses are IV.471(342B). His absence caused his mother's death IV.477(343B). He and his companions did not eat fish except in extreme want V.19(353E); IX.183–185(730C–D). Summoned by Athena, who wanted to persuade the Achaeans V.319(405A). His handling of the bow wondered at by the suitors V.417(422D). His reaction to Penelope's grief VI.31(442D–E); cf. VI.225(475A); 417–419(506A). Shed a tear over his faithful dog VI.225(475A). Clung to the fig tree to escape Charybdis VI.231(476B); XV.325(frag.178). Closes his recital to the Phaeacians VI.409(504D) and critical note 2. Reticent despite his eloquence VI.417–419(506A); cf. VI.31(442D–E); 225(475A). Questions souls in the Underworld VI.477(516A–B). Admits his weakness upon hearing the Sirens VII.145(544A); cf. IX.281(745F). Admits that his curiosity and greed led to the disastrous encounter with Polyphemus VII.145(544B). Boasts that his courage and wit saved his men in Polyphemus' cave VII.153(545C); cf. VIII.181(642B). His character made the family of Autolycus worthwhile VII.211(553D) and notes *a–b*. The Corcyreans derided by Agathocles for having once harboured Odysseus VII.235(557B). The Ithacans derided by Agathocles because their king Odysseus once blinded the Sicilian shepherd Polyphemus VII.235(557C); cf. III.39(176F). Homer represented Athena standing at his side VII.405(580C). The wisest of famous men and dwelt on an island VII.545(603D). His deeds related by Helen VIII.17(614C). His meeting with Nausicaa and her handmaidens VIII.93(627E). Asked by Nestor how he captured Rhesus' horses VIII.113(630C–D). Begins his reluctant recital to the Phaeacians VIII.115(630E). Challenges the Phaeacians to athletic contests VIII.165(639C). Escaped from the Cyclops by his cleverness VIII.181(642B); cf. VII.153(545C). Served strong wine by Achilles on his visit to that hero's tent VIII.403–405(677E–678B); cf. IX.41(703F–704A). His embassy to Achilles found the latter unprepared to serve guests IX.41(703F–704A). His

Cyclopean gift IX.179(729D) and note *c*. Ajax was the twentieth soul seen by him IX.247–249(740F). Visited the Sirens IX.281(745F); cf. VII.145(544A). His name used as a symbol by poets IX.291(747C–D). Chosen by Diomedes as a companion on the foray against Rhesus X.211(808C); cf. I.297(55B); XIV.193(1108A). Praises Diomedes X.211(808C). Discarded the fine clothes given him by Calypso X.337(831D–E). Themistocles nicknamed Odysseus because of his cleverness XI.103(869F). Crouched down before the savage dogs at Eumaeus' hut XII.387(970F). Why his shield had a dolphin emblazoned on it XII.477(985B–C). Speaker in the dialogue *Beasts Are Rational* XII.493–533(985D–992E). Needed withes to tie his men to the Cyclops' sheep XIII.1.121(1011A). Made to appear younger by Athena XIII.2.615(1058A). His encounter with Circe XIII.2.697(1064A). His tale gives more pleasure than Phaeacian good cheer XIV.61(1093C). Who would not rather be Odysseus than the Cyclops XV.237(frag.121). Instilled good strength in Telemachus XV.325(frag.178).

Odyssey, Homer's poem: accompanied Alexander on his campaigns IV.391(327F). Not inscribed on the temple of Pythian Apollo VI.445(511B). Its first and last lines have the same number of syllables as the first and last lines of the *Iliad* IX.237(739A). For quotations, see Homer.

Oeantheia, a city of the Ozolian Locrians: founded by Locrus IV.193(294F) and critical note 6, which gives the ms. reading Hyanthia.

Oechalia, a city of Euboea: sacked by Heracles IV.277(308F); V.393(417D).

Oedipus, son of Laius and Jocasta: famed for solving riddles I.383(72C); X.81(784C) and note *c*. Held up as a reproach to the Thebans by Callistratus and the Athenian embassy III.145(193C–D); X.223(810F). His claim to be a child of Fortune often quoted by Sulla about himself IV.335(318C). *Oedipus* the title of many tragedies IV.513(349A). Blinded himself VI.355(497D). Curiosity led him to his calamity

VI.511(522B–C). Asked by the chorus (in *OC*) to relate the story of his misfortunes VIII.115(630E) and note *b*. Accused Creon of treachery (in *OT*) VIII.127(632D). The parados of *Oedipus at Colonus* recited by Sophocles at his trial X.87(785A–B).

Oenanthe, mother of Agathoclea and Agathocles: through her children she had great influence on the government of Ptolemy IV Philopator IX.333(753D) and note *f*.

Oenoclus, king of the Aenianians: stoned by his people in accordance with an oracle IV.189(294A); 207–209(297C).

Oenomaus, king of Pisa in Elis: fond of horses IV.239–241(303B). The story of his vain attempt to keep Marpessa from Idas IV.315(315E).

Oenophyta, a place in Boeotia: site of Myronides' victory (457/6 B.C.) IV.493(345D).

Oenops, father of Clytomedeus VIII.165(639C).

Oenuphis, priest of Heliopolis: instructed Pythagoras V.25(354E).

Oeolychus, a Thessalian, not otherwise known: his funeral ceremonies famous VIII.385–387(674F).

Oeonus, son of Licymnius: his murder at the hands of the sons of Hippocoon avenged by Heracles IV.137(285F).

Oeta, mountain and city in Thessaly: home of Ariston, a captain of mercenaries in the Third Sacred War VII.213(553D).

Ogygia, a fabulous island in the Atlantic: it lies far out at sea (Homer) XII.181(941A) and note *d*. Five thousand stades beyond it lies a great mainland XII.183(941B).

Oleiae ("Murderesses"), name given to the daughters of Minyas IV.221–223(299E–300A).

Olympia, sacred city of Elis and the main sanctuary of Zeus; site of the Olympic festival and games (Plutarch uses Olympia and Olympic Games interchangeably; both are included here): Philip's victory in a chariot race and his reaction to the good news II.125(105A); cf. III.41–43(177C). Where Gorgias read his speech on concord II.333(144B–C). Philip hissed at games III.51(179A–B); cf. II.331(143F); III.381(230D);

VI.121–123(457F). Alexander refused to compete in games unless his opponents were kings III.55(179D). Alexander's comment upon seeing statues of Milesians who had won victories in the games III.57(180A). Themistocles preferred to be victor at games rather than the announcer III.89(185A). Agis' comment on the Eleans' conducting the games III.125(190C); 289(215F); cf. XIII.1.23(1000A). Zeus' oracle at Olympia consulted by Agesilaus III.131(191B); cf. III.247(208F). Chariot race at games won by Cynisca, the sister of Agesilaus III.267(212B). Alexander had proclamation issued here that all exiles, except the Thebans, might return home III.323(221A). Runners in the games criticized by the Spartan king Leo III.347(224F). Incident in which an old man is treated with disrespect III.413–415(230C–E). A defeated Spartan's comment on his opponent III.421(236E). Victories in the games contrasted with those on the battlefield III.467(242B). Where Craterus encamped on his way to aid Aristotimus, the tyrant of Elis III.527(253A). Many of its bronze statues mutilated by Sambicus IV.235(302C). The Eleans refused to allow the Corinthians to inscribe its golden statue V.293(400E); the Greek has "Pisa" q.v. Its statues coated with ashes mixed with water from the river Alpheius V.473(433B–C). Olympia, site of the games VI.201(470D). Its portico called "Seven-voiced" VI.399(502D). Site of meeting between Aristippus and Ischomachus VI.479(516C). The Olympic victor Dioxippus chided by Diogenes for staring at a beautiful girl VI.505(521B). The first contest was a foot-race VIII.163(639A). The number of contests discussed VIII.389(675B–C). Training in statesmanship compared with training for games X.117(790F). Where Lysias delivered an oration urging the Greeks to unite and overthrow Dionysius X.369(836D). Lamachus' eulogy of Philip and Alexander delivered at the games X.419–421(845C). Games held while the Spartans fought and died at Thermopylae XI.127(873E). The Eleans would be proper judges of the games if no Eleans were contestants XIII.1.23(1000A); cf. III.125(190C);

289(215F). If Epicurus had been applauded here, he would have been overcome with pride XIV.105–107(1100C). *The Reply to Dio Delivered at Olympia*, a work of Plutarch XV.27(*Lamp.Cat.* 204). Its race course measured out by Heracles XV.81(frag.7).

Olympiad, space of four years between celebrations of the Olympic Games (every occurrence of the Greek word is listed, regardless of its translation): Isocrates consumed almost twelve years (three Olympiads) in writing his *Panegyric* IV.525(350E). Andocides was born in the seventy-eighth Olympiad X.359(835A) and note *c*. Lysias was born in the second year of the eightieth Olympiad X.361(835D). Lysias arrived in Athens in the ninety-second Olympiad X.363(835D) and notes *d–e*. Isocrates was born in the eighty-sixth Olympiad X.371(836F). Some pains last for whole seasons and Olympiads XIV.27(1088A).

Olympian(s), see Olympus

Olympias, wife of Philip of Macedon; mother of Alexander the Great: the news that she had borne a son and Philip's reaction II.125(105A–B); III.41–43(177C). Her opinion of a Thessalian woman who had charmed Philip II.315(141B). Her comment upon a young man who married a beautiful woman of bad reputation II.315–317(141C). Not the only woman to bear children to Philip III.49(178E). Philip's quarreling with her and Alexander criticized by Demaratus III.53(179C); cf. II.371–373(70C). Hephaestion permitted to read her letter to Alexander III.59(180D); IV.417(332F); 459(340A). Not high-minded in the manner of Cornelia III.479(243D). Her real name was Polyxena, but she was later called Myrtale, Olympias, and Stratonice V.295(401A–B). Her royal connections before and after marriage IX.293(748A) and note *e*. Philip's letter to her intercepted but left unopened by the Athenians X.167(799E).

Olympic Games, see Olympia

Olympichus, friend of Plutarch: speaker in the dialogue *On the Delays of the Divine Vengeance* VII.173, 175, 176; 187–189(549B–E) and critical note on p.187; 251–253(560A–B);

259(561B); 269(563B). Speaker in *Table-Talk* III.6: VIII.243(653B); 249–251(654B–C).
Olympieium, temple of Zeus Olympius at Athens: a statue dedicated to Isocrates set up near it X.385(839B) and note *a*.
Olympus, a legendary Phrygian aulete (Plutarch discusses two, or possibly three, men of this name; see XIV.367–369(1133D–E); following the translator, I have identified only two men): introduced music of the auloi to Greece XIV.363(1132F); cf. 383(1135F). A disciple of Marsyas XIV.363(1132F); 369(1133E). Composed the "Many-headed" nome for the auloi XIV.367(1133D). A descendant of the elder Olympus XIV.367–369(1133D–E). Brought the enharmonic nomes to Greece XIV.369(1133E); 375(1134F). Composed the so-called Chariot nome XIV.369(1133E–F). Invented the enharmonic nomes XIV.375–379(1134F–1135A). The first, according to Aristoxenus, to perform on the auloi a lament for the Python in the Lydian mode XIV.385(1136C). Eschewed variety and multiplicity of notes XIV.389–391(1137A–B). Not ignorant of the Phrygian mode XIV.393(1137D). Invented the bacchius nome, according to some XIV.419(1141B). Blended the enharmonic genus in the Phrygian key with the paeon epibatos XIV.431(1143B).
Olympus, a younger Phrygian aulete: composed the so-called Many-headed nome, according to some XIV.369–371(1133E–F). See preceding entry.
Olympus, Olympian(s), mountain in northern Thessaly and the home of the Greek gods (every use of both words is included here, regardless of translation): the gifts of Zeus of Olympus not to be accepted (Hesiod) I.125(23E–F); II.89(99F–100A). Pericles called "the Olympian" II.195(118E). Some men overtax the body as if it were celestial (Olympian) II.291(137D); cf. XV.371(frag.200). The Romans dedicated the first month to the gods of O. IV.43(269F). Never received the sacrifice of a dog IV.165(290D). Ivy excluded from their ritual IV.167(291A). Polydeuces worshipped as an O. by the people of Argos IV.205(296F). "Zeus, keep Olympus yourself" (inscription) IV.407(331A); 431(335B). O. gods assigned

right-hand qualities and odd numbers by Plato V.63(361A) and note *f*. Anubis considered both a god of O. and a god of the lower world V.107(368E). Olympian Zeus associated with the good part V.117(370C–D). Heaven (Olympus) is one of the five divisions of the world V.231(390C); cf. V.419(422F). Empedocles' theory on how the heavens (Olympus) are lighted by the sun V.291(400B). The moon called a star-like (Olympian) earth by some V.387(416E); cf. XII.99(929A) and note *c*; 141(935B). Punishment is not their task VI.125(458B–C). The splendid halls of Olympian Zeus VII.35(527E). Olympian beauties of the other world IX.413(766E). The temple of Olympian Zeus at Pisa XV.81(frag.7). Writings remain on O. from one ascent of the priests to the next XV.351(frag.191) and note *c*. Birth mingles the heavenly (Olympian) and the earthly XV.371(frag.200); cf. II.291(137D).

Olynthus, Olynthian(s), a Greek city on the Chalcidian peninsula; destroyed by Philip in 348 B.C.: Spartan reaction to its destruction by Philip I.221(40E); III.285(215B); VI.125(458C). Lost by Lasthenes and Euthycrates II.75(97D); III.47(178B). Attacked by Philip, who lost an eye in the engagement IV.269–271(307D). A place there which is "Death-to-Beetles" VI.219(473E). Attacked by the Spartans (379 B.C.) VII.379(576A) and note *b*. Home of Eucleidas X.403(842C). Attacked in a speech by Lamachus, defended by Demosthenes X.419–421(845C). Destroyed by Philip X.421(845D). Those captured by Philip ransomed by Demosthenes X.451(851A). Its rebuilding requested of Alexander by Callisthenes XIII.2.495(1043D).

Ombrius ("Sender of Rain"), epithet of Zeus II.417(158E).

Omphale, Lydian queen once served by Heracles: received from Heracles an axe which became a part of the sacred regalia of Lydian kings IV.233(301F). Heracles in her palace and dressed in feminine garb is the subject of paintings X.91(785E).

Omphis, a name of Osiris V.103(368B) and critical note 3.

Onchestus, father of Habrote and Megareus IV.195(295A).

Onesicrates, a physician, not otherwise known: invited only dear friends and close relatives to a dinner party VIII.407(678C).
Onesicrates, the host and preceptor in the dialogue *On Music*: see esp. XIV.345–346, 348, 353–357(1131C–F); 361(1132D); 381(1135E).
Onesicritus, of Astypalaea or Aegina, a Cynic philosopher; accompanied Alexander and wrote a fantastic history of Alexander's exploits: made the chief pilot of Alexander's fleet IV.411(331E). Reference (*FGrH* IIB, 134) F2: IV.389(327D); cf. 473(342D).
Onomacles, an Athenian: involved in the condemnation of Antiphon X.353(833F).
Onomacritus, an Athenian, 6th cent. B.C.: tampered with the language of oracles V.331(407B).
Onomademus, popular leader of the Chians, not otherwise known: refused to have his opponents banished X.233(813A–B); cf. II.35(91F) and critical note 2.
Onoscelis, daughter of Aristonymus: born of an ass with which her father had consorted IV.299(312D).
Opheltas, a Thessalian king who migrated with his people to Boeotia: an ancestor of Plutarch? VII.239–241(558A) and note *a* on p.241.
Optatus, a friend of Plutarch's father: speaker in the dialogue *Whether Land or Sea Animals Are Cleverer* XII.319(959B); 355–357(965C–D). See also XII.477 note *g*.
Optilletis, an epithet given to Athena by the Spartan Lycurgus III.359(227B).
Opuntians, inhabitants of Opus in Locris: why they named a priest "Barley-selector" IV.181(292B–C). Made a water-jar for Apollo out of coins V.301(401F). Home of Charicles and Antiochus VI.279(483E).
Opus, son of Locrus, founder of Locrian Opus: quarrelled with his father, who migrated IV.193(294E).
Orchalides, a hill near Haliartus in Boeotia: near the site of a battle in which Lysander was killed V.337(408A), where the ms. reading is Archalides.
Orchomenus(-os), Orchomenian(s), a city of Boeotia: advised by

oracle to bury Hesiod's remains in their land II.439(162E); XV.183(frag.82). Site of the festival Agrionia IV.223(299F–300A). Home of Peisistratus IV.301(313C). Its tradition of a pestilence V.379(434C). Betrayed by Lyciscus VII.185(548F). Home of Strato, the suitor of Aristocleia X.5(771F). Refused asylum to the suitors of Callirrhoe X.19(774E). *Constitution of Orchomenos*, work of Aristotle XV.183(frag.82). See also V.365(412B) and critical note 1.

Orestes, son of Agamemnon and Clytaemnestra: his slaying of Clytaemnestra the subject of a painting by Theon I.93(18A). His friendship with Pylades famous II.51(93E). Held up as a reproach to the Argives by Callistratus and the Athenian embassy III.145(193D); X.223(810F). Took vengeance on his father's murderers IV.311(315A). Called Achaeus by grammarians V.297(401B). The legend of his reception at Athens VIII.11(613B–C) and note *c*; 185(643A–B) and note *b*.

Oreus, village in the territory of Hestiaea: home of a man whom Scedasus met in Argos X.13(773E–F). Under the control of the Lacedaemonians X.15(773F). Home of Anaxilas, who was arrested and tortured by Demosthenes X.433(848A).

Orion, the hunter of Greek mythology; after death he was placed among the stars: beloved of a goddess (Artemis) IV.351(321C). His name given to the soul of Horus V.53(359D). A constellation not far from that of the Argo and the Dog-star V.55(359F). Lived at Hyria VII.539(602D).

Orneatans, inhabitants of Orneae in the Argolid: "The Orneatans from the Sicyonians," an inscription at Delphi V.297(401D).

Oromasdes (Oromazes), Greek form of Ormazd, the Persian god: called the Artificer of good and the opponent of Areimanius V.111–113(369D–E); XIII.1.255(1026B). His role in Persian religion V.113–115(369F–370A). Counsellor of the Persian king X.57(780C).

Orontes, a Persian, otherwise unknown: once treated the Spartan Demaratus haughtily III.317(219F–220A).

Orontes, son-in-law of Artaxerxes: his reaction to becoming involved in a disgrace III.21–23(174B).

Oropaean, epithet of Apollo: its accuracy and meaning discussed XV.229(frag.115).

Oropus, a town on the frontier between Attica and Boeotia: reached safely by Socrates on the way from Delion to Athens VII.411(581D) and note *c*, critical note 4. See also XV.231 note *c*.

Orpheus, the legendary bard: reputed to have abstained from meat II.421(159C) and note *c*. A descendant of Methon IV.185(293B). Published his doctrines in verse V.305(402E). The doctrine of demigods possibly derived from him V.379(415A). His verses used by the Stoics V.383(415F). Avenged by the Thracians who tattooed their wives VII.237(557D) and note *d*. Published an erroneous interpretation of a Delphic oracle VII.289(566B) and note *b*. His love for Eurydice IX.383(761E); cf. VII.289(566B). His music used as a model by Terpander, but he himself had no predecessor XIV.363(1132F). Not copied by Stesichorus XIV.369(1133F). Did not employ Cretic rhythms XIV.375(1134E). His works distinguished between good and bad days XV.209(frag.101). Imported several religious ceremonies XV.387(frag.212). See also *Orphica*.

Orphica, fragments of poems attributed to Orpheus: references and quotations (Kern): Pars Prior (Testimonia) 8a (cf. p.354): IV.185(293B). 11: cf. V.305(402E). 12 (cp. Frags. 56–58a): XIV.363(1132F); cf. XIV.369(1133F); 375(1134E). 63: VII.289(566B–C); IX.383(761E–F). 77: VII.237(557D). 103: XV.387(frag.212). 185: V.331(407B–C). 198: cf. XV.387(frag.212). 203: cf. III.345(224E–F). 215: II.421(159C). 233: cf. V.59–61(360D–E). 251: cf. V.383(415F).

Pars Posterior (Fragmenta Orphicorum) Frag.14: V.237(391D). 21, 21a2: V.491(436D); XIII.2.781(1074E). 54: cf. VII.279(564E–F). 59: VIII.149(636D). 71: VIII.145(635E–F). 91: cf. V.101(367C–D). 168: V.491(436D); cf. XIII.2.781(1074E). 210: XII.559–561(996C). 225: IX.147(723E). 250: V.383(415F). 278(cf. p.275): XV.209(frag.101). 290, 15: V.11(352B). 291: VIII.145(635E–

F). 294: VII.289(566B–C). 297, 21: cf. VII.289(566B–C). 300, 29: XV.285–287(frag.157, 1). 334: VIII.149(636D); XV.377(frag.202).
Orsilaus, of Delphi, son of Phalis: slain by the treachery of Crates whose daughter he refused to marry X.295(825B).
Orthagoras, tyrant of Sicyon, 7th cent. B.C.: checked the Sicyonians in their wantonness VII.209(553B).
Orthia, epithet of Artemis at Sparta III.443(239D).
Orthios, a metrical foot: used in the orthian melody invented by Terpander XIV.415(1140F) and note *f*.
Orthios, a musical nome: the dactylic rhythm derived from it XIV.369–371(1133F). Used by Polymnestus, according to some XIV.373(1134D).
Orthus, name of a dog: see IV.137(285F), critical note 1.
Ortiagon, one of the three rulers of Galatia at the time of the Roman invasion in 189 B.C.: the husband of Chiomara III.555(258D). The story of his ransoming his wife from a Roman centurion III.557(258D–F).
Ortygia, daughter of Archias, the founder of Syracuse X.11(773B).
Osireion, shrine of Osiris: established in many parts of Egypt V.51(359A). See also V.161(378E), critical note 1.
Osiris, the Egyptian god; see esp. the essay *Isis and Osiris* V.3–191(351C–384C); XV.19(*Lamp.Cat.* 118): his priests do not eat fish V.19(353D). His lifeless body torn to pieces and scattered by Typhon V.21(354A); 45(358A); 103(368A); 131(373A); 141(375A); 413(421C–D). Represented on monuments by an eye and a sceptre V.27(354F); 123(371E). His birth V.31–33(355E–F). Offspring of the Sun, according to one tradition V.33(356A). Consorted with Isis in the womb before their birth IV.33–35(356A); 133(373B–C); cf. V.67(361D). Delivered the Egyptians from their destitute and brutish manner of living V.35(356A–B). Identified with Dionysus V.35(356B); 69(362B); 83(364D); 85–87(364E–365B); 89–91(365D–F); 151(377A); XV.387(frag.212). His enmity with Typhon V.35(356B–C). Tricked by Typhon into entering

the chest V.35–37(356C–D); cf. 95(366D) and 107(368D–E). Killed in the twenty-eighth year of his reign or of his life V.37(356D); 103(367F). His body searched for by Isis V.37–41(356D–357C); 141(375A). Unwittingly consorted with Nephthys V.39(356E–F); 93(366B); 107(368E); 141(375B). His body recovered by Isis V.43(357D–F); cf. 97(366F–367A). Has many so-called tombs V.45–47(358A–B); 51(359A–B); 87(365A). Only his *membrum virile* not recovered by Isis, who made a replica; hence the phallus honoured in Egypt V.47(358C); 89(365C); cf. V.125(371F). Instructed Horus V.47(358C–D). Consorted with Isis after death and fathered Harpocrates V.49(358E). The Apis considered the image of his soul V.51(359B); 71(362D); 105(368C); cf. 171(380E). Rites performed at his tomb in Memphis V.51–53(359B) and note *b*. His body buried at Busiris, according to Eudoxus V.53(359C). The "Tomb of Osiris" is meaning of Taphosiris, an Egyptian town V.53(359C). Had a dark complexion V.55(369E); 81(364B); cf. V.75(363B). The Argo resembled his ship V.55(359F). A demigod, according to some V.59–61(360A–F). Translated for his virtues from a good demigod into a god V.67(361E); 73(362D); cf. 75(363A). Identified with Serapis V.69(362B); cf. 145–147(375F–376A). Brought by Dionysus from India to Egypt in the form of a bull, according to Phylarchus V.71(362C). Identified with the Nile by some Egyptians V.77–79(363D); 93–95(366A–D); cf. 39(356E–F); 81(364A). His name given by priests to the whole source and faculty creative of moisture V.81(364A); 87–89(365B–C); 93(366A); 135(374A); 151–153(376F–377B); IX.177(729B). Mneuis, the bull at Heliopolis, sacred to him V.83(364C). Identified with Oceanus V.83(364D). His name spelled "Hysiris" by Hellanicus V.83–85(364D). The "Plant of Osiris," i.e. ivy (chenosiris) V.91(365E). Called the son of Zeus and Isis by Alexarchus V.91(365E–F). "Osiris is found" V.97(366F). His domain (Egypt) once under the sea V.99(367A). Identified with the lunar world V.101(367D–E); 103(368A). Died on the

seventeenth of the month V.101(367E). His name means many things V.103(368B). The Ruler and Lord of all that is good V.121(371A). All nature is the efflux of Osiris and his reflected image V.121(371B); cf. 145–147(375F). His statues made in human form of the ithyphallic type V.125(371F); cf. V.47(358C); 89(365C). Hymn to Osiris V.127(372B). "Seeking for Osiris," a ritual V.127(372C). Identified with the Sun by some, called Sirios by the Greeks V.129(372D) and note *b*. His soul is everlasting and imperishable but his body often dismembered by Typhon V.131(373A). Father of Apollo by Isis V.133(373B). To be identified with Love (Eros) V.137–139(374C–D). An interpretation of his name V.145(375D); cf. 183(382E–F). Osiris is a Greek god V.147(376A). His burial and rebirth identified with the crops V.153(377B). Allegorical interpretation of Osiris and gods in animal form V.167(379F–380A). A few animals sacred to him V.171(380E). The attitude of worshippers toward his robe V.181(382C–D). Identified with Hades–Pluto V.183(382E); cf. V.69(362A–B). His abode V.183–185(382F–383A). Would not be honoured by the Egyptians, according to Xenocrates, if they thought he was mortal IX.393(763D); cf. V.163(379B–C). Ritual of Isis and Osiris transplanted by Orpheus into one of Deo and Dionysus XV.387(frag.212).

Otho, see Caesar

Othryades(-das), the only survivor of three hundred Spartans who fought three hundred Argives: the story of the battle and his conduct IV.261–263(306A–B). Maligned by Herodotus XI.33(858C–D).

Otus, one of the Aloadae, q.v.: once lived on Naxos VII.539(602D). See also Ephialtes.

Oxyartes, father of Roxane, the wife of Alexander IV.417(332E).

Oxydrachae, the Mallians, a people of India: defeated by Alexander only after a bitter struggle IV.479–489(343D–345B); cf. 387(327B).

oxyrhynchus, a fish (pike) sacred to the people of Oxyrhynchus in Egypt: not eaten by the people of Oxyrhynchus

V.19(353C); cf. 47(358B); 169(380B). Fed upon the *membrum virile* of Osiris when it was thrown into the river by Typhon V.47(358B). The cause of a war between Oxyrhynchus and Cynopolis since the inhabitants of the latter were eating the fish V.169(380B–C).

Oxyrhynchus, a town in Egypt: its inhabitants abstain from fish caught with a hook V.19(353C); cf. 47(358B); 169(380B). Went to war with Cynopolis because its people had eaten the fish called oxyrhynchus V.169(380B–C).

Oxys ("High Pitched"), a musical nome: a nome sung to the cithara and named by Terpander XIV.361(1132D).

Ozolian Locrians, inhabitants of western Locris, a district on the Corinthian Gulf: the reason for the name Ozolian IV.193–195(294F).

P

P, the Roman letter: signifies *patre* in the abbreviation *S.P.* (*sine patre*) IV.155(288E–F). See Pi.

Paccius, a friend of Plutarch: addressed in the essay *On Tranquillity of Mind* VI.163; 167(464E); 189(468E).

Pactyas, a leader of the Lydian revolt against Cyrus: Herodotus' account of his actions compared with that of Charon of Lampsacus XI.37(859A–B).

Paean ("Healer"): an epithet of Apollo IX.275(745A). An epithet of Death (Thanatos) II.133(106D). A divine epithet used by the Stoics XIII.2.789(1075F).

Paeania, an Attic deme: home of the orator Demosthenes I.413(844A); 449(850F). Home of Demosthenes' cousin Demon X.427(846D).

Paeans, a work of Pindar: not inscribed upon the temple of Pythian Apollo VI.445(511B). In them, Pindar speaks of the first use of the Lydian mode XIV.385(1136C).

Paedaretus (or Pedaritus), Spartan general during the Peloponnesian War: his reaction to not being chosen one of the Three Hundred II.135(191F); 385–387(231B). His re-

mark on the numbers of the enemy III.385(231B). His remark on others' praise of unnatural men and women III.385(231B). Rebuked by his mother III.463(241D–E).
Paeonia, Paeonian, a region of Macedonia: home of the parricide Bessus VII.213(553D).
Paeonian ("Healing"), epithet of Athena X.405(842E).
Paetilius, see Petillius
Palaestrinus, one name for the son of Malcander, the child slain, in some accounts, by Isis V.43(357E).
Palamedes, son of Nauplius, an early Greek hero: added four letters to the Greek alphabet IX.235–237(738F).
Palatine, one of the seven hills of Rome: reached by the goddess Fortuna IV.331(318A). Site of a shrine of Private Fortune IV.359(322F).
Palladium, a building at Athens: used as a school VII.555(605A) and note *b*.
Palladium, a statue of Athena which fell from heaven: stolen from Argos by Erginus, who later took it to Sparta IV.237(302D). Rescued by Ilus from the burning shrine in Ilium IV.283(309F–310A). Its edges picked off at Delphi by ravens at the time of the Athenian disaster at Syracuse V.277(397F).
Pallas, epithet of Athena: the shield of her statue picked off by ravens at time of the Athenian disaster at Syracuse V.277(397F), but the Greek has Palladium.
Pallene, an Attic deme: home of Philostratus X.353(833E).
Pallene, city of Chalcidice: home of Antigenes IV.455(339B).
Palodes, a place near Paxi: where Thamus was instructed to announce that "Great Pan is dead" V.401–403(419C–D).
Pamboeotia, a festival celebrated by the Boeotians X.19(774F).
Pammenes, a Theban adherent of Epameinondas: criticized Homer VIII.41(618D); IX.379(761B). Aided in his career by Epameinondas X.197(805E–F).
Pamphos, a mythical poet: honoured as the inventor of the lamp XV.157(frag.62).
Pamphylia, Pamphylian, a district on the coast of southern Asia

Minor: the home of Er, the character in Plato's *Republic* IX.245(740B) and note *c*. The sturgeon often seen off its coast XII.455(981D); cf. XII.441(979C).

Pamphyliacum, a place at Argos: captured briefly by the Spartan king Demaratus III.491(245E).

Pamphylian Sea, the large gulf off the coast of southern Asia Minor: site of the Eretrians' victory over the Cyprians IX.49(861B). In its waters the sturgeon is often seen XII.455(981D); cf. XII.441(979C).

Pamyles, an Egyptian god: instructed to proclaim the birth of Osiris V.33(355E) and note *a*.

Pamylia, an Egyptian festival in honour of Pamyles: resembles phallic processions V.33(355E–F); 89(365B).

Pan, the rustic Greek deity: dogs sometimes dear to him IV.105(280C). Pans and Satyrs first announced the death of Osiris V.37(356D). "Great Pan is dead" V.401–403(419B–D). The subject of dances IX.81(711F); 291(747C). His festivals have much in common with Bacchic revels IX.363(758E–F). Misrepresented by Herodotus XI.27(857D). Sang Pindar's compositions XIV.123(1103A). His pipes (syrinx) XIV.383–385(1136A–B); cf. IX.45(704F); 87(713B); XII.333(961D–E). His shrines found in rural areas XV.269(frag.143). See also panic fear.

Panaenus, brother of Pheidias; an Athenian painter: example of a famous painter IV.497(346A), but see critical note 1 for the ms reading Pleistaenetus.

Panaetius, of Rhodes, a Stoic philosopher; friend of the younger Scipio; c.185–110 B.C.: a travelling companion of Scipio III.193(200F–201A); X.33–35(777A). Advised the use of a precept of Anaxagoras VI.155(463D). Conferred great benefits on Rhodes through his friendship with Scipio X.241(814C) and note *b*. Refused Athenian citizenship IV.189(frag.86) and note *b*. References and quotations (van Straaten) Frag.16: X.241(814C). 24: III.191–193(200E–201A). 25: X.33–35(777A). 27: XV.189(frag.86). 115: VI.155(463D).

Panathenaea (Panathenaic Festival), annual Athenian festival:

occasion when Spartan delegates who gave an old man a seat were applauded by the Athenians III.415(235D–E). Example of an important festival VI.239(477D). Held a musical contest XIV.371(1134A). Imported by Orpheus XV.387(frag.212).
Panathenaic Oration, of Isocrates: composed shortly before his death X.377(837F).
Panathenaic stadium, at Athens: its foundation-walls built by Lycurgus X.399(841D); 457(852C).
Panchon (Panchaea), Panchoans, a fabulous island in the Persian Gulf, described by Euhemerus V.57(360A–B).
Pancrates, a composer, otherwise unknown: used the chromatic genus sparingly XIV.395(1137E).
Pandarus, a Lycian leader in the Trojan war: persuaded by Athena to shoot Menelaus I.101(19D); 169(32B); V.319(405A–B). Exhorted by Aeneas I.383(72C). Vowed to break his bow and burn it VI.109(455D).
Pandemos, one aspect of Eros IX.397(764B) and note *f*; cf. IX.299(748D) and note *a*.
Pandionis, an Attic tribe X.451(851A).
Pandora, the first woman, according to Hesiod: opened the urn which contained the evils II.127(105D).
Pandosia, city in Italy: site of the defeat of Alexander the Molossian (330 B.C.) IV.377(326B).
Panegyric, a work of Isocrates: its composition consumed almost twelve years IV.525(350E–F). Composed about ten (some say fifteen) years before his death X.377(837F).
Pangaeum, a mountain range in Thrace: the peculiar properties of water from a spring on the mountain XI.169(914A).
Panhaema, a place on Samos: how it was named IV.243(303D–E).
Panhellenes, used of the assembled Greeks at the Olympic Games III.415(235C).
panic fear: never fell upon Theban troops while Epameinondas was their general III.139(192C). Fell upon Etruscan colonists while they were at anchor near Crete III.499(247D). Defined V.37(356D).

panis, Latin word for bread: its etymology IX.165(726F).
Pansa, C. Vibius Pansa Caetronianus, cos. 43 B.C., died after the battle of Mutina: used by Fortune to elevate Augustus IV.341–343(319E).
Pantaleon, brother of the Lydian king Croesus: disputed the kingship with Croesus, according to Herodotus XI.33–35(858E) and critical note 6 on p. 32.
Pantheia, wife of Abradates, heroine of Xenophon's *Cyropaedeia*: Cyrus refused even to look at her I.163(31C); VI.509(521F–522A). Her tears and wretchedness moved Araspes I.451(84F); cf. VI.509(521F–522A). Example of a virtuous wife IX.55(706D). Her story in Xenophon brings more delight than going to bed with a beautiful woman XIV.61(1093C).
Panthroedas, a Spartan harmost who fell at Tanagra, 377 B.C.: his comment on seeing the strong walls of an Asian city III.381(230C); cf. 123(190A); 269–271(212E); 287–289(215D–E); 327(221F). His opinion of the conversations of the philosophers in the Academy III.381(230C); cf. 137(192B); 319–320(220D).
Pantica, a young woman from Cyprus: her marriage to a young Macedonian nobleman criticized by Olympias II.315–317(141C).
Panticapaeum, a town on the Bosporus: example of a distant place XIII.2.495(1043D).
Paphlagonia, Paphlagonians, a country in the north of Asia Minor: their beliefs about the seasons V.161(378F).
Paphos, a city of Cyprus: its king expelled by Alexander, who replaced him with a poor member of the royal line IV.461–463(340C–E).
Papirii, a famous Roman family: among those rescued from the Gauls by the sacred geese IV.375(325F).
Papirius, Cn. Papirius Carbo, cos. 85 B.C.: his oath not believed by the people X.173(801B).
Papirius Romanus, son of Papirius Tolucer: fell in love with his own sister and committed suicide IV.297–299(312D).

Papirius Tolucer, father of Papirius Romanus and Canulia: sent his daughter a sword with orders to kill herself IV.297(312D).
parabasis, part of an Old Comedy: outspoken and serious IX.81(711F–712A).
Paracyptousa ("Peeper"), the nickname of a girl on Cyprus turned to stone as she watched the funeral procession of her lover IX.411(766C–D).
Paradoxa ("Strange Events"), a work of Aristocles: the second book cited IV.299(312D).
Paraetonium, a port in North Africa: where Philemon was cast ashore by a storm and captured by Magas VI.123(458A); cf. 69(449E).
Paralians ("People of the coast"), one of the three factions in Attica: joined with their opponents to elect Solon IX.393–395(763D–E); cf. X.197(805D–E).
Paralus, son of Pericles: Pericles' reaction to news of his death II.195–197(118E–F).
Paralus, the sacred ship at Athens: that its stern was garlanded on the day before Socrates' trial was coincidence VII.339(572C). Treated unworthily, according to Demosthenes, because it was used to transport cargo X.89(785C–D). Kept in repair from ancient times X.97(786F) and note *a*. Sent to sea only for necessary and important missions X.225(811D).
Parauaei, the name of Aenianian colonists: received the name from the river Auas in Molossia where they settled IV.189(293F) and critical note 3.
Pardalas, of Sardis: lost his life as the result of a political quarrel X.237(813F). His quarrel with Tyrrhenus almost destroyed Sardis X.297(825D). See also X.156.
Pareusium, former name of the river Anio: its name changed when Annius committed suicide in its waters IV.315(315F).
Parian(s), see Paros
Pariere (ex-priestess), name of the third grade of Artemis' priestesses at Ephesus X.141(795D–E).
Paris, see Alexander

Parium, a town of Mysia on the Hellespont: visited by Phobus (Phoxus) on business III.539(255A).

Parmenidean stranger, a speaker in Plato's *Politicus* XIII.1.211(1017C).

Parmenides, a dialogue of Plato VI.285(484F).

Parmenides, of Elea, a philosopher, 5th cent. B.C.: wrote in verse V.305(402E). Colotes' attack on him answered by Plutarch XIV.195(1108B); 229(1113E–F); 269(1120C); 277–279(1122A); 295(1124D). The teacher of Zeno of Elea XIV.307(1126D). References and quotations (Diels–Kranz) Frag.A7, 8: XIV.229(1113F). A12: XIV.303(1126A–B). A15: I.83(16C). A16: I.243(45A–B). A22: XV.333(frag.179, 5). A23: XIV.229(1113F). A34: XIV.233(1114D). A49: XIV.299(1113F). Frag.B7, 8: cf. XIII.1.255(1026B). B10: cf. XIV.231(1114B). B13: cf. IX.351(756E); XII.85(927A) and note *c*. B14: XIV.241(1116A). B15: XII.101(929A–B) and note *a*; cf. IV.117(282B).

Parmenio(n), trusted general of Philip and Alexander; accused of plotting against the life of Alexander and executed; 400–330 B.C.: put to death by Alexander, who fell under the influence of flatterers I.349(65D). His friends and family mistreated by Alexander II.65(96B–C). Defeated the Dardanians (356 B.C.) II.125(105A–B); cf. III.41–43(177C); Philip's favourite general III.41(177C); cf. IV.457(339E). His reply to those who complained because Philip was asleep III.53(179B). His conversation with Alexander about soldiers' beards III.57(180B). His conversation with Alexander about Darius' offer to share his kingdom III.59(180B). Antipater's remark on hearing of his death III.81(183E). The father of Philotas IV.455(339B); 457(339D–E). Learned that Philotas had been tortured by Alexander VI.69(449E).

Parmeno, a famous comic actor, 4th cent. B.C.: gave a plausible imitation of a pig I.93(18C). How his imitation of a pig became proverbial VIII.383(674B–C) and note *b*.

Parnassus, the sacred mountain above Delphi: used to reflect the sun on Chaeroneia VI.473(515C). Touched by a bright

light (the sun?), which came from the tripod and passed through the bosom of Themis VII.291(566D). Example of a famous locality VII.533(601D). Refuge of the Phocians in the Persian War XI.93(868C); cf. 97 note *b*. An occasion of extreme cold on its summit XII.273(953D).

Parnes, a mountain in Attica: near it Athenian fugitives from the battle of Delium were overtaken and slain by Boeotian cavalry VII.413(581E).

parados, the entrance of the chorus in Greek drama: applied erroneously to the first stasimon of Sophocles' *Oedipus at Colonus* X.87(785A–B). Plutarch also uses the word metaphorically at IV.493(345C); 511(348D); X.99(787C); 195(805D); 197(805E); 277(821C). See also XIII.2.713(1066A).

Paros, Parians, one of the Cyclades: why they were denied rights of intermarriage with the Andrians IV.213(298B). Home of Coeranus, who was saved by a dolphin in the strait between Naxos and Paros XII.475–477(985A–B).

Parrhasius, of Ephesus, Greek painter, late 5th cent. B.C.: made a painting of the feigned madness of Odysseus I.93(18A–B). The Theseus of his picture had fed on roses, according to Euphranor IV.497(346A).

Parrhasius, son of Ares and twin brother of Lycastus: the story of these twins paralleled with that of Romulus and Remus IV.309(314E–F).

Parrhesia ("Frankness"), personified IV.463(340E).

Partheneia ("Maiden Songs"): many Dorian Partheneia composed by Alcman, Pindar, Simonides, and Bacchylides XIV.389(1136F).

Parthenius, of Nicaea, elegiac poet and teacher of Virgil and, perhaps, Cornelius Gallus, 1st cent. B.C.: quoted (*Love Romances* 10) IV.287–289(310E).

Parthenon, the temple at Athens; also called Hecatompedon ("Hundred Feet Long"): one of the ornaments of Athens IV.517(349D). Its construction by Pericles took no longer than Isocrates' composition of his *Panegyric* IV.525(351A).

Revered by all VII.567(607A). The story of an old mule who had once carried stones in the construction of the temple XII.383(970A–B).

Parthenos, epithet of Fortuna: had a temple at Rome beside the so-called Mossy Spring IV.359(323A).

Parthia, Parthian(s), a country in western Asia: the Parthian king Phraates' claim to the river Euphrates as a boundary rejected by Pompey III.211(204A). The peculiar properties of a Parthian poison VI.373(499E) and note *a*. The Athenian Archedemus, who established a Stoic succession at Babylon, lived in Parthia VII.555(605B).

Parts, On, a work of Chrysippus XIII.2.839(1081F).

Parysatis, wife of Darius II, mother of the younger Cyrus and Artaxerxes II: advised that when speaking frankly to the king one should use soft words III.21(174A).

Pasiades, of Byzantium: mocked the arrogance of the Macedonian Lysimachus IV.447(338B). Mocked by Leon for having a hunchback son VIII.131(633C–D).

Pasiphaë, wife of Minos: the tale of her mating with a bull not believed by some women II.305(139B).

Pastius, see Pistius

Pataecion, a robber: initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries I.113(21F).

Pater patratus, the chief of the Fetiales: the term explained, erroneously IV.97–99(279B–C) and note *d* on p. 97.

Paterculus, Aruntius, a man of Segesta: invented a new form of torture and was the first to experience it IV.313–315(315D).

Patrae (Patras), a town of Achaea: Sosius Senecio once entertained Plutarch here VIII.111(629F). A usurer of Patrae X.333(831A).

Patricius, see Vicus Patricius

Patris, mother of Florentia IV.297(312C).

Patrocleas, Plutarch's relative by marriage: speaker in *The Divine Vengeance*, cf. esp. VII.175; 181–187(548B–549B); 207(552E); 213(553D–E); 255(560D–E). Speaker in *Table-Talk* II.9: VII.181–183(642B–E). Speaker in *Table-Talk* V.7:

VIII.425–427(681D–682A). Speaker in *Table-Talk* VII.2: IX.23(700E) and note *f*. Speaker in *On the Soul* XV.313–325(frags.177–178).

Patrocles, an Athenian: one of the accusers of Demosthenes in his trial for bribe-taking X.425(846C).

Patroclus, son of Menoetius, friend and companion of Achilles: Hector laid in the dust beside Patroclus' bier by Achilles I.99(19C–D). Praised by Achilles I.185(35B). Did not take the Pelian spear when he went into battle in Achilles' armour I.317(59A–B). Often upbraided Achilles I.355(67A). His friendship with Achilles famous II.49(93E). Moderate and inoffensive in success but boastful in death VII.127(541B). Roused by Nestor's recounting his own exploits VII.147(544D). His death used as an excuse by slave women for lamenting their own lot VII.161(546F) and note *a*. The order of contests in his funeral games VIII.163–165(639B–C). Emendation of a word used by Homer (*Iliad* XXIII.886) in his description of Patroclus' funeral games VIII.387(675A). Discussion of the passage (*Iliad* IX.201–204) where Achilles instructs Patroclus to "mix the wine stronger" VIII.401–405(677C–678B). Achilles told by his horse Xanthus that Patroclus could not be saved in his battle with the Trojans X.275(821A). See also XIV.447(1146A) and note *c*.

Paulus, see Aemilius

Pausanias, a character in Plato's *Symposium* VIII.13(613D).

Pausanias, a Macedonian: served as a bodyguard of Philip II.489(170E) and note *c*.

Pausanias, friend of the philosopher Empedocles: exhorted by Empedocles to hide his doctrines within a silent mind IX.175(728E) and note *d*.

Pausanias, son of Cleombrotus, regent of Sparta from 479 B.C.; commanded the Greeks at the battle of Plataea; died 468 B.C.: raised suspicion against Themistocles by treating him as a friend II.25(89F). His boastfulness criticized by the poet Simonides II.125(105A). His comment on Delian citizenship III.381(230C–D). His comment on the kisses of the Athe-

nians III.381(230D). Explained why the Spartans made Tyrtaeus a citizen III.381–383(230D). His reply to a cripple urging war III.383(230E). Comment on the costly raiment of the Persians III.383(230E). After Plataea ate the meal prepared for the Persians III.383(230E–F). Father of Pleistoanax III.387(231D). Detected in his attempt to betray Sparta IV.273–275(308B). Murdered a maid of Byzantium VII.223(555C). The Spartans directed to appease his soul VII.257(560E) and note *a*; cf. XV.241–243(frag.126) and note *a*. His negotiations with the Persians known to Themistocles, according to Herodotus XI.15–17(855F). At the Battle of Plataea XI.115(871F); 117–119(872B–C); 121(872F). Set up an inscription at Delphi commemorating his victory at Plataea XI.125(873C).

Pausanias, son of Pleistoanax; king of Sparta 408–394 B.C.: father of Agesipolis III.285(215C). Father of Cleombrotus III.335(223A). Said that laws should have authority over men, not men over laws III.383(230F). Explained why he was in exile III.383(230F). Explained how the Thracians could be conquered III.385(230F). His attitude toward and remarks on certain physicians III.385(231A). See also V.307(403B), critical note 7.

Pauson, an Attic painter, early 4th cent. B.C.: his painting of a horse V.271(396E).

Paxi, two small islands between Corcyra and Leucas: where Thamus was instructed to announce that "Great Pan is Dead" V.401(419B).

Payni, name of an Egyptian month V.75(362F).

Pedaritus, see Paedaretus

Pedieans ("People of the Plain"), one of the three factions in Attica: joined with their opponents to elect Solon IX.393–395(763D–E); cf. X.197(805D–E).

Pegasus, Bellerophon's winged horse: carried Bellerophon in his pursuit of a Lycian pirate named Chimarrhus III.501–503(248A). Depicted as obedient to his master in Euripides' play *Bellerophon* VII.53(529E); X.207(807E).

Peiraeus, see Piraeus
Peiras, founded the temple of Hera at Argos XV.297(frag.158) and note *e*.
Peirithous, a Lapith: his friendship with Theseus famous II.49(93E). Theseus shared his punishment and imprisonment II.65(96C); cf. VI.269(482A); VII.71(533A); IX.395(763F).
Peisander, Greek poet, 7th cent. B.C.: never mentioned an Egyptian Heracles XI.29(857F).
Peisander, title of a play by the comic poet Plato: Antiphon ridiculed in the play as a lover of money X.351(833C).
Peisistratus, king of Orchemenus, 5th cent. B.C.: disappeared in the same manner as Romulus IV.301–303(313B–C).
Peisistratus, tyrant of Athens, 560–528 B.C.: sometimes considered one of the Seven Wise Men II.347. Tried to persuade his friends not to hold Phyle III.117(189B). Befriended a youth whom the tyrant's mother loved III.117(189B–C). Gave his daughter in marriage to Thrasybulus III.117(189C); cf. VI.123(457F–458A). His remarks to revellers who had insulted his wife III.117(189C). His reasons for marrying a second time III.117–119(189D) and note *a*; VI.261(480D). Came to power by foul means but used it nobly VII.203(551F–552A). Father of Hipparchus VII.221(555B). Resolved in public his quarrel with his sons VIII.15(613E); cf. III.117(189B). Opposed by the aged Solon X.137(794F). His relations with his wife maligned by Herodotus XI.31–33(858C); 61–63(863B). His sons expelled from Athens by the Spartans XI.39(859D) and note *c*.
Peitho, see Persuasion
Pelasgians, the traditional name of many early inhabitants of Greece: the name applied to the Etruscans who invaded Spartan territory III.499(247C–D); cf. IV.201–203(296B–D). Pelasgian horses, raised in a district of Thessaly called Pelasgian Argos IX.295(748B) and note *c*.
Peleides, Peleion, see Achilles
Peleus, son of Aeacus and father of Achilles: father of Achilles

I.99(19C); 185(35B); 355(67A); II.171(113F); VI.173(465E); IX.243(740A). Married to a goddess (Thetis) IV.351(321C). The identity of his father asked of a pedant by Ptolemy VI.123(458A). Stayed at home and was ignored and despised X.103(788B). Very righteous XIV.447(1145E–F) and note *b*.

Pelian spear, the spear of Achilles: not taken by Patroclus when he donned Achilles' armour I.317(59B).

Pelias, king of Iolcus, slain by Medea: a contest of poetry held at his funeral games by his son Acastus VIII.387(675A).

Pella, capital of Macedonia: home of the courtesan Antigona IV.457(339E). Near a river called Borborus (Slime) VII.545(603C). A proscenium at Pella built by Alexander XIV.79(1096B).

Pellene, city of Achaea: its people's attitude toward the number of musical modes to be used XIV.429(1142E).

Pelopidae (*Descendants of Pelops*), a work of Dositheus: cited IV.303–305(313D–E).

Pelopidas, Theban statesman and general; c.410–364 B.C.; Plutarch wrote his *Life*, XV.9(*Lamp.Cat.* 14): his friendship with Epameinondas II.51(93E). Could not persuade Epameinondas to let off a worthless fellow III.141(192E); X.211(808D–E). Disdained money III.151(194C–D). His reply to his wife who begged him to be careful in battle III.151(194D). His reply to the man who said, "we have fallen among the enemy" III.153(194D). His retort to his captor Alexander of Pherae III.153(194D). His conversation with Alexander's wife Thebe III.153(194D). His release from Alexander obtained by Epameinondas III.153(194E). His high-mindedness III.479(243C). Emulated by Theagenes III.561(259D). His death belongs to Virtue, not to misfortune IV.481(344B). His hatred of Alexander of Pherae caused his own death VI.127(458E). Almost condemned by Thebans for extending the time of his office VII.123(540D). His part in the events of the Theban uprising against the Spartans (December 379 B.C.) VII.363 note *e*; 364; 379(576A); 385(577A); 487(594D); 491–493(595C–E); 497(596D); 503–505(597D–F). Received

an omen of victory before the battle of Leuctra X.17(774C–D). Was not a good speaker, so he took Epameinondas as a colleague X.267(819C). Risked his life for liberty XII.555(995D). Example of a man of action XIV.91(1098A). Killed the Spartan Leontiades XIV.103(1099E); cf. VII.505(597F).

Peloponnese, Peloponnesian(s): foes of the Athenians I.371(70C); cf. VII.557(605C). Seen by Arion from the back of a dolphin II.433(161D). Invaded by Epameinondas III.145(193C); cf. XIV.311(1127B). Invaded by the Athenians III.147(193F). Achaeans warned by Flamininus not to concern themselves with matters outside the Peloponnese III.171(197C). Invaded by Philip III.315(219F); cf. 329(221F). Corinth, the gate-keeper of the Peloponnese III.329(221F); cf. X.9(772D–E). Cleomenes proposed the expulsion of Maeandrius from the Peloponnese III.341(224A). Formerly called Apia IV.239(303A). Their sacred delegation to Delphi attacked by Megarians IV.247–249(304E–F). Roused against Alexander by Persian gold IV.389(327D). Circumnavigated by Tolmides IV.493(345D). Heracles left Peloponnese over grief at Iphicles' death VI.325(492D). Bacchylides spent his exile in Peloponnese VII.557(605D). The Argive Pheidon wanted to be ruler of Peloponnese X.7–9(772D–E). Visited by Athenian envoys to win allies against Philip X.399(841E). Persuaded by Demosthenes not to aid the Boeotians X.451(851B). Their arrogance one cause of Peloponnesian War XI.17(856A). Plan to defend it against Persians XI.101(869D). Its invasion by Xerxes advised by Artemisia, according to Herodotus XI.103(870A). Its fortification against Persians would be ineffective if Athenians medized XI.115(871E–F). Those who fell at the foot of the Cadmeia buried by the Athenians XI.117(872A). The moon and the Peloponnese about the same size, according to Anaxagoras XII.121(932B) and note *c*. Legend of the lion which fell on the Peloponnese XII.159(937F) and note *e*. On the mind of Cleomenes even when at a banquet

XII.331(961B). Ptolemy's envoys driven past the Peloponnese XII.469(984B). Epameinondas' invasion ridiculed by the Epicureans XIV.311(1127B); cf. III.145(193C).

Peloponnesian History, a work of Chrysermus IV.263(306B). A work of Pyrander IV.311(315A). A work of Theophilus IV.303(313C).

Peloponnesian War, 431–404 B.C.: the war between Athens and Sparta III.123(190A); 311(219A); IV.301(313B); V.365(412C); VII.557(605C); X.365, note *a*; 373(837A); 389(839E); XI.17(856A); 77, note *b*; 85, note *e*; XIII.2.541(1049C).

Pelops, son of Tantalus and father of Atreus and Thyestes: the story of the murder of his illegitimate son Chrysippus IV.303–305(313D–E). Came to Pisa X.377(837E).

Pelusium, city of Egypt: named by Isis after Pelusius, the child whose death she caused V.43(357E). Its inhabitants do not eat onions XV.211(frag.102); cf. V.21(353E–F).

Pelusius, one name of the son of Malcander and Astarte V.43(357E).

Pemptides, a Theban: speaker in *The Dialogue on Love* IX.345–347(755E–756A) and note *b* on p. 345; 355(757C); 365(759A); 375(760E); 379(761B).

Pemptos, see Quintilis

Peneleos, son of Hippalcmas: accompanied Achilles to see Poemander IV.221(299D).

Penelope, wife of Odysseus: would not yield to the suitors I.35(7D); cf. Circe's words at XII.507(988A–B). Her presents from suitors pleased Odysseus I.143(27B). Was a virtuous wife II.313(140F); cf. IX.55(706D) and XII.511–513(989A–B). Had close ties with Sparta because of her father Icarius IV.237(302D); cf. XII.507(988A–B). Bore Pan to Hermes, according to some V.403(419E). Her meeting with Odysseus who was disguised as a beggar VI.417–419(506A). Odysseus preferred her to Circe XII.495(985F). Her chastity belittled by Gryllus XII.511–513(989A–B).

Pentheus, king of Thebes: character in Euripides' *Bacchae* XIII.2.853(1083E).

Penthilidae, descendants of Orestes, a noble family of Mytilene: hurled the daughter of Smintheus into the sea in obedience to an oracle XII.473(984E).
Penthos ("Mourning") personified II.161(112A–B); VII.591(609F).
Peparethos, an island in the Aegean: home of Ellopion VII.397(578F).
Pepromene ("Allotted"), a name used for Fate by Chrysippus XIII.2.597(1056C).
Perdiccas, son of Orontes; general under Philip and Alexander; murdered in 321 B.C.: one of the Macedonian generals who tried in vain to hold Alexander's forces together IV.441(337A); 473(342D).
Pergamum, Pergamenes, city of Asia Minor: Attalus received here the false report of his brother Eumenes' death III.83(184A); VI.311(489E). Story of a woman of Pergamum III.559–561(259A–D). Home of Diogenianus IX.73(710B); 113(717B). Their troubles under Nero X.247(815D). Home of Asclepiades XV.27(*Lamp.Cat.* 214) and note *e*.
Periander, a physician, 4th cent. B.C.: derided by the Spartan king Archidamus for writing wretched verses III.309(218F).
Periander, son of Cypselus, ruler of Corinth 627–585 B.C.; sometimes considered one of the Seven Wise Men: host and speaker in the *Dinner of the Seven Wise Men* II.347; 349–351(146C–D); 355(147C) and note *d*; 359(148C); 363(148F); 365–375(149C–151A); 377(151E); 381(152B); 383–385(152E); 391–397(153E–154F); 401(155E); 407(156D–F); 413(157F); 427(160D); 431(161B); 437(162B); 445–447(163F–164C). A despot much feared in Corinth II.463(166C–D). Acquired by force the reputation as one of the Seven Wise Men V.205(385E). Founded several colonies VII.207(552E–F). Attempted to send 300 boys from Corcyra to Alyattes to be made eunuchs XI.41–45(859F–860C). Did much harm to Corinth, according to Herodotus XI.47–49(860F–861A). Burned all the finery for his dead wife XIV.133(1104D).

Periander, tyrant of Ambracia, early 6th cent. B.C.: slain by his boy-lover IX.425–427(768F).
Pericleitus, of Lesbos, a musician: older than Hipponax XIV.367(1133D).
Pericles, Athenian statesman; c.495–429 B.C.; Plutarch wrote his *Life*, XV.9(*Lamp.Cat.* 5): often refused to speak, saying that he was unprepared I.29(6D). Embraced both politics and philosophy I.37(8B); cf. X.29(776B). Nicknamed "Olympian" because of his intelligence and understanding II.195(118E). His reaction to the death of his two sons described by Protagoras II.195–197(118E–F). His self-admonition to remember that he commanded free men III.97–99(186C); VIII.51–53(620C–D) and note *a* on p. 53; X.237(813D–E). Called Aegina the "eyesore of the Piraeus" III.99(186C); X.183(803A). Refused to commit perjury for a friend III.99(186C); VII.61–63(531C–D); X.209(808A–B). His self-evaluation on his death-bed III.99(186D); VII.139–141(543C–D) and note *a*. Alcibiades' remark on Pericles' rendering of accounts III.101(186E). Pompey's situation and actions compared with those of Pericles III.221(205D). His eloquence and statesmanship IV.475(343A); cf. X.185(803B); 307(826D). Adorned the Acropolis with temples, using the tribute collected from Greeks IV.477–479(343D); cf. 511(348C); 525(351A); X.319(828B); XII.383(970A) and note *a*. His statesmanship one of Athens' glories IV.493(345C). Proud of his conquest of the Samians IV.525(350E). Ridiculed by Cratinus for his slowness in accomplishing his undertakings IV.525(351A). His father Xanthippus did not live to hear his son speak before the people VI.351(496F). His defense of his reputation VII.123(540C). His family lay under a curse VII.211(553B). Died from the plague VII.245(558F). Conversed with Socrates X.29(776B). Associated with Anaxagoras X.33(777A). Most effective as a ruler in his old age X.85(784E); cf. 109(789C); 115(790C). Demosthenes once told that he resembled Pericles in ability X.141(795D). Changed his habits after coming to power X.169(800C). A

persuasive and effective speaker X.179–187(802C–803F). Used to pray before speaking that he would say nothing irrelevant X.187(803F). Attacked by an envious Simmias X.195(805C). Restrained in his speeches X.221(810D–E). His conduct dignified and splendid X.225(811C–D). Metiochus an unworthy follower of him X.227(811F). Made use of others in his control of the state X.231(812C–D). Shared responsibility with Cimon X.233(812F). Used to give in to the people in unimportant matters X.263(818D). His statecraft X.307(826D). Adorned the statue of Athena with much gold X.319(828B). No speeches extant X.345(832D). Invited his friend Lysias to live in Athens X.361(835C). Started the Peloponnesian War because of Aspasia or Pheidias, according to the comic poets XI.17(856A). Built the Hecatompedon (Parthenon) XII.383(970A) and note *a*. His probity XIII.2.707(1065C). See also VII.79(534E), critical note 3.

Perilaus, brother of Cassander: managed his brother's military and domestic affairs VI.291(486A).

Perillus, a friend of Alexander the Great: received more money from Alexander than he had requested III.57(179F).

Perillus, of Agrigentum, a craftsman: made a bronze heifer as a torture chamber for Phalaris and was later put into it himself IV.313(315C).

Perinthus, Perinthian(s), a city of Thrace situated on the Propontis; originally a Samian colony: its long-winded ambassador to Sparta chided by Agis III.291(216A); cf. III.395(232E). Attacked by Megara but defended by a faction of the Samians IV.243–245(303E–304A). Captured by Philip IV.455(339C).

Perioeci ("those who dwell around"), neighboring peoples who are subjects or citizens with lesser rights: their best men married to women of Argos and given citizenship III.491(245F). Those in Spartan territory incited to revolution by Epameinondas IV.497(346B).

Peripatetic(s), the school of Aristotle: founded by Aristotle VII.555(605A). Their concept of "mover" and "moved" IX.65(708E). Admired by Favorinus IX.205(734F) and note

c. Peripatetic influence on Plutarch's *Natural Phenomena* XI.134–141; 225(*Nat. Phen.* 39) and note *b*. Many of its doctrines perverted by Clearchus XII.39(920F). On the eating of animals XII.347(963F). Accused by the Epicureans of copying Plato XIV.235–237(1115A–B). Some devoted their efforts to the composition of treatises on music XIV.357(1131F) and note *c*. Their conception of "potential intuition" XV.391–393(frag.215f).

See also: Alexander had no chance to share in the walks of the Lyceum IV.391(328A). The Walk and the Lyceum honoured by Lamprias VIII.141(635B). Socrates did not have a fixed hour for walking with his students X.147(796D). The following men (qq.v.) are specifically termed Peripatetic: Apollonius VI.299(487D). Nicolaus IX.147(723D). Menephylus IX.249(741A); 277(745C). Critolaus X.225(811C). Cf. XIV.357(1131F) and note *c*. See also Aristotle, Lyceum.

Periphetes, son of Copreus: accomplished no outstanding deed VII.209–211(553B).

Perrhaebia, a region of Thessaly: the home of the Roman god Janus, according to some IV.37(269A).

Persaeus, Stoic philosopher, 3rd cent. B.C.: insisted on a contract even when lending money to a friend VII.71(533B).

Persephone (Phersephone), also frequently called Kore or Cora ("Daughter"), the daughter of Zeus and Demeter; abducted by Hades to be his queen in the Underworld: "Commendable Persephone" I.119(23A). Received sacrifices of food II.423(159E). Identified by some with Isis V.67(361E). Demeter and Kore represent for the Stoics the spirit that pervades the Earth and its products V.99(367C). Represented for Cleanthes the breath of air which is carried through the crops and then suffers dissolution V.155(377D). Her abduction by Hades and Demeter's sorrow the theme of the Boeotian Festival of Sorrow V.161(378E). Represents spring to some western peoples, according to Theopompus V.161(378F). *The Portion of Persephone* VII.467(591A) and note *d*. Gave sense to the soul of Teiresias IX.247(740E). Ab-

ducted from the neighbourhood of Etna by Pluto XI.201(917F) and note *b*. Various ideas about her role and the meaning of her name XII.193–199(942D–943F) and notes *passim*. Home of counter-terrestrial Phersephone XII.211(944C) and note *e*. Her statue at Sinope not taken along with that of Pluto (Serapis) by the agents of Ptolemy Soter XII.471(984B).

Perses, brother of Hesiod XIII.2.529–531(1047E–F).

Perseus, a dog belonging to the daughter of Aemilius Paulus: its death considered an omen by Aemilius III.173–175(197F–198A).

Perseus, son of Philip V; last king of Macedonia; defeated at the battle of Pydna, 168 B.C.: after his defeat he was reviled by his former flatterers I.371(70A–B). Plotted against Eumenes III.83(184A); VI.309(489D). Defeated the Roman consul Publius Licinius in a cavalry battle III.173(197E). Aemilius Paulus chosen general against him III.173(197F). Defeated by Aemilius Paulus III.175(198B); IV.333(318B); VIII.27(615E–F). Tried to refuse being a part of Aemilius' triumph III.175(198B). Lost Macedonia to the Romans VI.225(474F–475A).

Perseus, son of Zeus and Danaë; ancestor of Heracles: emulated by Alexander IV.413(332A). The slayer of the Gorgon Medusa IX.291(747D). Called an Assyrian by Herodotus IX.291(747D).

Persia, Persian(s), the Asian kingdom organized by Cyrus the Great (Plutarch calls the people Persians, Medes, or barbarians; all references, regardless of Plutarch's word or its translation, are included here): conquered by Alexander I.53(11B). Alexander dressed like a barbarian idol I.349(65D–E); cf. IV.401(329F–330A). Their kings changed their residence according to the season I.419(78D); VI.369(499B); VII.551(604C). Their kings traditionally called "Great" I.419(78D); III.129(190F); 275(213D); VI.369(499B); VII.151(545A). Ate with their wives but caroused with their concubines II.309(140B); VIII.9(613A). Persian nobles arrested Tiribazus in the name of the king

II.477(168E). Their kings' custom of giving gifts III.9(172B). Remark of the Persian Seiramnes on his lack of success III.11(172D). Enamoured of hook-nosed persons because Cyrus had a nose of that shape III.13(172E); X.279(821E). Besieged Miletus III.57(180A). Persians at Marathon III.89(185A); IV.257(305B–C); XI.57–61(862C–863A). Persians at Salamis III.91(185B–C); XI.99–101(869C–D); 107–109(870E–F); XIV.247(1116F). Persian king received the exiled Themistocles III.93–95(185E–F); IV.259(305D–E); VII.557(605A). Tried to bribe Epameinondas III.145(193C). Attacked by Agesilaus III.247–249(208F–209C). Persian raiment III.249(209C); 281(214E); 383(230E); cf. I.349(65D–E); IV.47(270E–F); 401(329F); VIII.207(646B); XI.65(863E). Their youthful king (Artaxerxes) and Agisilaus' comment on his success III.259–261(211A–B); cf. III.275–277(213D–E). Defeated by the Spartans III.261(211B–C); 321(220F). Attacked Greece and blockaded the coast of the Spartans III.273(213B). Did they become pro-Spartan or the Spartans pro-Persian? III.273(213C). Their dealings with the Spartan Demaratus III.317–319(220B); XI.71–73(864F). Furnished money for the Greeks to use against one another III.333(222D); cf. III.261(211B); IV.389(327C). Invaded Samos III.341(224A). Persians at Thermopylae III.347–349(225A–B); IV.263–265(306C–D); XI.71(864E–F); 77–87(865D–867B). Lysander's reply to the Persian asking about the best form of government III.375(229E). Persians at Plataea III.383(230E–F); XI.117–119(872B–D); 125(873C). Persian king (Xerxes) received the Spartans Bulis and Sperchis III.417–419(235F–236B); X.249(815E). Story of the Persian women and how they saved the day for Cyrus III.491–493(246A–B). Pausanias attempted to betray Greece to the invading Persians IV.273(308B); cf. XI.15–17(855F). Defeated by Alexander at Granicus IV.275(308C); cf. IV.385(327A). Persian empire late in rising IV.365(324B). Persian gold poured into Greece IV.389(327C); cf. III.333(222D). Attacked by Alexander IV.391(327F); 481(344B) and throughout *On the Fortune of Alexander*

IV.383–421(326D–333C); 423–487(333D–345B); cf. X.431(847C); XIV.307(1126D). Taught by Alexander not to marry their mothers IV.393(328C). Their children taught by Alexander to chant the tragedies of Sophocles and Euripides IV.395(328D). Combined with Greeks by Alexander IV.399(329C); 401(329E–330A); cf. 413(332A). The impress of Greek government put on barbarian coinage by Alexander IV.415(332B–C). Alexander's attitude toward Persian women IV.451–453(338D–F); cf. III.493(246B). Persian luxury IV.469(342A). Ambassadors visited Philip in Macedonia IV.471(342B). Persian implements for chastising the sea IV.473(342E); cf. 401(329E). Their wealth sent to Greece by Alexander IV.479(343D). Less spent by Athens on war against the barbarians than on her tragedies IV.513(349A). Ochus was the most cruel and terrible of Persian kings V.29(355C); cf. V.77(363C); 107(368F). Led by Cyrus in victory after victory V.57–59(360B). Persian religion V.111–117(369D–370C). Persian Magi kill water mice V.113(369F); VII.97(537A); VIII.355(670D). Numerous invasions of barbarian hordes prophesied by oracles V.281(398D–E). The Persian Megabyzus chided by Apelles VI.207(471F). A Persian woman who chose to save her brother rather than her husband and children VI.267(481E). Dispute between two Persian brothers, Xerxes and Ariamenes VI.303–307(488C–489A); cf. III.15–17(173B–C). Persian form of chastisement VII.279–281(565A). Persian kings drank water only from the river Choaspes VII.533(601D). "Use not a Persian to measure Art" (Callimachus) VII.541(602F). The place of honour at their banquets VIII.45(619B). Their dinner topics as given by Xenophon VIII.109–111(629E–630A). How their kings shared their dinner IX.39(703E). "Leave some for the Medes," a Boeotian saying IX.39–41(703F). The Persian king (Artaxerxes) dipped a wreath in perfume and sent it to a Spartan IX.89–91(713E). Deliberate on public affairs over wine IX.91–95(714A–D). Persian king considered everyone a slave except his wife X.57(780C); cf. X.309(826F). The war against the barbarians entrusted by Pericles to Cimon

X.233(812F). The seven Persians who killed the Magi rewarded X.273(820D). Greek and barbarian wars banished X.291(824C). Their form of government, royalty absolute and irresponsible X.309(826F); cf. 57(780C). Demand earth and water from their enemies X.323(828E). Consider debt the greatest crime, lying second X.325(829C). Reportedly bribed Demosthenes X.433(847F–848A) and Hypereides X.437(848E). The Persian account of Io XI.21–23(856E–F); 27–29(857E). Maligned by Herodotus XI.35(858F). Many Ionians, according to Herodotus, are descended from mixed marriages of Persians and Greeks XI.35(858F). Pactyas fled from the Persian army XI.37(859A). Attacked by the Athenians in an effort to free the Ionian cities XI.49(861A–C). Repulsed the Athenians from Sardis, according to Herodotus XI.51(861C). Invited to Greece by the Argives, according to Herodotus XI.63(863D); cf. 67(863F). Persian garments full of guile XI.65(863E); cf. IV.47(270E–F); VIII.207(646B). Persians at Artemisium XI.87–91(867B–F); 97(869A–B). Destroyed temples on Naxos XI.99(869B). Corinthian women prayed for Aphrodite to give their husbands the passion to battle the barbarians XI.111(871A–B). Used by Herodotus to mouth his inventions XI.113(871D). Herodotus' treatment of the four major battles of the Persian War (Artemisium, Thermopylae, Salamis, and Plataea) XI.127–129(873E–874B). See *On the Malice of Herodotus* XI.9–129(854E–874C) *passim* for references to the Persians during the Persian Wars. Their custom of threatening to drop fire into water to obtain their plea XII.259(950F). Use dragnets in fishing XII.429(977E). Persian history told by Xenophon in his *Cyropaedeia* XIV.61(1093B).

Persian Gulf, see Erythrian Sea

Persian History, a work of Agatharchides: the second book cited IV.259(305D–E).

Persian Wars (490–479 B.C.): Themistocles' accomplishments during the wars made possible the achievements of later generals IV.349(320F); cf. 45(270B–C); 493(345C). In the period after the wars Athens held Megara V.301(402A). Oracles dur-

ing the wars V.361–365(412A–D); cf. X.321(828D). Antiphon born during the wars X.347(832F). Herodotus' treatment of the four battles (Artemisium, Thermopylae, Salamis, Plataea) XI.127–129(873E–874B). The battle at Artemisium XI.87–91(867B–F); 97(869A–B). The battle at Marathon III.89(185A); IV.257(305B–C); XI.57–61(862C–863A). The battle at Plataea III.383(230E–F); V.363(412B) and note *d*; XI.117–119(872B–D); 125(873C). The battle of Salamis III.91(185B–C); XI.99–101(869C–D); 107–109(870E–F); XIV.247(1116F). The battle at Thermopylae III.347–349(225A–B); IV.263–265(306C–D); XI.71(864E–F); 77–87(865D–867B).

Persians, a poem of Timotheus I.171(32D).

Persuasion (*Peitho*), personified: assigned a place beside Aphrodite II.301(138C–D); cf. IV.9(264C). Sister of Good Fortune IV.331(318A). Belongs to orators IX.269(743E). Artistic and dear to the Muses IX.277–279(745C). The helper of the arts of state and society IX.283(746A). The effect of her glance XI.9(854F).

Petillius (or Paetilius), Q., Trib. Pl. 187 B.C.: one of the accusers of Scipio the Elder III.167(196F) and critical note 3.

Petraeus, not otherwise known: burned alive by the Thessalians in the reign of Augustus X.247(815D).

Petraeus, L. Cassius, a contemporary of Plutarch: helped bring about prosperity in Boeotia V.343(409C). Host in *Table-Talk* V.2, where he is called Director of the Pythian Games VIII.385(674F).

Petron, of Himera, a writer: asserted that there were 183 worlds V.419(422D–E).

Petronius, Titus, probably the same as Gaius Petronius, the Arbiter of Elegance under Nero: flattered Nero by calling his lavish spending meanness I.323(60E).

Petronius, Valentinus: debauched the wife of Fabius Fabricianus and later slain by Fabius' son IV.311(315B).

Ph, see Phi

Phaeacian(s), Odysseus' hosts: Odysseus counted their gifts to

him when he awoke on Ithaca I.143–145(27C–E). Not mentioned by Homer as eating fish V.19(353D–E); IX.183(730C). Challenged by Odysseus to contend with him in games VIII.165(639C–D). The Phaeacian maiden (Nausicaa) compared to "the shoot of a palm tree" IX.145(723C). Even Phaeacian good cheer not as pleasing as Odysseus' tale of his wanderings XIV.61(1093C).

Phaedimus, a pupil of Plutarch; speaker in the dialogue *The Cleverness of Animals* XII.319; 325(960A); 355(965C); 357(965E); 415(975C).

Phaedimus, of Cyrene, husband of Aretaphila: the story of his murder by Nicocrates and Aretaphila's revenge III.541–551(255E–257E).

Phaedo, follower of Socrates: character in Plato's dialogue *Phaedo* VII.339(572B–C).

Phaedra, daughter of Minos and wife of Theseus: fell in love with Hippolytus because of Theseus' derelictions I.147(27F–28A). Yearned to join in the hunt (Euripides) I.281(52B); XII.321(959B) and note *a*. The story of her love for Hippolytus IV.305–307(314A–B).

Phaedrus, a dialogue of Plato VII.311–313(568C–D); X.367(836B–C); XIII.1.63(1004C); 199(1016A); XIV.261(1119B). See also Plato.

Phaedrus, a river in Egypt: its stream dried up by Isis V.43(357D).

Phaedrus, follower of Socrates: a learned man VIII.13(613D).

Phaenippus, an Athenian: the father of Callias XI.61–63(863A–B).

Phaenomena, a work of Critolaus: the fourth book cited IV.271–273(307E–308A).

Phaenon ("Splendent"), the planet Saturn: enters the sign of the Bull at intervals of thirty years XII.185(941C) and note *a*. The distance between Jupiter and Saturn equated by the Chaldaeans to the fourth tetrachord and the distance between Saturn and the sphere of the fixed stars to the fifth tetrachord XIII.1.333(1029B). See also Cronus.

Phaestus, a city of Crete: home of Epimenides V.351(409F).
Phaethon, son of Helios and Clymene: wept because he could not have his father's horses and chariot VI.179(466E–F). His death mourned by the barbarians on the Po who wear black VII.237(557D–E). Met with disaster after ascending to heaven VII.371(607F) and note *h*. Mourned by his mother in a play of Euripides VIII.325(665C). Consumed by fire XIV.67(1094B).
Phaethon ("Shining"), the planet Jupiter: the distance between Mars and Jupiter equated by the Chaldaeans to the third tetrachord and the distance between Jupiter and Saturn to the fourth tetrachord XIII.1.333(1029B). See also Zeus.
Phalanthus, the leader of a colonizing expedition V.335(408A).
Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum, 6th cent. B.C.: his savage cruelty I.303(56D). His cruelty equated by the Stoics with that of Aristeides I.405(76A). His use of the bronze bull made by Perillus IV.313(315C–D). His cruel reign was medicine for the people of Agrigentum VII.209(553A). His friends punished by the people after his death X.45(778E) and note *a*. Grey garments outlawed at Agrigentum because his servants had worn them X.279(821E). Contrasted with Lycurgus XIII.2.707(1065C).
Phalerum, an Attic deme: home of Demetrius I.367(69C); II.119(104A); III.119(189D); VII.535(601F); X.273(820E); 447(850C). On the shore near Phalerum Demosthenes used to practise X.417(844F). Persians lay in wait off Phalerum after Marathon, according to Herodotus XI.59(862E).
Phalion, a place in Bithynia: site of a Bithynian victory over the Chalcedonians IV.237(302E).
Phalis, a Delphian: the father of Orsilaus X.295(825B).
Phamenoth, the name of an Egyptian month V.105(368C).
Phanaean ("Disclosing"), an epithet of Apollo V.203(385B); 251(394A).
Phanias, a character in a play of Menander VI.175(466B).
Phanias, of Eresus, a Peripatetic philosopher and historian, 4th cent. B.C.: references and quotations (Wehrli) Frag.7: XIV.87(1097B). 12: V.419(422E).

Phanocles, an elegiac poet, 3rd cent. B.C.: reference and quotation (Powell) Frag.1.25–26: VII.237(557D). 3: VIII.359–361(671B–C).
Phaophi, the name of an Egyptian month V.75(362F); 127(372B); 153(377B).
Pharnabazus, Persian satrap of the provinces near the Hellespont, 412–393 B.C.: helped Athens against Sparta with money and military forces III.273(213B).
Pharnaces, king of Pontus, 63–47 B.C.: his defeat by Julius Caesar occasioned Caesar's famous words, *"veni, vidi, vici"* III.229(206E). See also XII.6.
Pharnaces, speaker in the dialogue *The Face in the Moon* XII.6; 47(921F); 53–55(922F); 59–61(923C–E); 133–137(933F–934C); 175(940A).
Pharos, an island off the coast of Egypt near Alexandria: in Homer's day was a day's sail from Egypt but now part of it V.99(367C).
Pharsalia, a dancing girl: killed because of a gift from Philomelus, the despot of the Phocians V.279(397F).
Pharsalus, Pharsalians, a town in Thessaly: the site of the battle between Caesar and Pompey III.215(204D); 221(205D); 227(206E). Harassed Agesilaus the Great III.265(211F). Home of Cleomachus IX.375(760E). Captured by Antipater X.427(846E).
Phaselis, a district in southern Lycia: home of Critolaus VII.555(605B).
Phayllus, of Argos: gave his wife to Philip of Macedon for a night IX.373(760A–B).
Pheidias, Athenian sculptor, 5th cent. B.C.: his statue in Elis of Aphrodite and the Tortoise II.323(142D); V.177(381E). Brother of the painter Panaenus IV.497(346A). Example of a famous artist X.59(780E). His friendship with Pericles XI.17(856A).
Pheidippides, see Philippides the runner
Pheidolaus, of Haliartus: a character in the dialogue *On the Sign of Socrates* VII.366; 387(577D) and note *b*; 389(577E); 393–395(578B–F); 413(581E–F); 449(588B); 459(589F).

Pheidon, tyrant of Argos, 7th cent. B.C.: his plans to make Argos the leader of the Peloponnese thwarted by his friend Dexander X.7–9(772C–E).

Phellus, a city of Lycia: near Sura, where men divine from observing fish XII.419(976C).

Phemius, a bard in the *Odyssey*: called the composer of a poem entitled *Return of the Heroes* XIV.359(1132B). A self-taught man XV.397(frag.216g).

Phemius, king of the Aenianians: his single combat with Hyperochus IV.191(294B–C).

Pheneus, Pheneans, a city of Arcadia: their war with the Tegeans settled by a battle between two sets of triplets IV.281–283(309C–E). Their territory flooded VII.235(557C) and note *d*.

Pherae, a city of Thessaly: home of the tyrant Alexander I.273(50D); III.145(193D); 153(194D); IV.425(334A); IX.425(768F). Home of Thebe who killed her husband Alexander, the tyrant of Pherae III.543(256A); cf. XI.17(856A). Home of Acastus, son of Pelias IV.199(295F).

Pherecrates, a writer of Old Comedy, 5th cent. B.C.: quoted (Kock) Frag.145(155 Kassel–Austin): XIV.421–425(1141D–1142A) and notes *passim*.

Pherecydes, of Athens, a logographer, 5th cent. B.C.: references and quotations (*FGrH* I, 3) F38: XIII.2.665(1059C). F42: XIII.2.619(1058C). F120: cf. XIV.359(1132A). F177: XII.163(938B), probably a reference to Pherecydes of Syros, see below.

Pherecydes, of Syros, a writer on cosmogony and theogony, 6th cent. B.C.; often confused with the logographer of the same name (see above): his death caused by lice XIII.2.697(1064A); XIV.39(1089F). Considered ambrosia the food of the gods XII.163(938B). References and quotations (Diels–Kranz) Frag.A1,2: XIII.2.697(1064A); XIV.39(1089F). B13a: XII.163(938B), attributed by Jacoby to the logographer.

Pherenicus, a Theban exile at Athens: sent a secret message to

the conspirators in Thebes VII.381(576C–D). More restrained than some of the conspirators VII.385(577A).
Phersephone, see Persephone
phi (*φ*), the Greek letter: replaced by a "b" by the Macedonians IV.183(292E). To be considered an aspirated "pi" IX.233(738C).
Phicium, a mountain near Thebes: where the Sphinx sat XII.505(988A).
phidition, the common mess of the Spartans. Since Plutarch uses both *phidition* (*-ia*) and *syssition* (*-ia*) without apparent difference of meaning—cf. III.427(236F) and IX.7(697E)—both words are included here with "p" or "s" to indicate which Greek word is used: the silence of the sophist Hecataeus at a s. defended by the Spartan king III.305(218B). The s. instituted by Lycurgus III.357(226D–E). Nothing said at the s. allowed to be revealed outside III.427(236F); IX.7(697E), where p. is used. The Spartans drank in moderation at the s. and went home without a torch III.427–429(237A). Lycurgus had boys brought to the p. IV.57(272C). Charillus proclaimed king by Lycurgus at the p. IV.445(337D). The p. merely sent meat to the man who announced the victory at Mantineia IV.505(347D). The p. was a place for secret councils IX.93(714B). Drunken helots often introduced to the p. as examples for the youths not to follow XIII.2.723(1067E). See also III.433(237E), line 3 of the page, where the Loeb reads *σιτοδείας* in place of the Teubner's *συσσιτίας*.
Phila, a Theban girl: a mistress of the orator Hypereides X.443(849D).
Philadelphus, a royal title VII.141(543E) and note *e*. For Ptolemy Philadelphus see Ptolemy II.
Philae, a sacred island in the Nile: not to be visited except at special times V.53(359B) and note *a*, critical note 1.
Philagrus, an Eretrian: received land from Darius for betraying Eretria VI.441(510B).
Philammon, of Delphi, an early musician: described the wan-

derings of Leto and the birth of Artemis and Apollo XIV.359(1132A). The first to set up choruses at the Delphic shrine XIV.359(1132A). First developed some of the nomes for singing to the cithara XIV.365(1133B).

Philarchus, a man of Smyrna: his slave girl devised a trick to exhaust the enemy IV.299(312F).

Philaus, see Philolaus

Philebus, a dialogue of Plato V.235(391B); XIII.2.185–189(1014D–E). See also Plato.

Philemon, Athenian poet of the New Comedy, 361–262 B.C.: reviled Magas VI.69(449E); 123(458A). Captured by Magas but suffered only a symbolic punishment VI.123(458A). Died on stage X.89(785B) and note *a*. References and quotations (Kock) Frag.23(23 Kassel–Austin): I.187(35D). 65(68 K–A): cf. XIII.2.617(1058C). 73(77 K–A): II.129(105F). 106(106 K–A): II.111(102C). 144(132 K–A): VI.123(458A); cf. 69(449E). 180: cf. III.245(208D–E).

Philetaerus, brother of Eumenes II of Pergamum: served faithfully as a bodyguard for his brother VI.259(480C).

Philetas, of Cos, an elegiac poet, c.340–285 B.C.: a sickly young man X.123(791E).

Philimus, of Phocia, a friend of Plutarch: speaker in *The Oracles at Delphi* V.259–263(394D–395D); 323(405E). Speaker in *Table-Talk* I.6: VIII.69–71(623D–624A) and note *b* on p. 71. Speaker in *Table-Talk* II.4: VIII.161–163(638E–F); cf. VIII.163(639A). Speaker in *Table-Talk* IV.1: VIII.295–307(660D–662C); 311(663B). Speaker in *Table-Talk* V.10: VIII.447–449(685D–F). Speaker in *Table-Talk* VIII.7: IX.167(727B); 171(728B). Recently returned from Egypt XII.419(976B).

Philip II, founder of the Macedonian empire; father of Alexander the Great; 382–336 B.C.: his razing of Olynthus derided by Agesipolis I.221(40E); III.285(215B); VI.125(458C). Rebuked by a harp-player whom he criticized I.359(67F); III.53(179B); IV.427(334C–D); VIII.137(634C–D). Chided by Demaratus I.371–373(70B–C); III.53(179C); cf. IV.399(329D). Chided by Diogenes I.373(70C–D);

VII.561(606C). Gave money to Philocrates, who wasted it II.75(97D). Father of Alexander II.75(97D); IV.431(335A). His reaction to receiving three pieces of good news on the same day II.125(105A–B); III.41–43(177C). Rescued his host from embarrassment by instructing his men to "leave room for cake" II.225(123E–124A); III.49(178D–E); IX.57–59(707B). His love for a Thessalian woman and his wife's reaction II.315(141B–C). His reply to those who said that the Greeks were speaking ill of him II.331(143F); III.51(179A–B); VI.121–123(457F); cf. III.381(230D). Received a boasting letter from Ateas III.25(174E–F). Praised by Theophrastus III.41(177C). Praised Parmenio III.41(177C). Refused to set up garrisons in Greek cities III.43(177C–D). Refused to banish from court a man who spoke ill of him III.43(177D). How he made a friend of Nicanor III.43(177D–E). His reaction to attacks by Athenian orators III.43(177E). His remark on complaints of Athenians conquered at Chaeroneia III.43–45(177E–F). A pun to the physician who attended his broken shoulder III.45(177F). His parable on two brothers "Both and Each" III.45(177F). Refused to treat the Athenians harshly III.45(178A). How he sent two rascals from Macedonia III.45(178A). His remark on having to camp where there was grass for the pack animals III.45(178A) and note *d*; X.113–115(790B). His remark on how to take an impregnable stronghold III.45–47(178A–B). His retort to Olynthians complaining of being called traitors III.47(178B); cf. II.75(97D). His advice to Alexander to win friends among Macedonians III.47(178B); X.199(806B) and in the Greek cities III.47(178C). Befriended by the Theban Philon III.47(178C). Freed a prisoner who proved to be a friend III.47–49(178C–D). His grief at the death of Hipparchus of Euboea III.49(178E) and note *b*. Urged Alexander to give heed to Aristotle III.49(178E–F). How he appointed a judge and soon removed him from office III.49–51(178F). His conduct at the trial of Machaetas III.51(178F–179A) and note *b*. His reaction to the guilt of Crates III.51(179A). His praise of Antipater III.51(179B). His watchfulness III.51–53(179B).

Rebuked by an old man whose case he refused to hear III.53(179C–D) and note *d*. His many successes worried Alexander III.53–55(179D). Encouraged Alexander to compete in Olympic races III.55(179D); cf. IV.407–409(331B). Attacked in a speech by the Athenian Hegesippus III.107(187E) and note *b*. Attacked Byzantium (339 B.C.) III.111(188B); X.437(848E). Increased the territory of the Messenians III.137(192B); 303(217F). Hostile to Sparta III.291(216A). Received an embassy of one from Sparta III.291(216B); cf. VI.445(511A) and note *e*. His haughty letter to Archidamas and the reply III.309(218E–F). His war against Sparta III.309(218F). Captured the Isthmus of Corinth III.329(221F). His letter of enquiry to the Spartans and their reply III.403(233E); cf. VI.455(513A). His letter of instructions to the Spartans and their reply III.413(235A–B). Invaded Spartan territory III.413(235B). Only Spartans refused to join in his campaigns after battle of Chaeroneia III.447(240A). Lost an eye at the Sardanus river IV.269–271(307D). His wars left Greece gasping IV.387(327C). Left Alexander treasuries bare of money IV.389(327D). Imparted less to Alexander than did Aristotle IV.391(327E–F). Received a thigh wound in battle against Triballians IV.409(331B–C); cf. IX.239(739B). An incident of bravery during his assault on Perinthus IV.455(339C). His fame due to Parmenio, according to Philotas IV.457(339E). Visited by Persian ambassadors IV.471(342B). After his death, Alexander eager to invade Asia IV.471(342C). His experience part of Alexander's success IV.475(343A). Disliked by Arcadion VI.121(457E). His terse messages to and from Spartans VI.445(511A); 455(513A). Called a city he founded "Roguesborough" (Poneropolis) VI.499(520B). His remark on being thrown in wrestling VII.539(602D). Aristotle criticized for his life in Philip's court VII.545(603C); cf. VII.551(604D). His playfulness with a parasite VIII.125(632B). His drunkenness at Chaeroneia put aside when time for deliberation came IX.99(715C). His letter to Olympias intercepted but not opened by Athenians X.167(799E). Attacked in a speech

by Isocrates X.377(837F). Isaeus lived into his reign X.389(839F). Received an Athenian embassy X.391(840B) and note *d*. Gave protection to the Amphictyons and conquered Phocis X.391(840C). After his death, Aeschines brought suit against Ctesiphon X.393(840C). Opposed by Aeschines X.395(840F–841A). His second war against Athens X.399(841E). Two parties at Athens: one for, one against Philip X.417(844F). Opposed by Demosthenes X.417(844F–845A); 433(847F–848A). Eulogized by Lamachus of Tereina X.419(845C). His comments on Demosthenes' speeches X.421(845D). His attack on Olynthus X.421(845E); cf. 451(851A). Captured Elateia (338 B.C.) X.423(845F). His death brought joy to Demosthenes X.431(847B). Permitted Athenians to bury their dead after battle of Chaeroneia X.439(849A). Attacked Euboea X.445(849F). Captured Pydna, Methone, and Olynthus X.451(851A). Won his successes with money, according to some XI.19(856B). Destroyed Stagira XIV.309(1126F); cf. 85–87(1097B).

Philip V, king of Macedonia; defeated at Cynoscephalae by Flamininus in 197 B.C.; lived 237–179 B.C.: put his former friend Samius to death I.289(53E). His overtures to a woman resisted II.335(144E–F). His conference with Flamininus III.169(197A). Defeated by Flamininus III.169(197B); cf. IV.367(324C). His attack on Chios repulsed by the indignant women of the city III.487–489(245B–C). Lost Macedonia in one battle IV.365(323F). His war against Antiochus IV.367(324C). Came into conflict with the Aetolians and was defeated by the Romans V.287(399C–D). Brought by his father to a dinner to ask a reluctant guest to sing IX.223(736F) and note *c*. His affair with the wife of an Argive politician IX.373(760A–B). His comment to the Greeks deserting to the Romans XI.11(855A) and note *b*.

Philip, a priest of the Orphic mysteries: his assertion that those initiated into the mysteries were happy after death answered by Leotychidas III.345(224E–F).

Philip, buffoon in Xenophon's *Symposium*: used as a diversion VIII.107(629C). Thought it more amusing to be self-invited

to the dinner IX.71(709E–F). Introduced by Xenophon as a comic element in the *Symposium* IX.73(710C).

Philip, of Opus, mathematician and astronomer, 4th cent. B.C.: demonstrated the shape of the moon XIV.63–65(1093E) and note *a* on p. 65.

Philip, of Prusa, historian and Stoic philosopher: speaker in *The Obsolescence of Oracles* V.351; 395–399(418A–F); 399–403(419A–E); 439–441(426E–427A); 483(434F); 487(435E); 501(438E). Speaker in *Table-Talk* VII.7: IX.73–77(710B–711A). Speaker in *Table-Talk* VII.8: IX.79–81(711C–D); 85(712D).

Philip, son of Antigonus I "One-Eyed": rebuked for his impatience by his father III.69–71(182B); cf. VI.421(506C–D).

Philip, son of Cassander, died 297 B.C.: inherited his father's nature VII.249(559E) and note *f*.

Philip, see Philistus

Philippa, 1) daughter of Charmides and a relative of the orator Lycurgus; 2) her granddaughter X.407(843B).

Philippi, a city founded by Philip in Macedonia: a wind here that is adverse to the winnowing of grain IX.27(701C).

Philippics, Demosthenes' orations against Philip of Macedon: spur the Athenians on to action IV.527(351B). Examples of speeches that have loftiness and grandeur of style X.183(803B). Free from jeering and scurrility X.221(810D). See also Demosthenes.

Philippics, a work of Theopompus: states that Antiphon was put to death by the Thirty X.349(833A). See also Theopompus.

Philippides, Athenian poet of the New Comedy; friend of Lysimachus; fl. 300 B.C.: refused to share Lysimachus' secrets III.379–381(183E); VI.431(508C); 483(517B). Ridiculed the orator Stratocles in a play IX.317(750F). Quoted (Kock III.308) Frag. 31(26K–A): IX.317(750F).

Philippides, Athenian runner who summoned the Spartans to Marathon: Herodotus' account of his mission discussed XI.55(862A–B) and note *b*, suggesting that Pheidippides is not the correct form of the name.

Philippides, son of Diocles, and a relative of the orator Lycurgus X.409(843B–C).
Philippus, a Theban, slain by the conspirators in the uprising against the Spartans, 379 B.C. VII.364, 369–370; 487(594C); 489(594F); 495(595F); 499(596E); 501(597A–B); 505(598A).
Philiscus, friend of the orator Lysias: wrote an elegiac poem to Lysias (West II pp. 92–93) X.367–369(836C–D).
Philistion, of Locri, a medical writer, 4th cent. B.C.: cited (Wellman): Frag. 7: IX.15(699C); XIII.2.527(1047D).
Philistus, of Chalcis, the beloved of Anton IX.379–381(761A–B).
Philistus, of Syracuse, historian, died 356 B.C.: wrote his history as an exile in Epeirus VII.557(605C), and critical note 1. References (*FGrH* IIIB, 556) T5a: VII.557(605C), and critical note 1, where the ms. reading Philip is given. T13b: XI.13(855C).
Philo, Academic philosopher(?), variant reading at IX.121(718E), critical note 3.
Philo, of Hyampolis, physician; acquaintance of Plutarch: speaker in *Table-Talk* II.6: VIII.169–171(640B–D). Speaker in *Table-Talk* IV.1: VIII.295–299(660D–661A); 303(661E); 311–313(663B–C). Speaker in *Table-Talk* VI.2: VIII.459(687B–C). Speaker in *Table-Talk* VIII.9: IX.187(731A–B); 191–193(732B).
Philocares, brother of Aeschines X.395(840F) and critical note 2.
Philochorus, Athenian historian, 3rd cent. B.C.: references and quotations (*FGrH* IIIB, 328) T4: IV.495(345E). T6: V.311(403E). F163: X.425(846B). F164: X.429(847A). F222: X.89(785B–C).
Philocles, Athenian archon, 459–458 B.C. X.361(835C); 367(836A).
Philocrates, Athenian orator, 4th cent. B.C.: attacked by Demosthenes for accepting a bribe from Philip II.75(97D); VI.441(510B); VIII.341(668A) and note *d*.
Philoctetes, son of Poeas, one of the Greek heroes in the Trojan

War: subject of a painting by Aristophon I.95(18C); cf. VIII.381(674A) and note *a*. Subject of a play by an unknown poet X.107(789A) and note *b*. Subject of a lost play of Aeschylus XIV.25(1087F) and note *b*.

Philodemus, of Elis, otherwise unknown: the father of Micca, who was slain in her father's arms by a cruel suitor III.517–519(251A–C).

Philoetius, cowherd of Odysseus: the founder of the clan of the Bucolidae on Ithaca IV.193(294D).

Philolaus, of Croton, a Pythagorean philosopher, 5th cent. B.C.: references and quotations (Diels–Kranz) Frag.A4a: VII.421(583A) and note *a*. A7a: IX.121(718E) and critical note 3 for the ms. reading Philaus. A14: cf. V.75(363A).

Philomela, daughter of Pandion: her role in the famous story of Procne and Philomela discussed IX.169(727D–E) and note *a*.

Philomelus, tyrant of Phocis, 4th cent. B.C.: gave the crown of the Cnidians to the dancing-girl Pharsalia V.279(397F).

Philometor ("Lover of his (her) mother"), a royal title VII.141(543E) and note *f*.

Philon, Philip's host during his stay as hostage in Thebes: refused to accept gifts from Philip III.47(178C).

Philonicus, a Roman publican X.219(810B).

Philopappus, C. Julius Antiochus Epiphanes, Syrian prince, Roman consul (A.D. 109), and Athenian archon; a friend of Plutarch: addressed in the essay *How to tell a Flatterer from a Friend* I.263 and note *a*; 265(48E); 351(66C). Speaker in *Table-Talk* I.10: VIII.95–103(628A–629A) and note *b* on p. 95.

Philopator, see Ptolemy IV

Philophanes, a sophist, otherwise unknown: his character criticized by the Spartan Agasicles III.243(208B).

Philopeithes, a physician, 4th cent. B.C.: helped recover the body of Hypereides so that it could be cremated X.441(849C).

Philopoemen, a courtier of Attalus X.125(792B).

Philopoemen, of Megalopolis, distinguished general of the Achaean League; c.252–182 B.C.; Plutarch wrote his *Life*, XV.9(*Lamp.Cat.*17): derided by Flamininus III.171(197D). A

mentor for Polybius X.119(791A). Not suited to commanding ships X.231(812E). Recaptured Messene from Nabis X.259(817E). Captured by the Spartans XI.23(856F).
Philostratus, an Athenian: president of the Senate which voted to try Antiphon X.353(833E).
Philostratus, of Euboea: present during part of the discussion in *The Cleverness of Animals* XII.355(965C).
Philotas, son of the Macedonian general Parmenio: executed by Alexander I.349(65D); II.65(96B); VI.69(449E). A good soldier but prone to licentiousness IV.455(339B); IV.457(339D). Claimed credit for Alexander's successes IV.457(339D–F).
Philotes ("Love," "Friendship"), Empedocles' beneficent principle V.117(370E); IX.349(756D) and note *a*; XII.85(926F) and note *c*; 267(952B) and note *b*.
Philotimus (Phylo-), an eminent Greek physician, c.300 B.C.: his remark to a man dying of consumption I.233(43B); 387(73B).
Philoxenus, admiral of Alexander the Great: angered Alexander by offering him a young boy IV.419(333A); XIV.101(1099D). Thwarted an Athenian uprising against Alexander VII.61(531A).
Philoxenus, of Cythera, a dithyrambic poet at the court of Dionysius I; 435–380 B.C. (more than one person may be listed here): his description of good meat and fish I.75(14E). Thrown into the stone quarries by Dionysius IV.427(334C); VI.207(471E). Noted as a gourmet VIII.343(668C); cf. XIV.323(1128B); XV.253(frag.134) and note *b*. Fled from the luxuries of Sicily X.339(831F). A gourmet with a filthy habit XIV.323(1128B); cf. XV.253(frag.134) and note *b*. Had a streak of coarseness XIV.381(1135C). Did not stick to traditional music XIV.419(1141C). Ridiculed by Aristophanes XIV.425(1142A) and note *d*. His music memorized by a certain Telsias XIV.425–427(1142C).
Phineus, blind seer tormented by the Harpies X.339(832A). See also XII.473(984E), critical note 5.
Phintias, friend of Damon: their friendship a famous one II.51(93E).

Phlegyas, father of Coronis and grandfather of Asclepius: his stock came to flower VII.211(553B) and note *c*.

Phleius, an epithet of Dionysus: its meaning discussed VIII.437(683F) and note *e*.

Phlius, Phliasians, a city in western Argolis: their part in the treatment of certain men who once entered the Lycaeon, a sanctuary of Zeus IV.225(300B). Late in joining the battle of Plataea, according to Herodotus XI.119(872C). Home of Thrasyllus XIV.395(1137F). See also X.9(772D), critical note 1.

Phloeum, a place on Samos: the site of the death of many elephants IV.243(303E) and note *c*, critical note 3.

Phobus, of Phocaea, a descendant of Codrus: the story of his visit to Parium and how it resulted in a colony being sent to Pityoessa III.537–541(255A–E) and critical note 3 on p. 536 for the variant Phoxus.

Phocaea, Phocaean(s), city on the coast of Lydia: home of Phobus III.537(255A). The story of their colony among the Bebrycians III.537–541(255A–E).

Phocion, Athenian general and statesman, 403–318 B.C.; Plutarch wrote his *Life*, XV.9(*Lamp.Cat.* 8): his retort to Antipater who tried to take advantage of their friendship I.343(64C); II.321(142B); III.115(188F); VII.69(532F). Executed by the Athenians I.451(84F). His health compared with that of Xenocrates II.281(135C). Never seen to laugh or cry III.109(187F). His reply to a man in the assembly who asked his thoughts III.109(187F). Always reluctant to agree with the multitude III.109(187F). Upset when the multitude favoured his proposal III.109(188A). Refused to contribute to a public sacrifice because he was in debt III.109(188A); VII.69(533A); X.283(822E) and note *b*. His retort to Demosthenes who said Athenians would put him to death if they went mad III.109(188A); cf. X.223(811A), where Demades is substituted for Demosthenes. Rejoiced to visit the flatterer Aristogeiton in prison III.111(188B). Effected a treaty with Byzantium against Philip III.111(188B–C); cf. IV.521(350B–C); X.449(851A). Rebuffed Alexander the

Great's offer of money III.111(188C). His advice to the Athenians when Alexander demanded triremes III.111(188C). Counselled restraint in the Athenians when Alexander's death was reported III.111–113(188D); VI.133(459E). His reactions to the successes of Leosthenes III.113(188D–E); cf. VII.157(546A); X.183(803A–B). Defeated the Macedonians in a battle during Lamian war III.113(188E). Rebuffed Menyllus' offer of money III.113–115(188F). Never accepted a gift from Antipater III.115(188F). His attitude and remarks while being led to his execution III.115(189A). His remark to Thudippus who was to die with him III.115(189A); VII.127(541C). His final instructions to his son III.115(189A–B). Chided by Demades for his simple tastes in food VII.19(525C). Example of a statesman X.109(789C). Followed in the footsteps of Chabrias X.117(791A); cf. X.197(805F). Led Athenians into battle when he was 80 years old X.123(791E–F); 265(819A). Called the cleverest Athenian speaker X.187(803E). Chose safe and leisurely path into public life X.197(805E–F). Refused to appear in court in support of his son-in-law X.207–209(808A). Did not allow personal enmities to affect his public decisions X.215(809A). His reactions to a severe critic in the assembly X.221(810D). The grant of a gift to him proposed by Meidas and opposed by Hypereides X.445(850B) and note *c*. Example of a famous general XIV.99(1099C). Educated in the Academy XIV.305(1126C). His wife said that his feats of generalship were her adornments XIV.353(1131B).

Phocis, Phocian, district in north central Greece: story of the women of Phocis III.483–485(244A–E). Another story of the women of Phocis III.511–513(249E–F). Boeotian archons not allowed to set foot in Phocis IV.69(274B–C). Ruled by the tyrant Philomelus V.279(397F). Received an offering from the Thessalians and sent one to the Amphictyons V.297(401D). Their tyrants melted gold and silver votive offerings V.299(401F); VII.211(553C) and note *g*. Had a shrine of Heracles the Woman-hater V.311(403F). Home of Daiphantus VII.241(558A). Pillaged by the Persians

IX.41(703F); XI.93(868B–C). Gave heroic honours to Eucnamus of Amphissa IX.381(761D). Conquered by Philip X.391(840B–C). Expelled their tyrant Aulis XI.39(859D). Constantly abused by Herodotus XI.69(864B). Slandered by Herodotus XI.95(868D) and note *b*. With the Greeks at Plataea XI.97(868F) and note *b*. Full of commemorative sacrifices and honours XIV.103(1099E). See also IV.365(324B) and note *e* and critical note 7.

Phocus, a Boeotian, father of Callirrhoe: slain by the rejected suitors of his daughter X.19–21(774E–775B).

Phocus, brother of Telamon: murdered by Telamon IV.293(311E).

Phocylides, of Miletus, gnomic poet, 6th cent. B.C.: his writings too commonplace I.243(45B). References and quotations (Diehl) Frag.13: I.255(47E). 15: I.17(3F). Pseudo-Phocylides 87: XIII.2.427(1034E).

Phoebidas, Spartan commander who seized the Theban citadel in 382 B.C.: his remark before the battle of Leuctra III.391(231F). Seized the Cadmeia in time of peace VII.377(575F) and note *e*. Fined for seizing the Cadmeia VII.379(576A) and note *b*. Saved the Cadmeia X.207(807F). Failure of the Spartans to punish him led to the Leuctrian war X.209(808B).

Phoebus, epithet of Apollo I.87(17A); III.219(205C); IV.449(338B); 479(343E) and critical note 2; V.223(388F); 247(393C); 251(394A); 333(407D); 411–413(421C); XI.125(873C) and critical note 1; XIV.93(1098C).

Phoedus, a Theban general: led the Boeotians against Orchomenus to capture the slayers of Phocus X.21(775A–B).

Phoenicia, Phoenician(s), the ancient country in the Levant: captured by Alexander IV.423(333E). Their ships captured by Cimon in battle at the Eurymedon IV.517(349D). "Coming of Isis from Phoenicia," an Egyptian day of sacrifice at Hermopolis V.123(371D). Destined to be conquered by Romans V.287(399C). Cadmus and Europa were "Phoenician born" VII.567(607B); cf. IX.229–231(738A) and note *c* on page 299. "Alpha" the Phoenician word for ox IX.229–

231(738A) and note *a* on page 231. Phoenician alphabet IX.235(738F) and note *d*. Carried off and abused Io, according to Herodotus XI.21(856E). According to Herodotus, Heracles a Phoenician and Thales a Phoenician by origin XI.29(857E–F). The Gephyraeans Phoenician, according to Herodotus XI.47(860E–F). Defeat of their ships at Salamis commemorated in an inscription XI.107(870E). Gave Greece its alphabet XII.299(957A). Deified heavenly bodies, the earth, and the rest of the elements XV.387(frag.213).

Phoenissae, title of Euripides' play IV.513(349A).

Phoenix ("Palm"), one branch of a river at Tegyrae V.365(412B).

Phoenix, son of Amyntor, tutor of Achilles: example of a good attendant (*paedagogus*) I.19(4B). Cursed by his father for corrupting the old man's concubine I.141(26F). Why he told his story to Achilles I.381–383(72B). Older men like Phoenix prefer their wine strong VIII.403–405(677E–678B).

Phoenix, the fabulous bird: its long life exceeded by that of nymphs V.381(415C).

Pholegandros, Pholegandrian, one of the islands in the Cyclades: used as an example of an island by Solon X.237(813F).

Phorcus (Phorcys), son of Nereus: called the father of the Sirens in a lost play of Sophocles IX.281(745F) and note *d*.

Phormio, a Spartan, a host to the Dioscuri XIV.123(1103B) and note *d*.

Phormio, distinguished Athenian admiral, 5th cent. B.C.: his victory at Rhium IV.493(345C).

Phormio, pupil of Plato: sent by Plato to reform the constitution of Elis X.197(805D); XIV.305(1126C).

Phosphorus, the planet Venus: one of the five planets V.455(430A). Revolves lower than the fixed stars XII.73(925A) and note *a*. Its orbit XII.87–89(927C). Its distance from the center XIII.1.323(1028B). Its diameter XIII.1.325(1028D). Its position according to the Chaldaeans XIII.1.331(1028F); cf. 333(1029B).

Phoxus, see Phobus

Phraates III, king of Parthia, c.70–60 B.C.: his claim to the right

to set his boundary at the river Euphrates rejected by Pompey III.211(204A).

Phrasicles, incorrectly identified as the Athenian archon 460–459 B.C. X.361(835C) and note c. The correct name is Phrasicleides.

Phrontis ("Thought"), daughter of the Muse Calliope X.369(836C).

Phrygia, Phrygian(s), a country of Asia Minor: "Boundaries of Mysians and Phrygians" proverbial II.217(122C). Riddle of the "Phrygian flute" II.373(150E). Invaded by Agesilaus III.249(209B). A story of the Phrygian Midas IV.265(306E). Called brilliant exploits "manic" after an early king Manes V.57(360B). Claimed that Heracles was father of Serapis, Isis, and Alcaeus V.71(362B); cf. XV.285–287(frag.157, 1) and note *a* on page 287. Their belief in the causes of winter and summer V.161(378E). Doctrine of demigods possibly Phrygian in origin V.379(415A). "Phrygian fray," i.e. Trojan War VII.553(605A). Antisthenes taunted with having a Phrygian mother VII.567(607B) and note *a*. The Phrygian mode in music IX.365(759B); XIV.371(1134A–B); 379(1135B); 393(1137D); 429(1142F); 431–433(1143B). Home of the Corybants XII.213(944D–E). Home of the aulete Olympus XIV.367(1133D). Phrygian mythology contained hidden scientific accounts of natural science XV.287–289(frag.157,1) and note *a* on page 287; cf. V.71(362B). See also XII.515(989D).

Phrygia, Notices on, a work of Alexander Polyhistor, q.v.: cited XIV.363(1132F).

Phrygius, son of Neileus of Miletus: his love for Pieria led to the end of a war between Miletus and Myus III.531–533(253F–254B).

Phryne, famous courtesan of Thespiae, 4th cent. B.C.: said that she earned more in old age because of her reputation II.231(125A–B). Her golden statue at Delphi, in Crates' opinion, a monument to Greek licentiousness IV.439(336C); V.295–297(401A–B). Her real name was Mnesarete V.295(401A). Shared a temple and worship at Delphi with

Eros IX.335(753F) and note *c*. Thespiae her home IX.371(759E) and note *a*. Tried for impiety and acquitted when defended by Hypereides X.443(849E) and notes *c–e*. See also XIII.2.461(1039A) and critical note 6.

Phrynichus, Athenian tragic poet, 6th–5th cent. B.C.: his tragedies a guide for Athens IV.521(350A). Introduced old legends and tales of suffering into tragedy VIII.21(615A) and note *a*. Fined for presenting the capture of Miletus in a tragedy X.239(814B) and note *a*. Decrees concerning him set up in Athens X.355(834B). Avoided the chromatic genus XIV.395(1137E). References and quotations (Snell): Test.13: IX.195(732F). Frag.17: IX.389(762E).

Phrynis, of Mytilene, a dithyrambic poet, 5th cent. B.C.: tried to add two strings to the seven-stringed lyre but prevented by the Spartan ephors I.447(84A); III.319(220C); cf. III.437(238C), where a similar story is told of Terpander. Defeated in a contest by Timotheus VII.117(539C). Until his time singing to the cithara had been simple XIV.365(1133B). Criticized by Pherecrates XIV.423(1141F).

Phrynon, Athenian general: killed in single combat with Pittacus XI.31(858A–B); cf. X.273(820E).

Phylace, a town in Thessalian Phthiotis: home of Protesilaus and Laodameia VI.365(498C).

Phylarchus, historian and opponent of Aratus of Sicyon, 3rd cent. B.C.: references and quotations (*FGrH* IIA, 81) T2: IV.495(345E). F21: cf. II.315–317(141C) and note *c*. F77: IV.473(342D), but cf. IV.389(327E). F78: V.71(362B–C). F79a: VIII.419(680D–E).

Phyle, Athenian fortress on Mt. Parnes: captured by the friends of Peisistratus III.117(189B). Used as a base by Thrasybulus and the Athenians in the uprising against the Spartans IV.493(345D); 517–519(349D–E); X.365(835F).

Phyleus, son of Augeas: the recipient of the only oath which Heracles ever made IV.51(271C). Did not pay the penalty for his father's wrongs VII.267(562F) and note *c*.

Phyllidas, of Thebes, one of the conspirators against the Spartan garrison: a character in the dialogue *On the Sign of Socrates*

VII.364, 366, 368; 385–387(577B–D); 439–441(586A–E); 449(588B); 487(594D); 497(596B–C); 499(596F); 501(597A); 505(598A–B).
Phylonome, daughter of Nyctimus and Arcadia: the mother of twin sons by Ares IV.309(314E–F).
Phylotimus, see Philotimus
Phyrson, see Pyrson
Physcius, son of Amphictyon: the father of Locrus IV.193(294D).
Physcus, a city of the Ozalian Locrians: founded by Locrus, the son of Physcius IV.193(294E) and critical note 5.
Phytalmius ("Guardian of Growth," etc.), an epithet of both Dionysus and Poseidon: of Dionysus VI.79(451C) and note *d*. Of Poseidon II.417(158E); VIII.391(675F); IX.185(730D); XIV.263(1119E).
pi, the Greek letter: replaced by "b" in Delphian words IV.183(292E). Used in place of "b" by the Aeolians VIII.297(694A). The only mute letter whose name does not employ an added alpha IX.233(738C).
Picus, king of the Laurentians: turned by his wife (Circe) into a woodpecker IV.35–37(268E–269A).
Pieria, daughter of Pythes of Myus: how she attracted the love of Phrygius and ended the war between Miletus and Myus III.531–533(253F–254B).
Pieria, place in Thrace: home of the Muses II.341(146A); VIII.209(646F) and note *b*, critical note 5. Home of Pierus XIV.359(1132A).
Pierides, Pierians, a name of the Muses II.469(167C); IX.283(746B); XIV.77(1095E).
Pierus, a legendary musician: composed poems on the Muses XIV.359(1132A).
Pigres, reputed author of the poem *Frogs and Mice* XI.127(873F) and note *d*.
Pillars of Heracles, at the Straits of Gibraltar XII.209(944B).
Pinarii, a Roman family: excluded from the rites of Hercules IV.95(278E–F).
Pindar, lyric poet, 518–438 B.C. Plutarch wrote his *Life*, which

has been lost, see XV.11(*Lamp.Cat.* 36); 85(frag.9): received a prophecy of death from the Delphic oracle I.145–147(109A–B). Advised in his youth by Corinna IV.507(347F–348A). His *Paeans* VI.445(511B). His reply to a flatterer VII.87(536C). Honoured at the festival of the Theoxenia VII.239(557E–558A). Born during the Pythian Games IX.113–115(717D). Never mentioned an Egyptian or Phoenician Heracles XI.29(857F). Plutarch's quoting of Pindar in his *Causes of Natural Phenomena* XI.136. Only mildly pleased to hear that his verses were sung by Pan XIV.123(1103A–B). Composed both paeans and hyporchemes XIV.373(1134D). Composed Dorian Maiden Songs, Processionals, and Paeans XIV.389(1136F) and note *c*. His style admired by Telesias XIV.425–427(1142B–C).

References and quotations (Maehler) *Isthmian Odes* I.2: VII.375(575D). I.48: V.327(406C); VI.215(473A). II.3: V.323(405F). II.6: X.37(777D). IV.66: I.107(21A). IV.84: XII.249(949A). VII.47–48: I.109(21A). *Nemean Odes* IV.4–5: VI.183–185(467D). V.1: cf. X.31(776C). X.71: cf. XII.49(922A). *Olympian Odes* I.1: XII.291(955D–E). I.6: V.191(384B). I.20–21: IX.291(747D). II.98: IX.195(732E). VI.3–4: X.191(804D). VI.89–90: cf. XII.557(995E) and note *c*. IX.38–39: VII.115(539C). *Pythian Odes* I.5: IX.389(762E). I.13–14: II.469(167C); IX.283(746B); XIV.77(1095E). II.42: cf. IX.321(751D) and note *c*. III.81–82: II.137(107B). VIII.95–96: II.121(104B).

Fragment 3: cf. II.145(109A). 29: IV.507(348A). 32: V.273(397B); XIII.1.85(1007B); 343(1030A). 35b: II.185(116D). 39: IV.357(322C). 40: IV.331(318A). 43: XI.189(916B–C); XII.435(978E). 57: cf. VII.191(550A); VIII.39(618B); X.205(807C); XII.87(927B) and note *a*; XIII.2.711(1065E). 64: XIV.385(1136C). 76: III.397(232E); IV.519(350A). 77: IV.521(350A); VII.205(552B); XI.87(867C). 78: IV.515(349C) and note *h*; VI.277(483D). 88.7–8: XII.59(923C). 95: cf. XIV.123(1103A). 104b: V.343(409B). 107: cf. XII.119(931E–F). 107ab: IX.297(748B–C) and notes *b*, *c*. 123.4–5: II.31(91A). 123.5–6: VII.239(558A).

124c: II.271(133C); VIII.247(653E) and note *a*. 125: cf. XIV.415(1140F). 129: II.203–205(120C); XIV.339(1130C). 130: I.89(17C); XIV.341(1130D). 131ab: II.205(120D). 140b.15–17: IX.45–47(704F–705A); XII.471(984B–C). 140c: V.437(426C); XIV.125(1103C). 143: II.471(167F); IX.393(763C); XIII.2.783(1075A). 146: VIII.35(617C). 149: V.251(394B); 369(413C); XIV.121(1102E). 153: V.87(365A); IX.275(745A); 357(757E–F). 154: VII.541(602F). 165: V.381(415D); IX.357(757E–F); XI.221(*Nat.Phen*.36). 167: cf. XIII.2.611(1057C–D). 169.1–2: X.57(780C). 187: VIII.189(643E). 188: cf. XIV.365(1133A–B). 193: cf. IX.113–115(717D). 194.1: I.457(86A); X.305(826B). 199: cf. X.99(787B–C); 111(789E). 206: I.347(65B). 207: II.119(104A). 208: V.391(417C); VIII.67(623B); IX.55(706E). 210: VI.117(457B). 211: VII.263(562A). 212: II.35(91F). 214: cf. VI.237(477B); 259(480C). 220: IX.51(705F–706A). 222.2: XV.159(frag.65). 228: X.77(783B); XII.415(975D). 229.1: II.15(88B). 234: VI.81(415D); 211(472C). 248: I.363(68D). 269: cf. XIV.371(1134A). 275: V.307(403A). 347: VII.553(605A). See also V.319(405B) and note *d*; VI.391(501F) and note *a*; IX.367(759B–C) and note *b*.

Piraeis, a division of the citizens at Megara IV.195–197(295B).

Piraeus (Pei-), the port of Athens: Aegina, the "Eyesore of the Piraeus," a saying of Pericles III.99(186C) and note *b*; X.183(803A). Where the news of the Sicilian disaster was first heard VI.435(509A). Festival of Poseidon proposed here by Lycurgus X.401(842A). Altar of Zeus Soter here X.427(846D). Proposed by Hypereides as a haven after the battle of Chaeroneia X.439(849A). Where Hypereides kept the prostitute Aristagora X.443(849D). Encircled by trenches at Demosthenes' expense X.451(851A). Where Metrodorus helped Mithres XIV.309(1126E–F).

Pisa, the district round Olympia: on its hill Peisistratus of Orchomenus was rumoured to have ascended to the gods IV.303(313C). Its golden statue V.293(400E), where *Pisa* is translated "Olympia." The nature of the duels carried on in

the Olympic Games at Pisa VIII.389(675C). Home of Pelops X.377(837E).

Pisander, see Peisander

Pisias, of Thespiae, lover of Bacchon and one of the principal figures in the story related in *The Dialogue on Love* IX.311–313(749C–750A); 325–329(752B–753A); 333(753C); 337–343(754C–755C); 347(756A); 441(771D).

Piso, a friend (of Plutarch?) to whom the essay *On Fate* is addressed VII.303 and note *b*; 311(568C).

Piso, C. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, son-in-law of Cicero; quaestor 58 B.C. III.221(205D).

Piso, Cn. Calpurnius, cos. 7 B.C.: commended by Augustus for building his house with such great care III.237(208A) and note *b*.

Piso, Pupius, an orator, cos. 61 B.C.: the result of his order to his slaves to speak only in answer to questions VI.449(511D).

Pistius, an Athenian: attacked in a speech of Deinarchus X.407(843A); see critical note 3 for the ms. reading Pastius.

Pitane, a place in Laconia: home of Tynnichus and his son Thrasybulus III.411(235A). Not all Spartans live in Pitane VII.531(601B).

Pithoigia ("Opening of Jars"), the first day of the Anthesteria, a festival in honour of Dionysus at Athens: one of its ancient customs VIII.259(655E) and note *b*. Corresponds to the Boeotian festival called the "Day of the Good Genius" IX.209(735E) and note *c*. At this festival neither slave nor hired man could be barred from enjoying the wine XV.147(frag.54).

Pittaceum, a piece of land at Mytilene named after the tyrant Pittacus: how Pittacus acquired the land X.273(820E); XI.31(858B).

Pittacus, tyrant of Mytilene in Lesbos; 6th cent. B.C.: one of the Seven Wise Men II.347; cf. V.205(385E). Host and speaker in *The Dinner of the Seven Wise Men* II.353–355(147B–C); 381(152B); 389(153E); 395(154E); 401–403(155D–156A); 411(157D–E); 441(163A); 445–447(164A–B). One of the

original Five Wise Men V.205(385E). His trouble with his wife VI.203(471B). His reply to Croesus who asked if he had money VI.281(484B). Considered the tongue to be the best and the worst part of an animal VI.419(506C) and note *f*; XV.195(frag.89) and note *a*. Called a "dusk-diner" by Alcaeus IX.161(726B) and note *b*. Elected tyrant of Mytilene by the people IX.395(763E). An example of a famous statesman X.221(810D). How he acquired the piece of land called Pittaceum X.273(820E); XI.31(858B). Slew in single combat the Athenian general Phrynon XI.31(858A).

Pithos, an Attic deme: how it acquired its name XV.157(frag.62) and note *b*.

Pityoessa, Pityoessenian(s), a city of Mysia inhabited by a group of the Bebrycians: the story of their treatment of Phocaean colonists who had been invited to join them III.537–541(255A–E).

Pius, see Caecilius Metellus Pius

Planctae ("Clashing Rocks"), dangerous rocks near Scylla and Charybdis: escaped by the doves bringing ambrosia to Zeus II.407–409(156F).

Planetiades, nickname of the Cynic Didymus, a speaker in *The Obsolescence of Oracles* V.367–371(413A–E).

Plataea(e), Plataean(s), a town in Boeotia near the Attic border where the Greeks defeated the Persians in 479 B.C.: the battle of Plataea III.383(230E); IV.519(349F); 521(350B); V.363(412B) and note *d*; 373(414A); VIII.101(628E) and note *b*; X.185(803B); 239(814C); XI.67(864A); 87(867B); 97(868F); 115(871E–F); 117(872C); 119(872D); 121(872F); 127–129(873F–874A); XIV.91(1098A). The Plataean oration of Hypereides IV.521(350B). Herodotus' account of Spartan advice to the Plataeans XI.51(861D–E). Attacked by Thebes (431 B.C.), cf. XI.85(867A) and note *e*. Still offer sacrifice to commemorate the victory over the Persians XI.121(872F). The Plataean Cleadas, according to Herodotus, piled up their communal burial mound ten years after the Persian Wars XI.123(873A). *On the Festival of Wooden Images at Plataea*, a lost work of Plutarch's XV.27(*Lamp.Cat.* 201); cf. XV.283–

297(frags.157–158). Subject of Plutarch's work XV.285(frag.157). Hera's marriage to Zeus first brought to light at Cithaeron and Plataea XV.289(frag.157, 3). Plataean women accompanied Hera when she confronted Zeus XV.295(frag.157, 6).

Plathane, daughter of Hippias: her son Aphareus adopted by Isocrates X.379(838A); 381(838C); 385(839B). Married to Isocrates in his old age X.385(839B).

Plato, Athenian comic poet, 5th–4th cent. B.C.: references and quotations (Kock) Frag.103(110 Kassel–Austin): X.351(833C). 184(200 K–A): IX.83(712A). 185(201 K–A): X.173(801B).

Plato, Athenian philosopher, c.427–347 B.C.: his dialogue form not used by Plutarch I. p. xii. Warmly admired by Plutarch who did much to popularize him I. p. xiv. Possessed all the qualities of greatness I.9(2C). Friend of Dion I.37(8B); cf. X.33(777A). Refused to punish a slave while angry I.49(10D); VII.199(551A–B) and note *a*; XIV.195(1108A). Sanctioned affection between men I.55(11E). His stoop copied by some people I.137(26B); 287(53C). Agreements between statements of a Plato and a dramatist should be emphasized I.189(35C). His method of self-evaluation I.219(40D); II.17(88E); 253(129D); VI.155(463E); cf. I.453(85A). His criticism of Lysias in the *Phaedrus* I.221(40E). "If Plato walks, Plato moves," example of a hypothetical proposition I.233(43C) and note *c*. Men of his period restrained in their use of complimentary exclamations I.245–247(45F). His numbers and right-angled triangles I.283(52C). In Syracuse I.283(52D); 285(52F); cf. X.47(779B). How he won the affection of Dionysius I.357–359(67C–E). Rebuked in public by Socrates I.375(70F). Said that he admonished Speusippus by his own life I.379(71E); cf. VI.321–323(491F–492A). His hardhearted attitude equated by the Stoics to that of Meletus I.405–407(76A–B). His instructions to youths took effect only when they were old men, according to Antiphanes I.421(79A). His works misused by some who read them only for their style and vocabulary I.423(79D). Should be used as a

model for self-criticism I.453(85A); cf. 219(40D); II.17(88E); 253(129D); VI.155(463E). Plutarch's quotation from *Gorgias* 523A contains interesting variants from texts of the dialogue II.105. The *Axiochus* (of Plato?) is perhaps the earliest example of a literary consolation II.107. His simple meals at the Academy commended by Timotheus II.241(127A–B) and note *a*; VIII.453(686A–B). Advised the churlish Xenocrates to sacrifice to the Graces II.319(141F); IX.429(769D). Should be studied by women II.339(145C). Copied by Plutarch in his *Dinner of the Seven Wise Men* II.346. His followers compared with those of Alexander the Great IV.393(328B–C). Could find no one to adopt the ideas of his *Republic* IV.395(328E). Few read his *Laws*, but many obey those of Alexander IV.395(328E). Alexander appears to say in substance the same things as Plato IV.407(331A). Friend of Xenocrates IV.411(331E); cf. III.67(181E); IV.419(333B); V.387(416D). His derivations, especially in the *Cratylus*, are atrocious V.4. Visited Egypt V.25(354D); cf. VII.397(578F). "Buying Plato" means "buying books of Plato" V.163(379B). Interprets the Delphic command to double the size of the altar at Delos (the so-called "Delian Problem") V.211(386E) and note *a*; VII.397–399(579B–D) and note *b* on page 397; IX.121–123(718E–F); cf. VII.367. Wrote amatory discourses V.325(406A) and notes *a–b*. Bequeathed bad demigods V.399(419A). Followed by Theodorus of Soli in his mathematical theories V.441(427A): cf. XIII.1.265(1027D). Plutarch's position in *Can Virtue Be Taught* not directly contrary to that of Plato VI.2. His grief at Socrates' death VI.69(449E). Criticized by Diogenes for not causing pain VI.85(452C–D); XV.377(frag.203). Plutarch's *On the Control of Anger* as undramatic as Plato's later works VI.90. His turbulent friendship with Dionysius VI.185(467E). Sold into slavery by Dionysius VI.207(471E). Used as an example of a philosopher VI.211(472D); XII.337(962B). Made his brothers famous by introducing them into his works VI.285(484E–F). His father Ariston did not live to hear Plato expound philosophy VI.351(496F). Ultimate source for Plutarch's *On Love of*

Wealth VII.2–4 and notes *passim*. Frequently applies the word "insatiable" to wealth and the desire for it VII.13, note *b*. Does not discuss self-praise VII.110. His Aridaeus may have been borrowed by Plutarch in *The Divine Vengeance* VII.173 and note *c*. The experience of Plato's Er perhaps inspired Plutarch's Thespesius VII.179. Author of *On Fate* was a Platonist VII.303. On soul and nature VII.347(573B) and note *a*. Conversed with Agetoridas in Memphis VII.395–397(578F). The conclusion of *On Exile* is Platonic in character VII.516. The Academy his dwelling place VII.543–545(603B–C). Recorded dinner-conversations as worthwhile VIII.7(612D). His technique of discussion used in the *Symposium* VIII.17–19(614C–D). Found wine useful in examinations VIII.201(645B–C). A lover of figs VIII.341(668A). Left us a record of the food eaten at the *Symposium* VIII.455(686D). Discussion of Plato's statement that drink passes through the lungs IX.7–21(697F–700B). His dramatic dialogues acted out as after-dinner entertainment IX.79(711B–D). Birthday celebration for him provides subject matter for *Table-Talk* VIII.1–2: IX.111(717A). Plato and Socrates had birthdays on consecutive days IX.111–113(717B). Born during the Thargelia, a festival of Apollo IX.115(717D). Praised by Tyndares IX.115–117(717E–F). The meaning of his statement that God is always doing geometry IX.119–131(718B–720C) and notes *passim*. Why he said that Ajax's soul came 20th to the drawing of lots IX.241–249(739E–740F) and notes *passim*. First human being to discern through philosophy the path by which lovers return from Hades IX.385(762A). Chose Love as king IX.395(763E). His doctrine of love discussed IX.397(764A–B). Refused to formulate laws for the people of Cyrene X.53(779D). The substance of the fragment *On Monarchy, Democracy, and Oligarchy* is derived chiefly from his *Republic* X.303. Scene of *Republic* laid at home of Cephalus, the father of Lysias X.362 note *a*. Seven years younger than Isocrates X.371(836F) and note *d*. A teacher of Aeschines, according to some X.391(840B) and note *c*. His lectures attended by the

orator Lycurgus X.397(841B). Imitated by Demosthenes X.413–415(844B–C). Died in the same year in which Philip overthrew Olynthus (348–347B.C.) X.421(845E). Teacher of the orator Hypereides X.437(848D). His Atlantis copied by Plutarch in *The Face on the Moon* XII.22 and note *a*. His *Timaeus* interpreted in *The Face on the Moon* XII.24 and notes *c–d*. The Platonic quaternary XIII.1.289(1019B). Allowed several virtues with various distinctions XIII.2.425(1034C). His *Republic* attacked by the Stoics XIII.2.429(1034E–F). Attacked by Chrysippus, defended by Plutarch XIII.2.459(1038E) and throughout the essay *De Stoicorum Repugnantiis* XIII.2.413–603(1033A–1057C). His threefold division of the soul used by Plutarch in *A Pleasant Life is Impossible* XIV.5. His theories of pleasure used by Plutarch in *A Pleasant Life is Impossible* XIV.7–9. His tale of Atlantis stirs the reader XIV.59(1093A). Rejoiced at Dion's victory over Dionysius XIV.85(1097B); cf. XIV.305(1126B–C) and notes *d–e*. His theory of the soul affords less composure than that of Epicurus XIV.127–129(1103F). Attacked by Colotes, defended by Plutarch XIV.154–158, 171–174, 179, 183–186 and notes *passim*; 195(1108B); 235(1114E–1115A); 239–241(1115E–F); 243–247(1116D–F); 261(1119C). On first principles XIV.215(1111D). Did not say, contrary to Colotes, that it is idle to regard horses as horses and men as men XIV.239(1115C–D). Often attacked by Colotes, who feared to attack the living XIV.269(1120C). Cited by Arcesilaus as an authority for his own theories XIV.277–279(1122A). Attacked his own predecessors XIV.293(1124C). His teachings, even without laws, will restrain men from a brutish life XIV.295(1124D–E). His followers established constitutions for many states XIV.305–307(1126C–D). Used Lycurgus' state as the model for his *Republic* XIV.311(1127B) and note *e*. If Plato had been unknown to Dion, Sicily would not have been set free XIV.331(1129C). Used as an authority in part of *On Music* XIV.346–347; cf. 426 note *a*. Studied music with Dracon of Athens and Metellus of Agrigentum XIV.389(1136F). His study and knowledge of mathematics

XIV.403(1139B). Aristotle his disciple XIV.405(1139B). *On the Unity of the Academy since the time of Plato*, a work of Plutarch's XV.13(*Lamp.Cat.* 63). *On the Fact that in Plato's View the Universe had a Beginning*, a work of Plutarch's XV.13(*Lamp.Cat.* 66) and note *h*; cf. XIII.1.177(1013E); 217(1023B). *In Defence of Plato's Theages*, a work of Plutarch's XV.15(*Lamp.Cat.* 70) and note *c*. *What in Plato's View is the End of Life*, a work of Plutarch's XV.29(*Lamp.Cat.* 221).

References and quotations: *Axiochus* 372a: cf. VII.601(611C). *Alcibiades* I.133a: XII.195(942D) and note *d*. *Alcibiades* II.141d: IX.425(768F). 148c: cf. III.441(239A). 149a–c: cf. III.9(172B). *Amatores* 132a: X.29(776B). *Apology* 17c: cf. VII.457–459(589E). 21a: XIV.247(1116F). 21b, 22a, 23b: cf. XIV.257(1118C). 24b: cf. IV.395(328D). 24b–c: cf. VII.403(580B). 26a: cf. XV.127(frag.40). 26d: cf. II.483(169F) and critical note 3. 28d–f: cf. I.155(29E). 29a: II.143(108D–E). 29c: cf. XIV.257(1118C). 30c–d: VI.229(475E) and note *b*. 32a–c, c–d: cf. XIV.253(1117E). 37a: III.299(217B) and note *a*. 39b: V.467–469(432C). 40c: II.137(107D); cf. XIV.131(1104C). 40d: cf. XV.319(frag.178).

Charmides 154e ff.: cf. VI.451(512B). 155d: cf. XII.117(931E). 164d–e: V.239(392A). *Clitopho* 407a: I.21(4E). 407c: VI.7(439C); VII.79(534E). 408a: XIII.2.465(1039D). 410e: cf. X.159(798B). *Cratylus* 396a: IX.283(746B) and note *c*. 396e: cf. XI.47(860E) and note *b*. 397d: V.143(375C). 401c: V.143(375D). 401c–415e: V.145(375D–E); cf. IX.283(746B). 402a: cf. XI.153(912A) and note *d*. 403: XV.325(frag.178) and note *d*. 403a: cf. XII.247(948F); XIV.337(1130A) and note *d*; cf. also XII.201 note *c*. 403a–404b: cf. II.495(171D) and note *b*; V.73(362A). 404b: XIV.337(1130A) and note *d*; see also XII.201 note *c*. 405c–d: XIV.455(1147A). 406a: cf. XV.289(frag.157, 4) and note *d*. 406c: IX.97(715A). 409a: V.233(391A). 409b: cf. V.31(355D) and note *c*. 421d: cf. XII.415(975D). *Critias* cf. XIV.59(1093A). 106a: XIII.1.211(1017C). 108e–109a: XII.183(941B) and note *d*. 109b: VI.277(483D). 109c: X.175(801D) and note *b*. 115b: II.275(134A). *Crito* cf.

VII.411(581C–D); XIV.305(1126B). 49a ff.: cf. III.305(218A) and note *a*. *Definitions* 415b: cf. X.309(827A). 416a13: VII.107(538E) and note *e*. *Epinomis* 980d–e: XIII.1.179(1013E). 981d: cf. XI.149(911C) and note *a*. 981d–e: XII.207(943F) and note *b*. 984a: cf. VI.239(477C). 985d: XII.191(942C). *Epistles* II.312c: II.323(142D–E). 314c: cf. III.35(176C–D). III.315a–c: cf. VII.581(608B) and note *a*. 315c: I.191(36C); cf. V.273(397B). IV.321b: X.211(808D). 321c: I.369(69F). V.321d–e: cf. X.309–311(827B). VII.344b: cf. V.181(382D). 348a: cf. XIV.139(1105C). VIII.353a–b: cf. VII.207(552E). 357d: cf. IX.367(759C). XIII.360c–d: VI.153(463C); 223(473E); VII.71(533B) and note *d*. *Eryxias* 394b: cf. VIII.57(621C). 400b: cf. III.357(226D) and note *a*. *Euthydemus* 290a: VI.25(441E). *Euthyphro* cf. VII.405–407(580D). 12a–b: VI.131(459D).

Gorgias II.205–207(120D–E). 452b: XIII.2.471(1040D). 453a: cf. X.127(792D); 175(801C). 455a: cf. X.175(801C). 456d–e: XIV.447–449(1146A). 462e: XV.367(frag.198). 464b: cf. VII.191(550A). 464b–c: cf. VII.321(569E). 465 ff.: cf. I.295(55A). 469a–b: cf. III.305(218A) and note *a*. 470e: I.27(6A). 473a ff.: I.191(36A–B). 475a: cf. VII.37(528A). 475b–d: cf. III.305(218A) and note *a*. 484b: cf. X.57(780C). 493: cf. II.425–427(160B); 493a–494b: cf. XIV.37(1089D–E). 495d: XV.367(frag.199). 498e–499a: XIV.129(1103F). 501e: cf. IX.83(712A). 502a: cf. IV.509(348B). 508a: cf. VI.281(484B); IX.123–125(719B) and note *e*. 508d: cf. XV.117(frag.32). 509e: cf. XV.127(frag.40). 513a: cf. II.339(145C–D); V.291(400B) and note *c*. 523 ff.: cf. I.75(14E) and note *a*. 523a: cf. VIII.259(561B) and note *b*; 459(589F). 523a–524b: II.207–211(120E–121E). 523d–e: cf. VII.281(565B). 524a: cf. XII.201(943C); XV.373(frag.200). 524e: VII.281(565B–C). 527a: XII.223(945D). *Hippias Maior* 283a: cf. X.337–339(831F). *Ion* 533a ff.: cf. VI.83(452B). *Laches* 181e: VII.411(581D). 188d–e: cf. XIII.2.413(1033B); XIV.253(1117E). 192b ff.: cf. XII.369(967D) and note *e*. 196e: cf. XII.505(987F) and note *d*.

Laws 624a–b: VII.191–193(550A–B). 636c: cf.

IX.323(751D–E). 643b: cf. II.281–283(135D) and note *b*. 644d: cf. XII.509(988E). 647a: cf. VII.43–44. 649d f.: VIII.199–201(645A). 650a: VIII.199–201(645A); XV.245(frag.129). 653a–c: VI.9(439F); 87(452D). 654b: VIII.141(634F). 666a: cf. II.225(123E). 666b: cf. II.405–407(156D); VIII.53(620D); IX.85(712D). 677b: cf. III.447(240A). 677d–e: XV.111(frag.26) and note *b*. 684d–e: cf. V.55(359F) and note *d*. 693d: cf. X.307–309(826E–F). 695a: cf. III.13(172F) and note *d*. 698d: cf. XII.429(977E). 701b–c: cf. XII.413(975B) and note *h*; 559–561(996C) and note *a* on p. 561. 704e ff.: XII.513(989C) and note *e*. 709b: IX.245(740C) and note *e*. 711e: I.451(84E). 715e–716a: I.435(81E); V.59(360C); cf. VI.81(451E); VII.531(601B); X.65(781F); XIV.297(1124F). 716b: VII.195(550D) and note *c*. 717a: V.63(361A) and note *f*. 717c: VI.257(479D); 349(496C). 717c–d + 935a: II.27(90C); VI.113(456D); VI.413(505C); VIII.139–141(634F). 720a: XII.497(986D) and note *c*. 728a: II.39(92E); XIV.295(1124E). 728c: VII.215(553F); XV.135(frag.46) and note *a*. 729c: I.67(14B); 377(71B); II.335(144F); IV.57(272C). 730b–c: I.267(49A); XV.191(frag.87). 730c: I.267(49A–B). 731d–e: I.265(48E–F); II.25(90A); 39–41(92F); XIII.1.23(1000A). 739a: cf. X.77(783B); XII.411(975A) and note *g*; XIV.245(1116E) and note *c*. 746a: cf. VIII.57(621B). 746e: XV.155(frag.62). 757a: cf. VIII.187(643B–C). 757b: IX.123–125(719B) and note *e* on page 123; cf. also VI.281(484B) and note *b*. 757c: VIII.187(643C). 762e: X.203(806F); cf. 253(816E–F). 773d: I.81(15E); IV.399(329C); VI.79(451C–D); X.119(791B); XV.385(frag.210). 775b–d: XV.287(frag.127, 2). 775c–e: cf. I.7(10). 778d: III.257(210E) and note *d*. 782c: II.421(159C); XII.351(964D). 789b–e: XV.203(frag.96) and note *a*. 797e: II.223(123C). 799e–800a: XIV.365(1133B–C). 801e: cf. XIV.415(1140E). 802a: cf. XIV.371(1134B) and note *h*. 808b: cf. IX.173(728C). 808d: cf. I.211(38D). 814b: XII.505(987F). 816b: cf. XII.567(997B–C). 819b: cf. XIV.401(1138D–E) and note *d*. 823b: cf. IX.357(757E). 823d–e: XII.359(965E–F). 830a–c: cf. VI.463–465(514D). 830b: cf. X.297(825E). 830c:

cf. II.259(130E). 836c: XII.519(990D). 839a: cf. II.333(144B). 839b: IX.323(751E). 840d: cf. VI.335(493F); XII.519(990C). 844b: X.317(827D–E). 853c: cf. VI.153(463). 853d: IX.21(700C). 854a: cf. VI.153(463C). 854b: XV.255(frag.136). 862e: cf. VII.201(551D). 870b: cf. III.383(230E). 875c–d: VII.351(574A) and note *a*. 887e: cf. IV.387(frag.213). 888e: IX.245(740C) and note *e*; XIV.237(1115B–C). 889a: XIV.237(1115B–C). 892a: cf. IV.317(frag.178). 892b–c: cf. XIV.237(1115B–C). 892d ff.: XIII.1.177(1013E). 894 ff.: XIII.1.173(1013C). 896a–b: XIII.1.49(1002E–F). 896b: XIII.1.49(1002F); 179(1013F). 896d ff.: V.119(370F); XIII.1.187(1014D–E); 197(1015E). 896e: XIV.237(1115B–C). 897a: cf. XIII.1.179(1013F). 897b: XIV.237(1115B–C). 898c: XIII.1.187(1014D–E); XIV.237(1115B–C). 898e: XIII.1.43(1002C); 175(1013C). 901e: cf. VII.183(548D). 904c–d: cf. VII.605(612A). 907b–c: XIII.1.177(1013E). 923: XV.151(frag.57). 931a: XV.133(frag.46) and note *b*; cf. also XV.189(frag.86). 935a + 717c–d: II.27(90C); VI.113(450D); 413(505C); VIII.139–141(634F). 959a–b: cf. XII.217(945A) and note *a*. 961b: IX.93(714C); cf. IV.179(291F–292A). 961d–e: cf. XII.197(943A) and note *c*. 968a: cf. IX.93(714C).

Menexenus 236a: XIV.425(1142B) and note *j*. 237d–e: cf. I.15(3C). 238a: VIII.157(638A). 246e: cf. IV.437(336B). 247b: cf. I.5(1B). *Meno* II.205(120D); VIII.109(629E). 71e: II.47(93A–B). 72a: VI.21–23(441B); cf. II.47(93A–B). 81d: cf. XIII.1.27(1000D); XV.391(frag.215f). 86b: XII.223(945D). *Minos* 319a: cf. VII.479(593A). 319b–e: VII.191–193(550A–B); cf. X.33(776E). *Parmenides* VI.285(484F). 131b: cf. XIII.1.45(1002D). 141d: cf. VI.23(441C–D).

Phaedo II.205(120D–E). 58a: VII.339(572B–C). 58e: cf. VI.369(499B); VII.571(607F). 60a: I.83(16C). 60b–c: cf. XV.323(frag.178). 61: cf. I.83(16C). 61b: cf. IV.507(348A). 63a: cf. XIV.295(1124E). 64a: XIV.139(1105D). 64e: cf. XIV.255(1118B). 65: cf. VI.507(521D). 65a–c: cf. XIV.255(1118B). 65c–d, e: XIV.255(1118B). 66a: cf. VI.507(521D). 66b: cf. II.141–143(108A) and critical note 2;

XIV.255(1118B). 66e, 67a: cf. XIV.255(1118B). 67b: V.13(352D); cf. II.143(108D). 67d: XIV.139(1105D). 67e: XIV.139(1105D); cf. 293(1124B). 68a: cf. XIV.141(1105E); 255(1118B); 293(1124B). 68a: cf. XII.509(988C). 69c: cf. IX.383(761F); XIV.191(1107E–F). 69d: I.91(17F). 72b: VII.469(591B–C) and note *d*. 72e: XV.391(frag.215c). 73d: XV.399(frag.217a). 74d: XV.399(frag.217b). 77e: cf. XII.35(920C). 80c–d: cf. XIV.127–129(1103F). 80e–81a: XIV.139(1105D). 81b–c: cf. XII.201(943C) and note *d*. 81b–e: cf. XII.219(945B); see also VII.283–287(565D–566A) and note *b* on page 283. 81c–d: IX.399–401(764D–E); 409(766B); XII.247(948F). 81e: XV.369(frag.200); 373(frag.200) and note *b*. 82a: cf. XV.69(Tyr.Frag. II. 6) and note *a*; 373(frag.200) and note *c*. 82b: XV.373(frag.200) and note *c*. 83d: VII.297(565D); IX.121(718D). 85b: XII.413(975B). 85e–86d: cf. XIV.261(1119A–B) and note *b*. 86b: cf. XIV.83(1096E). 89d: cf. VI.151(463B). 89e–90a: XIV.129(1104A) and note *e*. 92a–95a: XIII.1.175(1013D). 95e: cf. V.239(392A). 97b–c: V.487(435E–F). 99b: cf. XV.49(Tyr.Fr. I.6). 106e–107a: XIV.141(1105E). 107c: VII.225(555D). 107d: VII.279(564F) and note *b*. 108a: cf. XV.373(frag.200). 108a–b: XII.219(945B). 108b–c: VII.275(564A–B). 109b: XII.205(943E) and note *c*; 209(944B). 109b–d: XII.179–181(940E–F) and note *b* on page 179. 110b: XII.205(943E) and note *c*; XIII.1.53(1003D). 110b ff.: XII.139–141(934F–935A) and note *a* on page 141. 110c–111c: XII.141(935A). 111d ff.: XII.65(924A) and note *b*. 111e–112e: XII.65(924B) and note *e*. 112e: XII.67(924C) and note *a*. 113d: VII.279(564F) and note *b*. 114C: XV.375(frag.200) and note *c*. 114d: XII.35(920C); 223(945D). 115a: cf. II.201(119F). 115c–e: cf. XIV.261(1119A) and note *a*. 116e: cf. VII.219(554D). 117b–c: cf. VI.369(499B). 117e: cf. VII.219(554E).

Phaedrus 227b: cf. VII.375(575D). 229a: IX.307(749A). 229e–230a: XIV.259(1118F) and note *d*. 230a: cf. XII.219(945B) and note *e*; XIV.255(1118C); 261(1119B). 230b: IX.307(749A). 234e: I.241(45A). 235d: cf.

IX.397(764A). 237b ff.: cf. I.221(40E). 237d: IX.285(746D); XIII.1.259(1026D). 239c: cf. IX.327(752C). 239d: I.279(51D). 240a: IX.313(749F–750A). 240c: cf. XIV.117(1102C). 240e: cf. II.307(139E); XIII.2.551(1050C). 241a: cf. IX.403(765B) and note *d*. 242b: cf. IX.441(771D) and note *a*. 242c–d: cf. IX.297(748C). 243d: cf. II.377(151D); VIII.93(627F); IX.55(706D); 81(711D); XII.571(997F–998A). 244a ff.: IX.363(758D). 245a: cf. VI.83(452B); IX.365(758F). 245c: cf. IX.189(731D); XII.559(996B); XIII.1.175(1013C); 199(1016A). 245c–256e: cf. VII.315(568F). 246a: XII.223(945D); XIII.1.97(1008C); 199(1016A). 246b–248e: X.95(786D) and note *b*. 246c–d: XIII.1.63(1004C). 246e: IX.141(722D); 245(740B) and note *a*; 411(766B); XIV.121(1102E). 247a: VII.349(573F) and note *d*; VIII.413(679E); XII.281(954F) and note *c*; XIV.17(1086F); XV.117(frag.31). 247b: cf. VII.473(592A); XII.203(943A). 247c: cf. VII.273(563E); XII.197(943A) and note *c*. 248a: cf. VII.195(550D) and note *c*; 471(591E). 248a–b: cf. VII.469(591C); XII.203(943A) and note *b*. 248b: cf. VIII.201(645C); IX.403(765A). 248c: cf. VII.279(564E) and note *a*; 311–313(568C–D); 323–325(570A). 249a: cf. IX.385(762A); 411(766B). 249c: cf. IX.123(718F) and note *b*; 401(764F) and note *e*. 249c–e: cf. IX.401(764F). 249d: cf. IX.279–281(745E); XIV.139(1105D). 249d–e: IX.413(766E). 250a–256e: cf. IX.403(765B) and note *d*. 250b ff.: cf. IX.279–281(745E); 411(766B). 250c: VII.571(607D–E). 250d: cf. I.253(47C); VIII.253(654D–E); 425(681E); IX.403(765B); 433(770B); XII.307(958E). 350e: IX.323(751D–E). 251b: XV.269(frag.143). 252a: cf. IX.389(762E). 252C: cf. IX.379(745E). 252e–253b: IX.367(759C) and note *e*. 253c ff.: VI.45(445C). 253e: XIII.1.97(1008C). 254 ff.: VI.45(445C). 254b: cf. IX.403(765A); X.65(781F). 254d: II.231(125B) and note *c*. 256b: XII.203(943D) and note *c*. 258e: cf. XII.415(975D) and note *c*. 259c: VIII.297(660F). 260e: cf. III.401(233B) and note *a*. 261a: XIII.1.31(1001A). 265a: IX.363(758D). 265c: cf. VIII.455(686D). 268a–274b: XIV.427–441(1142C–1144E) and note *a* on page 427. 268c–d:

cf. XIV.441(1144E). 268d–e: XIV.427(1142D) and note *d*. 268e: XIV.427(1142D). 269a: XIV.441(1144E). 269b: XIV.427(1142D). 269d: cf. I.9(2B). 269e–270a: XIV.427(1142D). 270b: XIV.429(1142E). 270b–271c: XIV.431(1143A). 270d: XIV.429(1142E). 270d–271a: XIV.431(1143A–B). 270d–271c: XIV.429(1142E). 271d–272b: cf. XIV.435(1143F) and note *g*. 273e: XIV.429(1142E). 274d: cf. IX.235(738E) and note *b*. 275–276: XIV.85(1097B); 305(1126B–C) and notes *d–e*. 276c: IX.367(759C) and note *c*. 276e: cf. XIV.305(1126C). 278d: cf. VII.143(543E). 279a: X.367–369(836b–c).

Philebus 13d: cf. XII.35(920B) and note *b*. 16d ff.: cf. XIII.1.263(1027A ff.). 17b ff.: cf. VI.219(474A). 21c: cf. II.281(135B). 23c: V.235(391B–C). 24a ff.: XIII.1.185(1014D, E). 25b: cf. XIII.1.185(1014D). 25d–e: cf. XIII.1.215(1022F). 31ff: cf. VIII.461–463(687E). 39a: cf. XV.103(frag.23) and notes *a–b*. 48a: cf. XIV.59(1093B). 48b: cf. VII.107(538E) and note *e*. 49d: cf. VII.99(537C); 107(538E) and note *e*. 50a: cf. VII.107(538E) and note *e*. 56c: cf. IX.275(744E–F); XII.129 note *d*. 60a: XIV.129(1103F). 66a–b: IX.131(720C) and note *a*. 66a–c: V.235–237(391D). *Politicus* 260d: V.389(416F). 269d: XIII.1.211(1017C). 272e: cf. IV.129(720B); XIII.1.191(1015A). 273: XIII.1.261(1026E–1027A). 273b: VII.195(550D); XIII.1.191(1015A); 211(1017C). 273d: XIII.1.195(1015D). 277c: cf. I.83(16C). 277d: cf. X.305(826B). *Protagoras* 321c: II.81(98D). 323d: IX.245(740C) and note *e*. 326b: cf. I.39(8C). 334b: VIII.171(640C). 337c: cf. XIV.57(1092E) and notes *b, d*. 339a: cf. II.355(147C). 342e: VI.443–445(510E). 343b: cf. III.9(172C); 167(228D). 345c: IX.269(743F) and note *e*. 347c: cf. VIII.13(613E); IX.73(710B). 347c–d: cf. VII.31(527B).

Republic: I.191(36A); II.205(120D–E); XIII.2.469(1040B). 329b–c: cf. VII.17(525A) and note *d*. 329c: cf. X.105(788E). 329c: XIV.71(1094E). 330e: cf. XIII.2.469(1040B). 331a: cf. VI.237(477B); 259(480C); XIV.139(1105C). 335b ff.: III.305(218A) and note *a*. 335b–d: cf. I.191(36A–B). 335d:

XIV.119(1102D). 336c: XII.53(922F) and note *c*. 351d–e: XIII.2.477(1041B). 352b: cf. XIV.121(1102F) and note *h*. 352e: XII.353(964F). 361a: I.275(50E–F); VIII.15(613F–614A); XI.9(854E–F). 364b–365a: XIV.137(1105B). 366a–b: XIV.137(1105B). 368a: V.261(395A). 372c: VIII.191(644A). 372d: cf. VIII.27(615E); 29(616B). 375e: cf. V.29(355B) and note *c*. 377b–c: I.17(3F); VI.9(439F). 379a ff.: cf. I.123(23D). 379d: cf. I.125(24A–B) and note *b*; V.111(369C) and note *b*; VI.215(473B); VII.527(600D) and note *a*; cf. II.127(105C) and note *b*. 383b: cf. I.85(16E). 387c: cf. I.89(17B); IX.211(736A); XII.293(956A). 389b: cf. I.31(6E). 398d–e: XIV.385(1136B–C). 398e: X.281(822B); XIV.387(1136E). 399: cf. IX.89(713C). 399b–c: XIV.387(1136E). 399c: X.309–311(827A–B). 399d: X.309–311(827A–B); cf. XIV.419(1141C). 401d: XIV.411(1140B–C). 401e–402a: XIV.449(1146A–B). 402c: XIV.449(1146D). 403a: XIV.449(1146B). 404a: cf. II.249(128E); 279(134F). 404b–c: VIII.345(668F) and note *c*. 406a–b: VII.217(554C). 408d–e: cf. XIII.2.759(1072A). 410b: cf. V.455(429E–F). 411a: I.229(42C); IX.87(713A). 411b: VI.71(449F); 79(451D); 119(457C) and note *a*; 121(457D); VII.287(566A). 411b–c: cf. VI.101(454B). 412c: VIII.51(620C). 413e: XIV.449(1146B). 415: cf. I.5(1B). 416e: X.269(820A). 420c: cf. VIII.39(618A). 422e–423d: VIII.407(678D). 428 ff.: cf. XIII.2.425(1034C). 429d–e: cf. VIII.301(661C) and note *d*. 430c: cf. XV.69(Tyr.Fr. II.6) and note *a*. 430e: VI.75(450D). 435a ff.: VI.27(442A). 436b ff.: cf. IX.369(759E). 440a: cf. IX.369(759E) and note *d*; XV.41(Tyr.Fr. I.1). 440c–441a: XV.275(frag.148). 440d: cf. VI.127(458E). 440e–441a: cf. V.455(429E–F). 441d ff.: cf. XIII.2.447(1041B). 441e: cf. XIII.1.95(1008B). 443d: cf. IX.271–273(744C) and note *a* on page 273; XIII.1.91(1007E). 450b: cf. XIV.97(1098E). 458d: XIV.283(1122D) and note *d*. 462c: II.311(140D–E); VI.281(484B); IX.419(767D–E) and note *c*. 465d: cf. XIV.97(1098F). 468b: I.55(11F). 469e: cf. XI.221(*Nat.Phen.* 37). 472a: cf. VII.189(549E) and note *c*. 474d: I.241(44F–45A). 474e: I.303(56C); cf. 451(84F). 476b: cf. V.261(394F).

488a: cf. XIV.287(1123C). 489b: cf. XIII.2.661(1059A). 491d: XI.149(911C) and note *a*. 491e: cf. VII.205(552C). 492b–c: cf. I.223(41C). 493a: cf. I.279(51E–F). 496c: I.253(47C); 283(52D); II.237(126C). 496d: II.77(97F); 237(126C); IX.323(751E). 503a: IX.363(758D); XIV.307(1126D). 506–509: V.125(327A); 247–249(393D); 369(413C); 475(433D–E); X.59–61(780F); 65(781F); XII.213(944E) and note *g*; XIII.1.83(1006F–1007A). 507c–d: V.491(436C–D). 507d–e: VIII.85(626C). 508a–509b: V.475(433D). 508d: V.491(436C–D); VIII.85(626C). 509b: cf. IX.397(764B); XV.371(frag.200) and note *c*. 509d–511e: XIII.1.35 ff.(1001C ff.). 515e: cf. I.195(36E). 519b: VII.273(563F) and note *d*; XIV.81(1096C). 520a: cf. VII.275(564B). 524 ff.: XIII.1.37(1001E ff.). 527e: IX.121(718D). 528c: XIV.69(1094C–D); XV.273(frag.147). 530d–531c: cf. V.225–227(389D). 537b: I.39(8D). 539b: I.419(78F); cf. IX.431(769E). 544d, e: cf. X.305–307(826C). 546b: XIII.1.211(1017C). 546b–c: V.135(373F–374A). 547a: VI.281(484C). 550d: cf. XIV.97(1098F). 552c: X.263(818C). 552d: X.263(818C). 554b: VII.37(528A–B) and note *c*; VIII.411(679B). 558c: II.411(157D); VIII.187(643C–D). 560b–c: cf. I.209(38C). 562d: IV.197(295D). 563a: cf. VI.139(461A); IX.391(763B). 564a: XI.149(911C) and note *a*. 564e: I.227(42A). 568d: cf. I.411(77A). 571c: I.445(83D). 571d: I.441–443(83A); II.99(101A). 575d: cf. X.127(792E). 576a,e: cf. X.309(837A–B). 580c: cf. VII.35–37(527F–528A). 584b–585a: XIV.49–51(1091D). 586a: XIV.49–51(1091D). 586e: XIII.2.477(1041B). 587b: cf. X.309(837B). 604b: cf. II.165(112E–F). 604c: III.457(240F); VI.181(467A). 605: cf. I.91–95(17F–18C); cf. VIII.377(673C). 607a: cf. XIV.415(1104E). 608a: XII.35(920C). 609a: cf. X.269(819E). 613a–b: VII.195(550D). 614b: cf. VII.271(563D); IX.245(740B) and note *b*. 614c: cf. XIV.131(1104B). 614e: XII.201(943C) and note *c*. 615a–b: cf. VII.281(565B) and note *d*. 615e: cf. VII.281(565A); 469(591C); X.323(828F). 616b: XII.201(943C) and note *c*. 616c: IX.281(745F) and note *a*. 617b: VII.289(566B); 313–315(568E); IX.277(745B–C); XII.209(944B) and note *a*; XIII.1.335(1029C);

XIV.455(1147A). 617c: IX.277(745B–C) and note *c*; XII.221(945C) and note *b*. 617d: VII.311–313(568C–D). 617e: IX.247(740D). 620b: IX.241(739E) and note *d*. 621c–d: XII.203(943D) and note *c*; XIV.139(1105C).

Sophist 230d: cf. XIII.1.23(999E). 239c: cf. XIV.259(1118E). 249b ff.: cf. V.235(391B); 447–449(428C). 250: cf. XIII.1.175(1013D). 252c: cf. V.377(414E). 254–255: XIII.1.175(1013D). 255d–e: XIV.239(1115D). 256c: V.235(391B); 447–449(428C). 258d–e: XIV.239(1115D). 262a: XIII.1.107(1009D). 262c: XIII.1.105(1009B); XIV.267(1120B). 263a–b: XIII.1.107(1009D). 264b: cf. XIII.1.239(1025A). 267e: cf. X.179(802B). *Symposium* VIII.7(612D); 13(613D); 17(614C); X.287(823D–E). 173b: VIII.205(645F). 174a ff.: VIII.205(645F); IX.57(707A). 174a–b: VIII.409(678E) and note *a*. 176e: VII.31(527B); VIII.13(613E); IX.73(710B). 177d: XIII.1.31(1000F). 177e: IX.313(750A). 178b: cf. IX.351(756F). 178a ff.: IX.375(760D) and note *c*. 180ff.: cf. IX.325(752B); 401–403(764F). 180e: cf. IX.299(748D) and note *a*. 187a–b: cf. XIV.405(1139C) and notes *g–h*. 189c ff.: IX.73(710C). 190d: IX.369(759E) and note *d*. 190d–e: IX.433(770B). 191b–c: IX.417(767D). 192d: cf. II.405(156C). 192e: IX.419(767E). 196e: cf. V.321(405E); VII.63(622C); IX.385(762B). 202e: V.59–61(360E); 65(361C) and note *c*; 389(416F); 399(419A). 203b–c: V.137–139(374C–D). 203d: VIII.63(622C). 207d: cf. V.243(392D); VIII.151–153(637A). 209e: cf. IX.121(718D). 219a: V.181–183(382D); IX.405(765C–D). 210d ff.: IX.407–409(765F); XIII.1.47(1002E). 213c: VIII.125(632B). 213c–d: IV.417(333A). 213e–214e: XV.253(frag.134). 214c: cf. XII.415(975C). 215e: I.369(69E); 449(84D). 216b: cf. I.249(46D). 218c: cf. IV.417(333A). 220e–221c: XIV.253(1117E). 221a: VII.411(581D). *Theaetetus* 143d: cf. VI.451(512B). 149b: XII.167(938F) and note *b*. 150c: XIII.1.19(999C). 151a: cf. XIII.1.29(1000E). 151c–d: XIII.1.19(999D). 155d: cf. V.203(385C); VIII.419(680C–D). 157b: cf. V.247(393B). 172e: cf. XIV.297(1125A). 173a: XV.267(frag.143). 176b,e: VII.195(550D). 191d: I.45(9E);

IX.271(744B); XV.293(frag.215h). 210c: cf. XIII.1.21(999E).
Theages 129c–d: cf. VII.411(581D). 129e: VII.351–353(574B–C) and note *a* on page 353.

Timaeus 22e: XII.171(939C) and note *b*. 24e–25a: XII.181–183(941A–B) and note *d* on page 181. 25d: cf. XII.183(941B) and note *d*. 27d–28a: XIV.231(1114C). 28b: IV.325(316E–F). 28b ff.: XIII.1.205(1016D). 28c: IX.117(718A); cf. IX.129–131(730B–C); XII.87(927B) and note *b*; XIII.1.29(1000E); XIII.1.207(1017A). 29a: XIII.1.181(1014A–B). 29d–30a: VII.347(573C–D). 29e: XIV.119(1102D). 29e ff.: IX.129(720A–B) and note *b*. 29e, 30a: VII.195(550D) and note *f*; cf. XIII.1.183(1014B–C). 30a: VIII.27(616A); cf. IX.125–127(719C–D); XIII.1.197(1015E); 203(1016C–D); 339(1029E). 30b: XII.197(943A) and note *c*; XIII.1.49(1002F); XV.365(frag.195). 30b–d: XII.91(928A) and note *c*. 31a: V.227–229(389F–290A); 419–421(422F–423A); 441(426F) and note *a*, critical note 1; 457(430A). 31b: V.97(367A); 229(390B); XII.199(943B) and note *b*. 31b–32c: IV.325(316E–F); XII.207(943F) and note *b*. 32a ff.: XIII.1.273–275(1017F). 32b: XIII.1.241(1025A). 32c–d: XII.91(928A) and note *c*.; XIII.2.569(1052E). 34a: XIII.1.61(1004C). 34b: XII.217(945A) and note *a*; XIII.1.43(1002C); XIII.1.217(1023A). 34c ff.: XIII.1.199(1016A); 205(1016E). 34c: XIII.1.49(1002E–F); 205(1016D). 34c–35a: cf. V.383(415E–F). 35a: V.119(370F); XIII.1.159(1012B–C); 187(1014D); 247(1025D). 35a ff.: VI.25(441E–F). 35a–b: XIII.1.123(1011B). 35b: I.283(52C); XIII.1.263(1027A–B). 35c–36a: XIV.399(1138C–D). 36a: XIII.1.299(1020A). 36b: XIII.1.319(1022D). 36c: VII.465(590F) and note *g*; XIII.1.175(1013C); 237(1024E). 36d: XIII.1.333(1029A–B). 36e: XIII.1.175(1013D); 201(1016B); 217(1023A). 36e f.: XIII.1.61(1004C). 37a f.: XIII.1.35(1001C); 49–51(1003A); 187(1014E); 225(1023D–E); 355(1031C). 37b: XIII.1.227(1023E–F); 245–247(1025C–E). 37c: IX.117(718A); XIII.1.29(1000E); 223(1023C). 37d: cf. XIII.1.89(1007C). 38–39: cf. XIII.1.83(1007A). 38b: XIII.1.87–89(1007C–D). 38c: XIII.1.81(1006D–E). 38d: cf.

XIII.1.333(1029A–B). 39a: VII.465(590E) and note *e*. 39b: cf. VII.195(550E). 39d: VII.317(569A) and note *d*. 40a: XII.207(943F) and note *b*. 40b: XIII.1.77(1006C). 40b–c: XII.157(937E) and note *c*; 165–167(938E) and note *c*. 40c: II.491(171A) and note *a*; but see XII.157 note *c*; XIII.1.81(1006E). 40d: cf. XII.191(942C). 41–42: XII.197(943A) and note *c*. 41a: cf. IX.129–131(720C). 41b: cf. XII.87(927C) and note *d*. 41d: IX.245(740B–C). 41d–e: cf. VI.25–27(441F); VII.347(573D) and note *c*; XII.219–221(945C). 41e: VII.311–313(568C–D). 42d: VII.347–349(573D–F); cf. XII.199(943A–B); XIII.1.77(1006B–C). 43a–b: cf. X.311(827C). 44c: XV.365(frag.195). 45a–b: XII.93(928B) and note *c*. 45b: II.79(98B). 45b f.: VIII.85(626C). 45c: V.229(390B); 475(433D); XII.45(921E). 45d: cf. V.189(384A). 46b: XII.107(930A–B) and note *d*. 46b–c: XII.109(930C) and note *a*. 47a–c: VII.195(559E); XII.307(958E). 47d: II.253(129C); 467–469(167B); IX.283(746A–B); XIII.1.337–339(1029D). 47e: XIV.411(1140B). 48a: IX.279(745D) and note *b*; XII.95(928C) and note *c*; XIII.1.189(1014E); 253(1026B). 48e ff.: V.377(414F); IX.129(720A–B) and note *b*. 49: XIII.1.217(1023B). 49a: V.129(372E); VIII.149(636D); XIII.1.183(1014C–D). 50c: cf. V.243(392D). 50c–d: V.135(373F). 50d: VIII.149(636D). 50d–e: VIII.301(661C) and note *b*. 50e: V.139(374E); VIII.171–173(640E); XIII.1.191(1014F). 51a: V.129(372E); XIII.1.197(1015D); 217(1023A–B). 52d: cf. II.69(97A–B); VIII.149(636D); XIII.1.233(1024B–C); 359(1032A). 52d–53a: V.137(374A); XIII.1.217(1023A). 52e: V.459(430C). 52e f.: XIII.1.203(1016D). 53 ff.: XIII.1.53(1003B–C); 221(1023C). 53a: cf. I.283(52C); V.441(427A); XIII.1.217(1023A). 53a f.: XIII.1.205(1016E). 53b: V.459(430D); XII.85(926F). 53b ff.: XIII.1.221(1023C). 53c: cf. IX.127(719D–E) and note *a*; XII.243(948B). 53c–56c: V.441(427C). 54b–c: XII.243(948B). 54d: XIII.1.53(1003C). 55: cf. V.415(421F). 55a–b: XIII.1.53(1003C). 55c: V.419–421(422F–423A); 441(426F)

and note *a*, critical note 1; 457(430A–B); 461(430F); XIII.1.53(1003C). 55c–d: V.409(420F); 415(421F–422A). 55d: XIII.1.59(1004A). 55d–e: IV.153–155(288E); XII.279(954D). 55d ff.: V.443(427C–D) and note *b*; 447(428A–B). 56c: XIII.1.189(1014E). 57c: V.457(430B). 58e–59a: XIV.325(1128C) and note *a*. 59c: VIII.455(686D). 59d: cf. II.291(137B); XIV.57(1092E); 61(1093D). 59e: XI.165(913C). 60a: IX.101(715E). 60e: VIII.443(684F) and note *d*. 61c: cf. XII.199(943A–B). 62a–b: XII.243(948B). 65c ff.: VIII.75(624D) and note *c*. 65d–e: XI.167(913D–E) and note *b*. 67b: II.79(98B); V.229(390B); 491(436D); cf. VII.453(588E) and note *a*; 461(590C) and note *c*; XIII.1.75(1006B). 68e: IX.131–133(720E); XII.91(928A) and note *c*; XIII.1.189(1014E). 69b: XIII.1.231(1024B). 69b–c: XII.91(928A) and note *c*. 69c ff.: VI.27(441F). 69c–d: cf. XII.199(943A–B). 69c–e: VII.271(563D) and note *d*. 69d: VIII.63(622C); cf. XIV.147(1107A) and note *c*. 70 ff.: cf. V.455(492E–F). 70c: IX.9(698B) and note *b*; XIII.2.525(1047C). 70d: cf. VIII.43(618F). 71a: VI.75(450F). 77e: cf. XII.205(943E). 79b: XIII.1.65(1004E). 79e–80c: XIII.1.63(1004D). 80a f.: XIII.1.75(1006A). 80c: XIII.1.65(1004E). 81b: cf. IV.353(321E) and note *a*. 85a–b: cf. XII.453(981D). 86b: VI.75(450E). 86e–87a: IX.363(758D–E) and note *c*. 88b: II.293(137E). 89b: cf. IX.189(731D). 90a: V.291(400B); VII.471(591E); 529(600F); IX.357(757E); XI.149(911C) and note *a*; XII.197(943A) and note *c*. 91a: IX.9(698B) and note *b*; XIII.2.525(1047C). 92c: cf. VI.239(477C); XII.199(943B) and note *f*.

References not located: said that a man who has regard for the Deity refrains from improper acts (cf. *Laws* 885b) XV.187(frag.85). Said that men are not as bad at judging virtue as at practising it XV.205(frag.99). See also Platonic.

Platon, a Theban hipparch, otherwise unknown VII.393(578C).

Platonic: Platonic Myth and the Sirens IX.279(745D). Platonic doctrine of Love resembles Egyptian tales IX.397(764A). *Platonic Questions*, a work of Plutarch XV.21(*Lamp.Cat.* 136);

XIII.1.19–129(999C–1011E). Platonic writings of Aristotle XIV.257(1118C).

Platonists: their definition of chance VII.337(572A–B) and note *h*. Their *Recollections of the Divine* IX.413(766E) and note *d*. Their views on the creation of the soul XIII.1.351(1030D). Wrote treatises on music and its corruption XIV.357(1131F) and note *b*.

Plautus, Rubellius, great-grandson of Tiberius, put to death by Nero: his relatives also put to death by Nero II.65(96C).

Pleiades, the constellation: in their season is the time of seeding V.161(378E). Wheat sown when they set is reaped when they rise VI.351(496E). Their rising and setting are the same for all VII.529(601A–B). Seed sown after their setting and before the winter solstice sprouts after six days XV.153(frag.60) and note *c*.

Pleistaenetus, brother of Pheidias, an Athenian painter IV.497(346A), critical note 1.

Pleistarchus, king of Sparta, 480–458 B.C.: explained why Spartan kings did not take their titles from the names of the first kings III.387(231C). Rebuked an advocate who kept making jests III.387(231C). His retort to the man who imitated a nightingale III.387(231C); cf. 131(191B); 271(212F). His reply when informed that a certain evil-speaker was commending him III.387(231D); cf. 345(224D–E).

Pleisthenid, a descendant of Pleisthenes, the son of Atreus: appeared in a dream to Clytemnestra (Stesichorus) VII.221(555A) and note *b*.

Pleistoanax, king of Sparta, 458–408 B.C.: the father of Pausanias III.383(230F); 387(231D). His reply to an Attic orator who called the Spartans unlearned III.387–389(231D). His recall from exile advised by the Delphic oracle V.307(403B) and critical note 7.

Plutarch, L.(?) Mestrius Plutarchus, of Chaeroneia; born before A.D. 50, died after 120; philosopher and biographer (the following entries give only biographical references and those places where he appears as a *dramatis persona*): a lesson which his teacher Ammonius once gave his class I.373–

375(70E). Preferred men to say that there is no Plutarch rather than "Plutarch is an inconstant fickle person, quick-tempered and petty" II.485(169F–170A). Why he dedicated *Sayings of Kings and Commanders* to Trajan III.9–11(172B–E). The occasion for his dedicating *Bravery of Women* to Clea III.475(242E–F). Speaker in *The E at Delphi* V.199–253(384C–394C). Once present at Delphi during a visit by the emperor Nero V.203(385B). Was interested in mathematics before enrolling in the Academy V.217(387F). Addressed the essay *On Tranquillity of Mind* to Paccius VI.165–167(464E–465A). Arbitrated a dispute between two brothers at Rome VI.255–257(479E). His home town Chaeroneia was once turned around VI.473(515C). An incident during one of his lectures at Rome VI.513(522D–E). His *Consolation to His Wife* on the death of their young daughter VII.575–576; 581–605(608B–612B). Speaker or at least present at all the discussions in *Table-Talk* VIII.5–515(612C–697B); IX.5–299(697C–748D). Adopted as a member of the phyle Leontis VIII.95(628A). Held the eponymous archonship at Chaeroneia VIII.183(642F); 497(693F). The wedding of his son Autobulus was the occasion of *Table-Talk* IV.3: VIII.331(666D). His return to Chaeroneia from Alexandria was the occasion for *Table-Talk* V.5: VIII.407(678C). Was a colleague with Euthydemus in the priesthood at Delphi IX.23(700E). His return to Rome after a long absence was the occasion for *Table-Talk* VIII.7: IX.165–167(727B). Once took his wife to Delphi to sacrifice to Eros and resolve a dispute between her parents IX.309(749B). Speaker in *The Dialogue on Love* IX.307–441(748E–771E). An official at Delphi for many Pythiads X.127(792F); cf. V.201(385A–B); VIII.383–385(674D–E); IX.23(700E). A magistrate at Chaeroneia X.225(811B–C). Sent in his youth as an envoy to the proconsul X.251–253(816D). Viewed a moving scene played by a dog in a pantomime at Rome when the emperor Vespasian was also a spectator XII.405(973E–974B). Addressed the essay *On the Generation of the Soul in the Timaeus'* to his sons XIII.1.159(1012B). His school and the

near-by gymnasium the scene for the dialogue *That Epicurus Actually Makes a Pleasant Life Impossible* XIV.4; 15–17(1086D–E): cf. XIV.19(1087A); 21(1087C); 23(1087D); 109(1100E); 127–129(1103E–1104A). Speaker in the dialogue *That Epicurus Actually Makes a Pleasant Life Impossible* XIV.15(1086C–D); 19–21(1087B–C); 83(1096F); 127–129(1103E–1104A). His school at Chaeroneia the scene for the dialogue *Reply to Colotes* XIV.188; 191(1107E–F). Principal speaker in the dialogue *Reply to Colotes* XIV.191–315(1107D–1127E).

Plutarch seldom refers by title to his own works as the following brief list shows: *Advice to Statesmen* (*Precepts of Statecraft*) II.5–7(86C–D). *Lives* III.11(172C–E). *Life of Daiphantus* III.483(244B). *Life of Leonidas* XI.79(866B). See also I.319(59D); II.237(126B); 251(128F); IV.71(274F); V.15(352F), which may refer to the discussion at VIII.181–183(642B–E); VI.167(464E) and note *b*; 319(491C) and note *a*; VII.323(569F); 359(574F); XIV.15(1086C–D); 127–129(1103F) and note *a*.

Plutarch (Plutarchus), son of the author: with his brother Autobulus the dedicatee of the essay *On the Generation of the Soul in the 'Timaeus'* XIII.1.159(1012A). He is also probably included in such references as those at VII.583(608C); IX.159(725F); 203–211(734C–736B).

Plutarch, tyrant of Eretria, 4th cent. B.C.: aided by the Athenian Meidias XIII.1.121(1011A).

Plutis, a political party at Miletus: how their method of deliberation earned them the appellation of Perpetual Sailors IV.213(298C–D).

Pluto, see Hades

Po, river in northern Italy: the barbarians who live on its banks wear black in mourning for Phaethon VII.237(557D). The people who live near the Po mix resin with their wine VIII.393(676B–C).

Podargus, the horse of Menelaus IX.415(767A).

Podes, a Trojan: shot by Menelaus IX.259(742C–D) and note *c*.

Poemander, son of Stratonice: the story of his accidentally kill-

ing Leucippus and the help he received from Achilles and the Achaeans IV.219–221(299C–E).
Poemandria, the early name of Tanagra, a city of Boeotia: built by Poemander IV.219(299C).
Poems, On, a work of Metrodorus: cited XIV.69(1094E).
Poetry, What Attention is to be Paid to? a lost work of Plutarch's XV.29(*Lamp.Cat.* 220).
Poine ("Punishment," "Vengeance"), personified: seen in various forms by the superstitious in their dreams II.461(165E). The spirit of Vengeance VI.439(510A). The gentlest of the three agents of Adrasteia VII.279(564E–565A). A nickname given to ill-tempered wives IX.333(753C–D) and critical note 10. One of the Furies XIV.113(1101C); 303(1125F).
Polemarchus, brother of the orator Lysias: went with Lysias as a colonist to Thurii X.361–363(835D). Put to death by the Thirty X.365(835E–F); XII.573(998B) and note *b*.
Polemarchus, of Corinth, not otherwise known: was reincarnated XV.395(frag.215l).
Polemo(n), succeeded Xenocrates as head of the Academy; died in 270 B.C.: converted by Xenocrates I.379(71E). How he controlled his temper with a collector of rings VI.147–149(462D). Spent his life in the Academy VII.545(603C). Said that love is "the service of the gods for the care and preservation of the young" X.57(780D). Studied dialectic, according to Chrysippus XIII.2.513–515(1045F). An example of an Academic philosopher XIII.2.739(1069E); 741(1070A), note *d*.
Polemon, of Ilium, Stoic geographer, 2nd cent. B.C.; references and quotations (*FHG* III, p.116) Frag.9: cf. X.413(844B). 27: VIII.387–389(675B–C). 50: cf. IV.13(264F). 66: cf. VIII.325(665D); 343(668C).
Poliager, a character in an unknown comedy I.143(27C).
Polias ("Of the City"), an epithet of Athena VII.77(534C); X.179(802B); XV.297(frag.158).
Polieus ("Guardian of the State"), an epithet of Zeus, q.v. X.111(789D); 129(792F); 269(819E).
Poliorcetes ("City-stormer"), nickname of Demetrius, q.v. X.311(827C).

Politicus, a work of Plato: cited XIII.1.191(1015A); 195(1015C); 211(1017C). See also s.v. Plato for quotations.

Poliuchos ("Guardian of the City"), an epithet of Athena, q.v. XI.37(859B).

Pollianus, a friend of Plutarch: the bridegroom to whom *Advice to Bride and Groom* is addressed II.299(138A); 337(145A).

Pollis, one of the Spartan leaders of Pelasgian colonists: settled in Crete with most of the colonists III.499–501(247D–E); IV.201–203(291B–D).

Pollux, see Polydeuces

Poltys, legendary king of Thracian Aenos: urged Paris to return Helen to Menelaus III.23(174C).

Polus, Athenian actor, 4th cent. B.C.: acted in eight tragedies in four days shortly before his death at age seventy X.89(785B). An example of a famous actor X.253–255(816F). Once told Demosthenes that he received a talent as pay for acting two days X.435(848B).

Polyaenides, son of Lochagus III.351(225E).

Polyaenus, a follower of Epicurus: prone to illness XIV.39(1089F); 123(1103A) and critical note 7. Had a family by an hetaira at Cyzicus XIV.93(1098B); cf. 311(1127C). A character in Epicurus' *Symposium* XIV.205(1109E–F).

Polyarchus, of Cyrene, brother of Eryxo: his part in slaying the tyrant Laarchus III.569–571(261B–D).

Polybius, of Megalopolis, the historian; c.201–120 B.C.: advised Scipio not to leave the forum each day until he had made a new friend III.185(199F); VIII.291(659E). His advice to protect the Roman army from attack at Carthage rejected by Scipio III.187(200A–B). Had Philopoemen as a guide X.119(791A). Conferred great benefits upon his native state through the friendship of Scipio X.241(814C–D). References and quotations (Buttner-Wobst): I.2: cf. IV.365–367(324B). II.16.13: cf. VII.237(557D). II.18.3: IV.375(325F). II.43.3: X.193(804E–F). III.87.8: cf. IV.121–123(283B). VI.11a.4: cf. IV.15(265B). VII.12.4b: cf. IV.145(287A). XII.19: cf. IV.389(327D–E). XVI.12.7: cf. IV.225(300C). XXI.38: III.557–559(258E–F) and note *a* on page 557. XXXV.5.1: cf.

X.195(805A). XXXVI.8.7: cf. III.187(200A); X.193(805A). XXXVII.10: X.123(791F–792A).

Polycephalus ("Many-headed"), a musical nome: composed by Olympus in honour of Apollo XIV.367–369(1133D–E) and note *d* on p. 367.

Polycharmus, an Athenian otherwise unknown (the two references may not be to the same man): how he insured against his slaves stealing oil IX.33(702D–E). An Athenian popular leader who boasted that he had never been the last to arrive when invited to dinner IX.159(726A–B).

Polycleitus, of Argos, Greek sculptor, c.452–412 B.C.: said that a sculptor's task is hardest when the clay has reached the stage when the finger-nail must be used I.457(86A) and note *b*; VIII.149(636C). Example of a famous sculptor X.59(780E).

Polycrates, ruler of Samos, 7th cent. B.C.: feared by the Samians II.463(166C). The Spartan Cleomenes urged by the Samians to attack him III.335(223D). A saying of Lysander attributed by some to him IX.253(741C) and note *c*; cf. III.373(229B); IV.407(330F). The Spartan expedition against him described by Herodotus XI.37–39(859B); 43(860A).

Polycrates, of Sicyon, a friend of Plutarch (two men may be referred to, but all references are here attributed to one man: see Ziegler, *Plutarchos von Chatroneia*, col. 47, lines 13–19): once assisted Plutarch at Delphi V.343(409B). Speaker in *Table-Talk* IV.4: VIII.339–345(667E–668D). Speaker in *Table-Talk* IV.5: VIII.351(669E–F).

Polycratidas, a Spartan, otherwise unknown: his concept of his role as an ambassador III.391(231F), and critical note 1 for the variant Polystratidas.

Polycrite, a maiden of Naxos: her part in ending the war between the Naxians and Milesians III.535–537(254C–F).

Polycrithus, a master-builder, not otherwise known: mocked the walls of Poemandria built by Poemander IV.221(299C–D).

Polydeuces, a private citizen, otherwise unknown X.35(777B).

Polydeuces (Pollux), brother of Castor, one of the Dioscuri (q.v.): worshipped as an Olympian by the people of Argos IV.205(296F). Killed a man who said something to him

against Castor VI.277(483C). Shared his immortality with Castor VI.283(484E). A famous boxer VI.293(486B); cf. 277(483C). See also II.479(169B) and note *d*.

Polydorus, king of Sparta, late 8th cent. B.C.: rebuked a man who continually made threats against his enemies III.389(231D). His reason for leading an army against Messene III.389(231E). Refused to attack Argos after the Argives had been defeated in battle III.389(231E–F). Explained why the Spartans were brave in battle III.389(231F); cf. 297(217A).

Polydorus, son of Priam: slain by Polymestor, to whom he had been sent for safety IV.293(311D).

Polyeidus, a musician and dithyrambic poet, fl. 400 B.C.: his compositions more popular with singers to the cithara than those of Timotheus XIV.397(1138B).

Polyeuctus, Athenian orator, 4th cent. B.C.: compared the speaking ability of Demosthenes and Phocion X.187(803E). Member of an embassy to the Peloponnese X.399(841E–F). Associated with Demosthenes, Hypereides and others in the anti-Macedonian policy X.417(845A). Helped by Demosthenes in his mission to detach the Arcadians from the Macedonians X.425(846C–D).

Polyeuctus, Athenian sculptor, 4th cent. B.C.: made the statue of Demosthenes which was set up in the Agora after the orator's death X.429(847A).

Polygnotus, of Thasos, painter, c.500–445 B.C.: his painting at Delphi of the capture of Troy commemorated by an inscription V.489(436B).

Polyhistor, see Alexander Polyhistor

Polyidus, see Polyeidus

Polymathia, one of the three Muses at Sicyon IX.287(746E).

Polymestor, Thracian king, son-in-law of Priam: murdered Polydorus, who had been sent to him for safety IV.293(311D).

Polymnestian, musical nomes: named after Polymnestus, who composed them XIV.361(1132D); 365(1133A).

Polymnestus, of Colophon, poet and musician, 7th cent. B.C.:

wrote elegiac and hexameter verses XIV.361(1132C). The son of Meles XIV.365(1133A). Composed Polymnestian nomes XIV.365(1133A). Mentioned by Pindar and Alcman XIV.365(1133A–B). Three systems of tuning existed in his day XIV.371(1134A). One of those responsible for the second organization of music at Sparta XIV.371–373(1134B). Composed so-called orthian pieces XIV.373(1134C); cf. 373(1134D). Composed nomes sung to the auloi XIV.373(1134D). Employed a new style but remained faithful to the lofty manner XIV.379(1135C). Credited with the mode called Hypolydian and with greatly increasing the *eclysis* and *ecbole* XIV.417–419(1141B) and note *a* on p. 419.

Polymnia, one of the Muses, q.v.: her name explained IX.267(743D) and note *a*. Belongs to that part of the soul that loves learning and stores it in the memory IX.285–287(746E).

Polymnis, of Thebes; father of Epameinondas and a member of the anti-Spartan conspiracy of 279 B.C.: a character in the dialogue *On the Sign of Socrates* VII.367; 395(578E); 399(579D); 413(581F); 415(582B); 421(583B); 435(585D).

Polyneices, son of Oedipus: an incident during the campaign which he led against Thebes IV.267(307A). Called the loss of one's country the greatest ill (Euripides) VII.521(599D); 559(605F); cf. VII.563(606D–E); 565(606E).

Polyperchon (Polysperchon), general under Alexander the Great and his successors: called a good general by Pyrrhus III.85(184C) and critical note 3. Invited Heracles, the son of Alexander, to a dinner where the youth was slain VII.57(530C–D). His treatment of a worthless fellow recommended to him by the philosopher Xenocrates VII.71–73(533C).

Polyphemus, see Cyclops

Polysperchon, see Polyperchon

Polystratidas, see Polycratidas

Polytion, see Poulytion

Polyxena, daughter of Priam: her sufferings in a play caused pity in Alexander, tyrant of Pherae IV.425(334A–B).

Polyxena, the real name of the mother of Alexander the Great V.295(401B).

Polyxenus, of Syracuse: rebuked by Dionysius the Younger III.35(176C–D).

Polyzelus, an Athenian general at Marathon IV.257(305C); 505(347D).

Pompaedius, Q. Pompaedius Silo, a Marsian leader of the Italians in the Social War: his challenge to Marius and Marius' reply III.201–203(202D). The rebellious chief of the Marsians IV.353(321F).

Pompeia, wife of Julius Caesar: divorced by Caesar "because Caesar's wife must be free from suspicion" III.223–225(206A–B).

Pompeium, a building at Athens: a portrait of Isocrates was painted in the Pompeium X.385(839C) and note *d*.

Pompey the Great, Cn. Pompeius Magnus; Roman general; 106–48 B.C. Plutarch wrote his *Life*, XV.9(*Lamp.Cat.* 21): had the habit of scratching his head with one finger II.28(89E) and note *a*; X.171(800D). His statues restored by Caesar's order II.31(91A); III.221(205E). An active member of Sulla's party in his youth III.207(203B–C). Restrained his soldiers from plundering while campaigning in Sicily for Sulla III.207(203C). Forgave the Mamertines out of respect for their leader Sthennius (or Sthenno) III.207–209(203D) and note *a* on page 209; X.249(815E–F). Defeated Domitius in Africa (81 B.C.) III.209(203D–E). How he obtained his first triumph from a reluctant Sulla III.209(203E–F); X.193(804F). His report to the censor on his military service III.209–211(203F–204A). Destroyed letters from prominent Romans which he found in the papers of Sertorius III.211(204A). His retort to the Parthian king Phraates over boundaries III.211(204A). Criticized Lucullus for his luxurious living in old age III.211(204B); X.91(785F–786A). Refused to be "cured" by a thrush of Lucullus III.213(204B); X.91(786A). Braved a violent storm to transport much-needed grain to Rome III.213(204C). Rebuked Marcellinus for siding with Caesar III.213(204C–D). His retort to Cato on Caesar's rise to power III.213–215(204D). His remarks on having attained and left every office sooner than expected

III.215(204D). Slain in Egypt III.215(204D–E). Cicero reluctant to join him against Caesar III.219(205C). Blamed by Cicero for abandoning Rome to Caesar III.219–221(205C–D). Chided by Cicero for fighting against his father-in-law (Caesar) III.221(205D) and note *b*. Cicero's remark to the man who joined Pompey but left his horse with Caesar III.221(205D). Fled from Pharsalus III.221(205E). Caesar crossed the Rubicon to attack him III.225(206B). Fled from Rome III.225(206C). Defeated Caesar at Dyrrachium III.227(206D). His plan of battle at Pharsalus criticized by Caesar III.227(206E) and note *f*. His popularity among the Romans III.235(207E); cf. 207(203B); IV.341(319E); VII.211(553B–C). Hurt by Fortune IV.339–341(319B–D). A list of his victories and conquests IV.365(324A). Received surrender of Tigranes IV.441(336E). His death occurred on his birthday or on the day before IX.113(717C). Greeted on his return from war by an inopportune quotation chosen for his daughter by her tutor IX.225(737B). Overcame the pirates X.47(779A). Had Sulla as his guide X.119(791A); cf. 197(805F) and critical note 2; 201(806D). Attacked by Claudius X.195(805C). His friendship with Afranius X.199(806A–B). Opposed by Cato, who nevertheless sided with him against Caesar X.219(810C).

Pompeius, Quintus, Roman, cos. 141 B.C., cens. 131 B.C.: how he tricked the younger Scipio and Laelius in the consular campaign III.189(200C).

Pompilius, see Numa

Poneropolis ("Roguesborough"), a city founded by Philip of Macedon: populated by the vilest and most intractable of men VI.499(520B).

Pontius, C., a Roman soldier: acted as a messenger between Camillus and the Roman Senate when the city was besieged by the Gauls IV.369–371(324F–325B).

Pontus, a country on the northern coast of Asia Minor: ruled by Mithridates, who was saved by Demetrius, the son of Antigonus III.75(183A). Its king Pharnaces defeated by Caesar III.229(206E). Added to the Roman Empire by

Pompey IV.365(324A). Home of Heracleides IV.503(347C); V.69(361E). Diogenes the Cynic banished from there VII.535(602A). Their seating arrangements at banquets VIII.45(619B). Once inhabited by the so-called Thibaeans VIII.419(680D). Its tyrant Clearchus ruled in fear X.63(781D). Abounds in lakes, marshes, and rivers XII.265(951F) and note *a*. Home of Leucon, the king of Bosporus XIII.2.493(1043C).

Popillius, C. Popillius Laenas, Roman, cos. 172, 158 B.C.: carried a letter from the Senate to Antiochus IV and compelled him to comply on the spot with its command III.203–205(202F–203A).

Popillius Castus, Roman, a would-be lawyer: chided by Cicero for his ignorance III.219(205B); cf., however, *Life of Cicero* 874a–b, where the story is told of a man named Publius Consta. The Castus mentioned in the *Life of Crassus* 549d is probably not the same man.

Porcia, daughter of Cato the Younger; wife of Marcus Brutus: her high spirit not the same as that of Servius Tullius III.479(243C).

Porcii, famous Roman family: the origin of their name IV.73(275A).

Porcius, M. Porcius Cato, the Elder ("The Censor"), Roman politician and statesman, 234–149 B.C.; Plutarch wrote his *Life*, XV.9(*Lamp.Cat.* 13): said that some men have a palate more sensitive than their mind I.75(14E). Preferred those who blushed to those who blanched I.155(29E); III.179(198E); VII.49(528F). His advice was to make the great small and abolish the small altogether II.245(127F–128A); X.297(825D). Said that it is difficult to quarrel with a belly since it has no ears II.263(131E); III.177(198D); XII.563(996D). Expelled from the Senate a man who kissed his own wife in the presence of their daughter II.307(139E). Asked how a city could survive in which a fish sells for more than an ox III.177(198D); VIII.343(668B–C). Said that all mankind rules its women and the Romans all mankind, but our women rule us III.177–179(198D). Preferred to receive

no thanks for his good deeds than to receive no punishment for his wrongs III.179(198E). Forgave all who erred except himself III.179(198E). Said that officials who do not discourage crime merely encourage it III.179(198E). His remark on cowardly soldiers III.179(198E). Said that the worst ruler is one who cannot rule himself III.179(198F); cf. III.259(210F). Considered self-respect especially necessary III.179(198F). Refused to allow his statue to be set up III.179(198F); X.271(820B). His advice on the proper use of authority III.179(198F). Said that those who rob virtue of honour rob youth of virtue III.179(198F). His opinion of the motives which an official or judge ought to have for their decision III.181(198F). Said that wrongdoing brings risk to all III.181(199A). Said that odium which comes from vice should not be added to the other odious things connected with old age III.181(199A); X.81(784A); 327(829F). Said that losing one's temper is the same as losing one's mind for a short time III.181(199A). Said that those who use their good fortune reasonably and moderately are least envied III.181(199A). Said that those who are serious in ridiculous matters will be ridiculous in serious matters III.181(199A). Said that it is necessary to make good deeds secure by good deeds III.181(199A). Rebuked Romans for always electing the same men to office III.181(199A–B). Criticized the man who sold his seaside property III.181(199B). Defined the role of a censor III.181–183(199B). On the power of words over swords III.183(199B–C). Advised the bribing of allies to help rescue his army, which was in danger III.183(199C). He took nothing from those whom he conquered except food and drink III.183(199D). Distributed a pound of silver to each of his soldiers III.183(199D). One of his servants who had bought captives hanged himself when his action was discovered by Cato III.183–185(199D). Advised the return of aged Achaean hostages III.185(199E). Criticized Postumius Albinus for writing history in Greek III.185(199E–F). Praised Scipio Africanus III.187(200A); X.193(805A). Compared with Agesilaus as a just man III.479(243D). His

instructions to his son serving in the army IV.65(273E–F). His (or the younger Cato's?) injunctions used in time of anger VI.155(463E). Envied for neglecting his own affairs and spending sleepless nights to serve his country VII.147(544C). Said that the soul of the lover is ever present in that of the beloved IX.367(759C) and note *e*. Example of an old man in power X.29(776B); 109(789C); 115(790C); 123(791E). Was a defendant in a law-suit after he was eighty X.85(784D). Had Fabius Maximus as his guide X.117(791A); 197(805F). Spent his whole life in service to the state X.149(797A). Frequently used ridicule in his speeches X.185(803C). Example of a famous statesman X.197(805E). Entered every kind of public service X.223(811A). He and his neighbour Flaccus helped one another XV.141(frag.49); cf. XV.143(frag.50). Said, when selling his farm, that it had a good neighbour XV.143(frag.50); cf. XV.141(frag.49). References and quotations (Peter) *Origines*, Frag.112: IV.81(276C). 129: III.183(199D). *Epistulae*, Frag.4: IV.65–67(273E–F).

Porcius, M. Porcius Cato, the Younger ("Uticensis"), great-grandson of Cato the Elder; Roman politician and statesman, 95–46 B.C.; Plutarch wrote his Life, XV.9(*Lamp.Cat.* 9): as a boy he always obeyed his attendant but demanded to know the reason for the order I.147(28B). Renowned for his honesty II.33–35(91D–E). Quarrelled with Pompey over Caesar's growing power III.213–215(204D). Committed suicide to avoid capture by Caesar III.229(206E); X.63(781D); XI.17(856B). Exerted great influence over his brother Caepio VI.297–299(487C). His (or the elder Cato's?) injunctions used in time of anger VI.155(463E). Rebuffed the Censor Catulus when he tried to intercede for certain men who had been fined VII.77–79(534C–D); X.211(808E). Visited the philosopher Athenodorus X.33(777A). Used filibusters to thwart his opponents in the Senate X.189(804C). Did not allow personal enmity to affect political differences X.215–217(809D). Sided with Pompey in the Civil War X.219(810C). Advised a dole to the poor to remove the danger of Catiline's conspiracy X.263(818D). Said that Caesar

was the only man to plot ruin for the state while sober XIII.2.665(1059D). See also X.35(777B), critical note 1.

Porcius, M. Porcius Cato Licianus, son of Cato the Elder, died c.152 B.C.: instructed by his father on proper conduct after discharge from the army IV.65–67(273E–F).

Poredorix, tetrarch of the Tosiopians: the story of his futile attempt to slay Mithridates and his own death and burial III.559–561(259A–D).

Porsen(n)a, Lars Porsenna, king of Clusium in Etruria, 6th cent. B.C.: persuaded by the actions of some Roman maidens to side with the Romans against Tarquin III.513–517(250B–F). Frightened into making a truce with the Romans by the action of Mucius IV.259–261(305E–306A); cf. VI.123(457F–458A). Rome fortunate that he did not attack during Numa's reign IV.353(321F).

Porus, Indian ruler of the country between the Jhelum and Chenab, 4th cent. B.C.: told Alexander to treat him like a king III.67(181E); IV.414(332E); VI.123–125(458B). Vanquished by Alexander IV.481(344A). Saved by his elephant XII.385–387(970C).

Poseidon, the god of the sea: god of earthquakes I.85(16D); cf. XV.219(frag.106). Protected Antilochus in battle with Adamas (Homer) I.117(22D). Younger than Zeus, according to Homer I.167(31F). Appeared in a dream to the philosopher Stilpo I.443–445(83C–D). Divided the kingdom of Cronus with Zeus and Hades II.207(120E–F). Poseidon Phytalmius ("Guardian of Crops," etc.) II.417(158E); VI.79(451C) and note *d*; VIII.391(675F) and note *d*; IX.185(730D–E); XIV.263(1119E). Worshipped at Taenarum II.427(160D). Bull sacrificed to him in Lesbos II.441(163B): cf. XV.217–219(frag.106). His shrine in Lesbos received dedication of a stone by Enalus II.443(163D) and note *a*. Received libation at conclusion of the Banquet of Seven Wise Men II.449(164D). Answered Bellerophon's prayer against Iobates III.503–505(248A–D). Is the Roman festival Consularia in his (Neptune's?) honour? IV.81(276C); see Frazer on Ovid, *Fasti* III.189–190. Father of Eirene by Melantheia IV.199(295E).

Festival to him at Aegina called Thiasoi ("Club-dinner") IV.233(301E–F). Answered the prayer of his son Theseus, who prayed for the death of Hippolytus IV.305–307(314A–B). Father of Busiris by Anippe IV.313(315B). His name assumed by the Macedonian general Cleitus IV.447(338A). Agamemnon likened to him by Homer IV.475(343A). His name given to the first cube by Pythagoreans V.27(354F); cf. XV.217(frag.106). He is the spirit that pervades the sea, according to Stoics V.101(367C). His trident a symbol of the Third Region, the sea V.177(381F); cf. XV.217(frag.106). Father of Lamia V.281(398C). Infinite in number, according to Stoics V.435(425F). His contest at Athens with Athena VI.307(489B); cf. IX.249–251(740F–741B). Took his rightful place in the middle at banquet of the gods (Homer) VIII.35(617B). God of the sea VIII.339(667E). Shares a temple with Demeter VIII.345(668E). Why the pine is sacred to him VIII.391(675E–F). His name used as an exclamation VIII.397(676E); XII.461(982E). Represented by poets as fertile and prolific VIII.447(685E). His priests at Leptis abstain from fish IX.185(730D); XII.469(983F) and note *a*. The meaning of Poseidon's defeats IX.249–251(740F–741B) and notes *passim*; cf. VI.307(489B). His temple at Corinth where Isthmian games held in his honour X.11(773A) and note *a*. A festival to be held in his honour in Peiraeus proposed by the Athenian orator Lycurgus X.401(842A). Temple of Poseidon–Erechtheus at Athens X.407–409(843B–C). Father of Erechtheus by Gaea X.411(843E). List of his priests at Athens preserved on a tablet set up in the Erechtheum X.411(843E). His temple in Calauria sought as a refuge by Demosthenes X.427(846F). His temple at Hermione sought as a refuge by Hypereides X.441(849B). Matched in battle against Apollo by Homer XII.257(950E). Rescued Coeranus XII.477(985A). His character and attributes XV.217–219(frag.106).

The Roman god Neptune: answered Comminius' prayer to kill his son IV.307(314B–C). See also IV.81(276C).

Poseidonius, of Apamea, philosopher, scientist, and historian, c.135–50 B.C.: told the story of the placid pig (cf. *S.V.F.* I. 234) I.441(82F); cf. Diogenes Laertius IX.68. Said that a philosopher can influence many by converting a ruler, statesman, or general X.33–35(777A). On Poseidonius as a source in *The Face in the Moon* XII.23–35 and notes *passim*; cf. XII.41 note *c*. Said that the moon's profundity prevents the sun from passing through to us XII.103(929D) and note *c*. His definition of an eclipse XII.123(932C) and note *c*. On the diameter of the earth and the moon XII.145 note *a*. Said that freshness and moistness of marsh air causes cold XII.265(951F). Failure of his followers to separate the soul from matter attacked XIII.1.217–221(1023B); 351–353(1030F). On increase cf. XIII.2.847(1083A). Divided affections into four parts XV.47–49(Tyr.Frag. I.6) and note *a* on p. 49.

Postumia, a Vestal Virgin: her friendliness with men brought her under suspicion of unchastity II.25(89E–F).

Postumii, famous Roman family IV.375(325F).

Postumius, Aulus Postumius Albinus, cos. 151 B.C.: rebuked by Cato the Elder for writing his history in Greek III.185(196E–F).

Postumius, Spurius Postumius Albinus, cos. 334, 321 B.C.: slain in the Roman defeat by the Samnites at the Caudine Forks IV.263(306B–C) and note *b*, critical note 1.

Postumius (or Postumus) Agrippa, grandson of Augustus, killed in A.D. 14: how plans to recall him from exile were made public VI.429(508A) and note *d*, critical note 3.

Postumus, see Postumius

Potidaea, city on the isthmus of Pallene: Socrates' actions here defended against the charges of Colotes XIV.253(1117E).

Poulytion (or Polytion), Athenian, 5th cent. B.C.: involved in the scandal resulting from the profanation of the Eleusinian Mysteries VIII.57(621C) and note *a*, critical note 8.

Poverty, personified: the mother of Eros by Plenty, according to Plato in the *Symposium* V.137–139(374C–D).

Praeneste, city of Latium: founded as Prinistum, its original

name, by Telegonus, the son of Odysseus and Circe IV.317(316A). An incident of patriotism when the city was captured by Sulla X.249(816A).

Pratinas, of Phlius, lyric and dramatic poet, 6th–5th cent. B.C.: his works studied by the youthful Telesias XIV.425(1142B). References and quotations (Page, *PMG*) Frag.713(i): XIV.369(1133E). (ii): XIV.373(1134C). (iii): XIV.449(1146C).

Praxiteles, Athenian archon 444–443 B.C. X.363(835D).

Praxiteles, Athenian sculptor, 4th cent. B.C. his golden statue of Phryne at Delphi offended Crates V.297–299(401D); cf. IV.439(336C). Father of Timarchus and Cephisodotus X.411(843F).

Praxiteles, contemporary of Plutarch, apparently an official at the Isthmian Games: speaker in *Table-Talk* V.3: VIII.391(675E) and notes *a–b*. Speaker in *Table-Talk* VIII.4: IX.149–151(723F–724D).

Praxithea, wife of Erechtheus IV.287(310D). See also I.335(63A) and note *c*.

Pre-Lunar people, a name for the Arcadians IV.115(282A).

Presbeion, "the prerogative due to seniority in age": granted to Minos by Zeus II.209–211(121D). Defined X.101(787D).

Priam, son of Dardanus, king of Troy during Trojan War: father of Cassandra I.135(25F). His meeting with Achilles in order to ransom Hector's body I.163(31A–B); II.127(105C–D); IX.41(704A). Father of Hector I.185(35B). Priam and Priam's sons II.13(87F) and note *a*; V.63(361A). "Troilus shed fewer tears than did Priam" II.169–171(113F); cf. III.259(211A); XII.515(989D). Tried to persuade Hector to avoid Achilles II.171(113F–114B). Agamemnon prays to capture the palace of Priam II.481(169C). Sent his son Polydorus to Polymestor in Thrace IV.293(311D). Angrily drove the Trojans from his halls in his grief at Hector's death VI.147(462C). Father of Helenus VII.481(593C). His remarks on the impending combat between Menelaus and Paris IX.261(742E). Proverbial for his misfortunes XII.515(989D); cf. II.169–171(113F); III.259(211A).

Priene, Prienians, Greek city on the coast of Asia Minor: home of Bias II.351(146F); IV.201(296A). What "the darkness by the Oak" at Priene means IV.201(295F–296B).
Primigenia ("First-Born"), an epithet of Fortune IV.113(281E) and note *b*; 159(289B–C); 359(322F).
Prinistum, see Praeneste
Priscus, see Tarquinius, Terentius
Probalinthus, Attic deme: home of Eubulus X.391(840C) and critical note 5.
Problems, Scientific, a work of Aristotle: cited IX.203(734C–D). See Aristotle, frag.62.
Procles, Academic philosopher, 4th cent. B.C.: wrote a work on the Isthmia VIII.399(677B). Was a fellow student with Xenocrates VIII.401(677B).
Procles, tyrant of Epidaurus, father-in-law of Periander, 7th cent. B.C.: his cruel deeds and the Delphic oracle's advice V.309(403C–D).
Procne, daughter of Pandion: her role in the famous story of Procne and Philomela discussed IX.169(727D–E) and note *a*.
Proculus, see Julius
Prodicus, of Ceos, a sophist, 5th cent. B.C.: said that fire is the best of sources II.239(126C), but cf. note *b*. Gave lofty diction to oracles V.331(407B–C). Example of a sophist X.123(791E). The teacher of Isocrates X.371(836F).
Proerosia ("Initiating Ploughing"), an epithet of Demeter II.417(158E).
Proetus, son of Abas, and twin brother of Acrisius: the husband of Anteia, who was mad for Bellerophon I.169(32B).
Promatheia ("Foresight"), personified: the mother of Fortune, Good Order, and Persuasion (Alcman) IV.331(318A).
Promedon, of Naxos: carried off the wife of his friend in Miletus and thus caused a war between the Naxians and Milesians III.533–535(254B–C).
Prometheus, the son of Iapetus; often called a Titan: advised Epimetheus (in *Works and Days*) not to accept gifts from Zeus I.123–125(23E); II.89(99F). Gave fire to man II.7–

9(86F). Gave tamed animals to man II.81(98C); XII.353(964F). Divided fire into portions II.85(99C). Put an end to man's foreknowledge of death II.209(121B). Considered by some to be father of Isis because he is the discoverer of wisdom and forethought V.11(352A); 91(365F). Released from the Caucasus by Heracles V.215(387D). Only recently discovered fire XII.293(956B) and note *b*. Was the first to kill an ox cf. XII.542 note *a*. His epithet *"Crooked of Counsel"* discussed XV.111(frag.27) and note *d*.

See also II.21(89C) and note *d*, where "Thracian Prometheus" seems to be a nickname of Jason of Pherae.

Pronaea ("Before the Temple"), an epithet of Athena X.295(825B).

Pronoea ("Providence"), personified XIII.2.431(1035B). The name of a ship XIII.2.613(1057E).

Prophetic priestess, see Pythian priestess

Prophthasia, a city of Sogdiana: founded by Alexander the Great IV.397(328F).

Propoetus, of Amathus, father of the Propoetides who sacrificed guests and denied the divinity of Aphrodite X.37(777D) and critical note 4.

Propylaea, a monumental roofed gateway on the west side of the Acropolis at Athens: one of the ornaments of Athens IV.517(340D). Erected by Pericles IV.525(351A).

Proseleni, see Pre-Lunar people

Proseoa ("Looking towards the East"), an epithet of Artemis XI.91(867A) and note *a*.

Prostaterios, a Boeotian month: corresponds to the Attic month of Anthesterion VIII.259(655E) and note *c*.

Protagoras, of Abdera, an early sophist, born c.485 B.C.: described Pericles' conduct at the death of his two sons II.195–197(118E–F). Influenced Pyrrho VIII.237(652B) and note *d*. His views on drinking wine as reported by Eupolis in his *Flatterers* IX.13(699A). Attacked by the Epicureans XIV.17(1086E) and note *d*. His beliefs about description attacked by Democritus XIV.199(1109A). *Protagoras' "On the*

First Things," a lost work of Plutarch's XV.21(*Lamp.Cat.* 141) and note *b*.

Proteas, of Macedon, brother of Theodorus, 4th cent. B.C. IX.373(760C).

Protesilaus, of Phylace; one of the Greek leaders in the expedition against Troy: left his bride Laodameia at home VI.365(498C). Laodameia's love for him is one proof that Hades obeys the commands of Eros IX.383(761F).

Proteus, god of the sea, sometimes considered an Egyptian king: can change his shape II.69(97A). A document found in the grave of Alcmena was written in a script current in the time of Proteus VIII.397(579A). Returned Helen to Menelaus, according to Herodotus XI.25(857B).

Prothous, a Spartan: opposed the Theban expedition of Agesilaus XV.75–77(frag.1).

Protogenes, of Caunus, in Caria, but resided for the most part at Rhodes; Greek painter: his painting of Ialysus saved by Demetrius when he attacked Rhodes III.75–77(183A–B).

Protogenes, of Tarsus, a grammaticus and friend of Plutarch: relative of Aridaeus who becomes Thespesius in the myth told in *The Divine Vengeance* VII.269–271(563B–C); 273(563E). Speaker in *Table-Talk* VII.1: IX.11–13(698D–E). Speaker in *Table-Talk* VIII.4: IX.149(723F–724A). His identity cf. IX.215. Speaker in *Table-Talk* IX.12: IX.253–255(741C–D). Speaker in *Table-Talk* IX.13: IX.255(741D). One of the "arbiters" in the affair of Bacchon and Ismenodora in *The Dialogue on Love* IX.309(749B); 313–331(750A–755C).

Proverbial sayings: "If you live with a lame man, you will learn to limp" I.17(4A). "Good things are hard" I.29(6C). "Keep to your own place" I.67(13F). "There's good and bad in the head of a cuttlefish" (verse) I.77(15B); cf. IX.205(734F). "Many are the lies the poets tell" I.83(16A). "Parmeno's pig" I.93(18C); VIII.383(674B–C) and note *b*. "Nature gave us two ears and one tongue" I.213(39B). "More necessary to deflate young men than wine-skins" I.215(39D). "Know thyself" I.189(36A);

267(49B); 349(65F); II.21(89A); 183(116C–D); 447(164B); V.239(392A); 253(394C); VI.445–447(511B); XV.25(*Lamp.Cat.* 177); cf. VI.209(472C). "Add fire to fire" I.325(61A); II.225(123E); 329(143F); VII.595(610C); XI.215(919D). "Adjust stone to fit line, not line to fit stone" (verse) I.405(75F). "To a fingernail" I.457(86A); II.249(123E); VIII.149(636C). "Lynceus' sight" II.11(87B); XIII.2.851(1083D). "Northeast wind brings the clouds" II.17(88E); X.287(823C) and note *a*. "Begin at the hearthstone" II.49(93E); VII.189(549E) and note *d*; XI.21(856D); XII.243(948B) and note *b*; XIII.2.781(1074E). "Avoid extremes" II.183(116D); 447(164C). "Mysians and Phrygians" II.217(122C). "Cure like with like" (Latin, *Similia similibus curentur*; English, "A hair of the dog") cf. II.245(127E–F) and note *a*. "Go to Priene!" II.351(146F). "Eat onions and hot bread" II.391(153E). "Where lion's skin doesn't reach, use that of the fox" III.127(190E); 373(229B). "The die is cast" III.225(206C) and note *d*. "Wealth is unenviable" III.357(226E); VII.31(527B); cf. VIII.411(679B). "Who does not own himself would Samos own" (verse) III.403(233D) and note *a*. "Your own hand use when Fortune you would call" (verse) III.441(239A) and note *b*. "Eager desire for money will ruin Sparta" (verse) III.447(239F). "Nothing to do with Dionysus" IV.107(280D); cf. VIII.7(612E); 21(615A); 365(671E). "No one but Pyrrhias has slain an ox for his benefactor" IV.217(298F). "To the land of No Care" IV.223(300B). "This is valid" IV.229–231(301C). "To move things immovable" V.55(359F). "Your lot is Sparta; adorn her" (verse) VI.211(472D); VII.537(602B). "They asked for buckets, but tubs were refused" (verse) VI.455(512E). "Escape the smoke and fall into the fire" VII.67(532D). "Setting foot in another chorus" VII.121(540B); VIII.379(673D) and note *a*. "You cannot cast your weapon and escape" VII.181(548B). "The mills of the gods grind slow" VII.189(549D–E). "Running for the meat" VII.223(555C) and note *b*; XIV.21(1087B). "After the singer from Lesbos" VII.239(558A) and note *b*. "Touch not the inviolable" VII.437(585F). "He has consulted

Trophonius' oracle" VII.461(590B) and note *b*. "Myconos equality" VIII.29(616B) and note *a*. "The purse of lovers is fastened with a leek's leaf" VIII.65(622D) and note *a*. "To test by a Carian" VIII.145(635E) and note *b*. "Possessions of friends are common property" VIII.193(644C); IX.269(743E); 419(767D–E). "Salt and bean friends" VIII.315(663F) and note *a*; 441–449(684E–685F) and notes *passim*. "The people of Aegium and Megara" VIII.431–433(682F) and note *a* on p. 433; cf. IX.185(730D). "Hail, dear light!" IX.49(705C) and note *b*. "Who offers sacrifice at Delphi must buy meat for himself" (verse) IX.67(709A) and note *c*. "It's not a war you're going to tell of" IX.441(771D). "From the sacred line" X.77(783B); XII.411(975A) and note *g*; XIV.245(1116E) and note *c*. "You've come too late" X.83(784B). "The old age of a horse" X.89(785D). "The wolf cannot be held by the ears" X.181(802D). "The sow teaches Athena" X.185(803D) and note *c*; cf. XII.490 note *a*; 556 note *a*. "As far as the altar" X.209(808A) and note *b*. "I can't carry the goat, put the ox on me" (verse) X.329(830A). "Seize the opportunity of a diversion" XI.41(859E). "To the carrion heap of Caria" XI.47(860E) and note *b*. "Wait, crab, and I'll set you free" (verse) XI.61(862F) and note *b*. "Hippocleides doesn't care" XI.87(867B) and note *a*. "Mix fire with water" XII.259(950F) and note *b*. "The fox knows many tricks, the hedgehog one big one" (verse) XII.393(971F) and note *e*. "The dunce Coroebus" XII.531(992D) and note *a*. "The distribution of offspring that is proverbially most just" XIII.1.23(1000A) and note *e*. "Zeus' Corinth" XIII.2.761(1072B) and note *c*. "One fig is like another" XIII.2.801(1077C–D). "Adrastus' swift steed pursues the slow tortoise" XIII.2.845(1082E). "To jump on their belly" XIV.19(1087B). "Remove the springtime from their year" XIV.21(1087B) and note *d*. "One nail drives out another" cf. XIV.27(1088A) and note *b*. "Get the whip from ox-hide" XIV.45(1090F) and note *d*. "An ass's response to the lyre" XIV.281(1122B) and note *b*. "I hate a boon companion with a good memory" XV.245(frag.128).

Providence, On, a work of Chrysippus XIII.2.565(1052C); 573(1053B); 785(1075B).

Proxenus, friend of the orator Deinarchus: sued by the orator, who had lost money at his house X.449(850D–E).

Prusa, city of Bithynia: home of the sophist Philip IX.73(710B).

Prytaneum, magistrate's hall, town hall. At Athens: wine mixed in the ratio 4:3 with water is a drink suitable for deliberation there VIII.269(657C). May once have been a secret council and aristocratic caucus IX.93(714B). A man who fails in his duty there is not a success despite other accomplishments X.271(820C). The sanctuary of Hestia Boulaea was near it X.371(836F), note *e*. Maintenance there granted (307/6 B.C.) to Lycurgus and his eldest descendant X.409(843C); 455–457(851F–852E). Contained a statue of Democharas, the nephew of Demosthenes X.431(847D) and note *c*; cf. X.433(847E); 451–453(851D). Maintenance there granted (280/79 B.C.) to the relatives of Demosthenes X.431(847D); 449(850F). Maintenance there granted (271/70 B.C.) to Democharas X.433(847E); 451–453(851D). The statue of Democharas moved there from the Agora X.433(847E); cf. 431(847D); 451–453(851D). Its members who considered themselves the noblest Ionians fathered children by barbarian women, according to Herodotus XI.35(858F).

At Delphi: the Pythian priestess was conducted there on the sixth day of the new month V.237(391D).

At Eleusis: the name Prytaneum given to a diurnal council established by Celeus VIII.339(667D) and note *a*.

See also Prytany.

Prytanis, Peripatetic philosopher, early 3rd cent. B.C.: wrote a *Symposium* VIII.7(612D).

Prytany, at Athens the period during which the representatives of each tribe presided in the assemblies: used as a unit of time X.353(833E); 455(852A). At Rhodes an important office X.235(813D).

Psamathe, wife of Aeacus: her son Phocus murdered by his brother Telamon IV.293(311E).

Psammetichus, king of Egypt, 7th cent. B.C.: the drinking of wine in Egypt began in his reign V.17(353B).
Pseuderacles ("Sham Heracles"), title character in a play by Menander (q.v., frag.458) I.317(59C).
Psoloeis ("Grimy"), a name given to the husbands of the Minyads IV.221–223(299E–300A).
Psychostasia ("The Weighing of the Souls"), a play of Aeschylus, q.v.: cited I.87(17A).
Ptoan (Ptoian), an epithet of Apollo (q.v.) whose shrine stood on Mt. Ptoum in Boeotia: the oracle of Ptoan Apollo was famous at the time of the Persian Wars V.361(412A) and critical note 7. Near the shrine one might meet someone pasturing his flocks V.373(414A). On the Rotunda of the shrine was inscribed "Fair is Achilles" XII.521(990E).
Ptolemy, name of the Macedonian kings of Egypt. For the titles of various Ptolemies see VII.141(543E) and notes *e–g*.
Ptolemy I Soter (323–285 B.C.): owned only enough for his daily needs III.69(181F). Advised by Demetrius to learn about ruling from books, not friends III.119(189D). Helped save Alexander in battle with Mallians IV.387(327B); IV.483(344D). Cited on size of Alexander's army (=fr. 4) IV.389(327D). Had statue of Pluto brought from Sinope and thus introduced worship of Sarapis to Egypt V.67–69(361F–362A); XII.469(984A). His exchange of wit with a pedant VI.123(458A–B) and note *e*. Had the Athenian exile Demetrius as a close friend VII.535(601F). Called merely "Admiral of the Fleet" by the flatterers of Demetrius X.287(823C). Sent fifty talents to the Athenians with an embassy proposed by Democharés X.453(851E). Unable to buy the painting "Visit to the Dead" from its painter Nicias XIV.63(1093E) and note *d*. Founded Museum at Alexandria XIV.75(1095D) and note *j*. Admired the philosopher Stilpon cf. XIV.263(1119C) and note *a*.
Ptolemy II Philadelphus (285–246 B.C.): imprisoned Sotades for making fun of his marriage to Arsinoe I.51(11A); cf. IX.221–223(736E–F) and note *a* on page 222. Defeated by Antigonus

II off Cos III.79(183C–D); cf. VII.151–153(545B–C); but see III.597, where this Ptolemy is identified as the son of Pyrrhus. Proclaimed king by his father IV.463–465(341A). His title VII.141(543E) and note *e*. Colotes addressed a book to him XIV.191(1107E); cf. 217(1111F–1112A); see also XIV.154 and notes *a*, *c*.

Ptolemy IV Philopator (221–205 B.C.): hated and feared Cleomenes III, whom he killed I.289(53E). His excesses ruined Egypt I.303–305(56E). Sacrificed four elephants after his victory over Antiochus XII.397(972C) and note *c*.

Ptolemy V Epiphanes (205–180 B.C.): sent a goblet of poison to his tutor Aristomenes with orders to drink it for having slapped his pupil I.377–379(71C–D).

Ptolemy VI Philometor (c.180–145 B.C.): Romans interceded on his behalf against Antiochus the Great III.205(202F).

Ptolemy VII Physcon (c.145–116 B.C.): Scipio's comment on his obesity III.191–193(200F–201A).

Ptolemy Ceraunus, son of Ptolemy Soter and Eurydice: haunted by the ghost of Seleucus VII.221–223(555B–C) and notes *a–b*, critical note 1 on page 222.

Ptolemy, unidentified (see Aelian, *On Animals* VIII.4, L.C.L. vol. II): his death foretold by a crocodile XII.419(976B) and note *e*.

Ptoum, a mountain in Boeotia V.361(412A); 373(414A). See also Ptoan.

Publicola, see Valerius

Pulcher, Cn. Cornelius, procurator of Achaea, 2nd cent. A.D.: the essay *How to Profit by One's Enemies* addressed to him II.5(86B).

Pulchra, Julia, wife of Papirius Tolucer IV.297(312D).

Pulytion, see Poulytion

Punic War, between Rome and Carthage: the doors of Janus' temple closed in the peace following the first Punic War IV.355(322B) and note *b*. See also Carthage, Rome.

Pupius, see Piso

Purifier (Katharsios), an epithet of Zeus, q.v. XII.565(997A).

Pyanepsion, the fourth month (October–November) of the Attic

calendar: corresponded to the Egyptian month of Athyr and the Boeotian Damatrius V.161(378E). The month in which the orator Hypereides was slain X.441(849B).
Pydna, city in Macedonia: site of Perseus' defeat (168 B.C.) by Aemilius Paullus I.371(70A). Site of Athenian defeat (356 B.C.) by Philip X.451(851A).
Pylades, the silent friend of Orestes: his friendship with Orestes famous II.51(93E).
Pyladic dance, invented by Pylades of Cilicia: a pretentious and emotional dance requiring a large cast IX.81(711E) and note *b*.
Pylae ("Gates"), see Thermopylae
Pylaea, a suburb of Delphi: grows in vigour along with Delphi V.341(409A). See also III.443(239C) and note *b*.
Pylaochus ("Keeper of the Gate"), an epithet of Dionysus, q.v. V.85(364F).
Pylos, town of Messenia: voted honours to the Spartan king Theopompus III.327(221E). Seized by the Athenian general Demosthenes (425 B.C.) IV.493(345D); 503(347A); 527(351B). The chief city of Messenia X.325(829B).
Pyraechmes, king of the Euboeans: slain by Heracles IV.269(307B–C).
Pyramid, a geometrical figure: one of the five most beautiful forms in nature, according to Plato V.229(390A); cf. 441(427A); 449(428D); IX.127(719D). The simplest and smallest of the five forms found in nature V.441(427B). The only primal form V.443(427C). Will acquire substantiality first in one division of matter V.443(427C); cf. 443–445(427E); IX.127(719D). One of the generative elements of fire V.443(427D); cf. 449(428D); 457(430C). Composed of twenty-four primary triangles V.443(427D); cf. XIII.2.819(1079D). Constructed by Plato from the scalene V.447(428A); XIII.1.51(1003C). Its fiery and restless quality noted in the simplicity of its sides and the acuteness of its angles V.449(428D). Chrysippus' idea of its construction attacked XIII.2.819(1079D).
Pyramids, the famous sepulchral monuments of Egypt: their height measured by Thales II.353(147A).

Pyrander, Athenian treasurer of public funds: stoned to death by the Athenians, who suspected him of treason in the war against Eumolpus IV.301(313B).
Pyrander, Greek historian: the fourth book of his *Peloponnesian History* cited IV.311(315A).
Pyrilampes, Plato's stepfather: wounded and captured at the battle of Delion VII.411(581D).
Pyriphlegethon, a river in the Underworld IX.203(734A); cf. the line of Agesianax quoted at XII.43(921B).
Pyrrha, Pyrrhaeans, a city of Lesbos: their constitution reformed by Menedemus, who was sent by Plato XIV.307(1126D).
Pyrrhias, a ferryman of Ithaca: the man who "slew an ox for his benefactor" IV.215–217(298E–F).
Pyrrhias, a Milesian (if a proper name at all) XIV.423(1141F) and note *c*.
Pyrrhic dance, danced by condemned criminals in the amphitheatre VII.217(554B); cf. IX.289(747B) and note *b*.
Pyrrhic victory, a disastrous victory, named after Pyrrhus of Epeirus, q.v., cf. III.85(184C) and note *c*; 157(194F). See also Cadmean victory.
Pyrrho(n), of Elis, Greek philosopher; founder of scepticism, c.360–270 B.C.: his parable of the placid pig I.441(82E–F). Received ten thousand gold pieces from Alexander IV.411(331E). His scepticism VIII.237–239(652B) and note *d* on p. 237. *On Pyrrho's Ten Methods of Procedure*, a lost work of Plutarch's XV.23(*Lamp.Cat.* 158) and note *e*. See also Pyrrhonians.
Pyrrhon, of Lipara, a writer, otherwise unknown: cited on a Roman custom IV.121(282F).
Pyrrhonians, followers of Pyrrho of Elis, q.v.: *On the Difference Between the Pyrrhonians and the Academics*, a lost work of Plutarch's XV.13(*Lamp.Cat.* 64) and note *g*.
Pyrrhus, king of Epeirus, c.307–272 B.C.; Plutarch wrote his *Life* XV.9(*Lamp.Cat.* 16): told his sons that he would leave the kingdom to the one who kept the sharpest sword III.83–85(184C). Praised Polysperchon as a general III.85(184C).

Lamented his "Pyrrhic victories" III.85(184C). Said that Sicily would someday be a field of conflict for the Romans and Carthaginians III.85(184C–D). Accepted the title of "Eagle" from his men III.85(184D); XII.413(975B) and note *d*. Maligned by some young men who were drinking III.85(184D). Defeated the Roman Laevinus III.157(194F). Tried to startle Fabricius with an elephant III.157(194F–195A). Tried to persuade Fabricius to join him III.157(195A). The plot against him by his physician disclosed by Fabricius III.157(195A–B). His offer to return Roman prisoners without ransom rejected III.157–159(195B). Ordered the Spartans to restore Cleonymus as king III.315(219F). His war against the Romans IV.267–269(307B). The defeated Romans aroused against him by the blind Appius Claudius X.137(794D–E). Discovered some murderers on the testimony of a dog XII.379–381(969C–D). The first general in experience and cleverness, according to Hannibal XV.77(frag.2). See also XII.385(970C), where Plutarch denies that the story about the eagle (see next entry) concerns the king.

Pyrrhus, private citizen: the owner of an eagle XII.385(970C) and note *d*.

Pyrson (perhaps Phyrson), a friend of Epicurus: received a letter from Epicurus on the death of his brother XIV.111(1101B) and note *b*.

Pyrsophium ("Beacon"), a place in Euboea: how it came to be called "the Young Men's Club" IV.215(298D).

Pysior, the month of oracular inquiry, pronounced Bysior by the Delphians IV.183(292E).

Pythagoras, son of Mnesarchus of Samos, moved to Croton in Italy c.531 B.C.; philosopher and teacher, 6th cent. B.C. (this article includes all references to Pythagoras and Pythagoreans): celebrated among all mankind I.9(2C). Some of his allegories explained I.59(12D); cf. IV.167(290E); XV.375–377(frag.202). An example of a philosopher I.189(35F); IV.407(331A); XIII.1.111(1010A). Said that he had learned from philosophy to wonder at nothing I.237(44B). Said that familiarity makes every noble thing a pleasure I.253(47C);

II.223(123C); VI.179(466F); VII.537(602B–C). Criticized no one in public I.375(70F). Tried to protect dumb animals from man II.33(91C). His remark that we reach our best when we draw near the gods refuted II.483(169E); V.369(413B). Their doctrine reconciled with Roman customs by Castor IV.23(266E). Regarded the even number as female, the odd number as male IV.153(288D); cf. 9(264A); V.135(374A); 219(388A); 439–441(426F); 451(429A). Said that the spirits of the dead cast no shadows IV.225(300C); cf. VII.277(564D); 437(585F) and note *a*. Wrote nothing IV.391(328A), but cf. Diogenes Laertius VIII.6. Visited Egypt and consorted with the priests, who greatly admired him V.25(354D–E). Copied Egyptian symbolism and occult teachings V.25–27(354E–F); IX.177(729A). On demigods V.59–61(360E). Consider Typhon to be a daemonic power V.75(363A). Said that the sea is a tear of Cronus V.81(364A). Called the seventeenth of the month (Osiris' death) "The Barrier" and hated this number V.101–103(367E–F). A list of Pythagorean terms V.119(370E). Examples of how they embellished numbers and figures with names of the gods V.177–179(381F–382A); cf. 247(393B–C). Used the lyre before sleeping as a charm and cure for the emotional and irrational in the soul V.189(384A); cf. VI.25(441E). Called the number five a "Marriage" because it is the product of the first odd (3) and first even (2) number V.219(388C); cf. IV.153(288D). Shared a common discipline and never let the sun go down before they were reconciled after an argument VI.303(488B); cf. IX.171–173(727B). His argumentation examined by Socrates VI.479(516C). Enjoined upon the young five years' silence, which he called a "Truce to Speech" VI.495(519C); cf. IX.175(728E–F) and XV.381–383(frag.207). Never crossed the left leg over the right, or took the even number instead of the odd, when otherwise there was no difference VII.67(532C). A Pythagorean comes to Thebes to recover the body of Lysis and to present the Thebans with a sum of money VII.401(579D–E); cf. VII.367. His superstitious teachings attacked VII.403–405(580C). His skill in divination

belittled VII.405(580C). The Pythagorean stranger introduced to the members of the Theban conspiracy VII.417–419(582D–F). Their societies driven out of Italy when the followers of Cylon burnt down their meeting place VII.419(583A) and note *c*; cf. XIII.2.559(1051C). Leave feasts to the enjoyment of slaves while they eat plain fare VII.431(585A). Performed special funeral rites for their members VII.435–437(585E–F) and note *a*. Their method of dream interpretation VII.437(585F) and note *a*; cf. IV.225(300C); VII.277(564D). Theory of the transmigration of souls VII.437(585F) and note *d*. Considered the egg taboo VIII.145(635E). Restrictions on sexual activity VIII.249(654B) and note *a*. Said not to gaze higher than oneself and pray to the gods VIII.323(665B). Was certainly no gourmet VIII.343(668C). Abstain from a white cock VIII.355(670C); cf. XIII.2.539(1049A). Abstain from the red mullet and sea anemone VIII.355(670C); IX.183(730B); cf. 173–185(728C–730F); XV.239(frag.122). His spirit combined by Plato with that of Socrates and Lycurgus IX.123(719A). His solution of a problem in geometry celebrated by a sacrifice IX.129(720A); cf. XIV.67(1094B). *Table-Talk* VIII.7 is a discussion of two Pythagorean concepts IX.167–173(727A–728C). Abstained from flesh IX.167(727B); XII.541(993A); 569(997E); 571(998A); XV.239(frag.122). His Etruscan origin urged IX.167(727B–C); 177(728F–729A). Why they abstain from fish is the subject of *Table-Talk* VIII.8: IX.173–185(728C–750F); cf. VIII.355(670C); XV.239(frag.122). Advised not to relieve a man of his burden, but to add to it instead IX.173(728C). Considered silence a golden thing IX.175(728E–F); cf. VI.495(519C); XV.381–383(frag.207). Their abstention from beans borrowed from the Egyptians IX.177(729A); cf. I.61(12F); IV.143(280D–E). Had a great influence upon the Italiote Greeks X.33(777A). Practised kindness to animals in order to inculcate humanity and kindness XII.323–325(959F), but see note *g* on page 323; cf. IX.181(729E); XII.351–353(964E). Said that time is the soul of the heavens XIII.1.85(1007B). His teacher Zaratas (i.e. Zo-

roaster XIII.1.165(1012E). Called five "tremor," i.e. "sound," thirteen "remainder" XIII.1.273(1017E–F); 285(1018E). On the number twenty-seven XIII.1.283–285(1018E). The Pythagorean quaternary compared with the Platonic XIII.1.289(1019B). On musical intervals XIII.1.303–305(1020E–F). The tetractys (here equals thirty-six) celebrated by the Pythagoreans XIII.1.269(1027F); cf. V.179(382A). On the site and position of heavenly bodies XIII.1.323(1028B). Said that all things resemble number XIII.1.341(1029F). Pythagoreans attacked Chrysippus for advocating the eating of cocks XIII.2.539(1049A); cf. VIII.355(670C). Burnt to death by the followers of Cylon XIII.2.559(1051C); cf. VII.419(583A) and note *c*. Attacked by Epicurus XIV.17(1086E) and note *d*. On the survival of the soul XIV.141(1105E) and note *c*. Example of a famous teacher XIV.329(1128F). Said that the excellence of music must be apprehended by the mind, not judged by hearing XIV.441(1144F). Said that God shaped all things in a framework based on harmony XIV.455(1147A). Calculated the size of Heracles XV.81(frag.7). According to Aristotle, the Pythagoreans abstained from eating only a few particular meats: pig's paunch, the heart, sea-nettle XV.239(frag.122); cf. VIII.355(670C); IX.173–185(728C–730F). Said that the soul is imperishable and eternal but not impassible or immutable XV.369(frag.200). Pythagorean symbols XV.375–377(frag.202); cf. IX.167(72B–C). Pythagorean "Firm Silence" XV.381–383(frag.207) and note *c* on p. 381; cf. VI.495(519C) and IX.175(728E–F).

Pythagorean Precepts (*Symbola*) (since no complete collection exists, nor any uniformity of numbering, the Precepts are listed here in the order of their first appearance in Plutarch, with the number used by Iamblichus (Diels–Kranz 58C, vol.I, p.466) added to those which appear on that list): Do not taste black-tails (#5) I.59(12E). Do not step over the beam of a balance (#13) I.59(12E); XV.199(frag.93). Do not sit on a peck measure (#18) I.59(12E); IV.109(281A); 167(290A); V.27(354F); IX.39(703E) and note *c*. Do not give

your hand to everyone (#28) I.59(12E); II.63(96A). Do not wear a (tight) ring (#22) I.59(12E). Do not poke a fire with steel (#8) I.59(12E); IV.109(281A); V.27(354F); XV.199(frag.93). Do not eat (your) heart (#30) I.61(12E); cf. XV.239(frag.122). Abstain from beans (#37) I.61(12F); IV.143(286D–E); IX.177(729A). Do not put food into a slop-pail I.61(12F). Do not turn back on reaching the boundaries (#14) I.61(12F). Do not eat seated on a stool IV.167(290E); V.27(354F). Do not step over a broom IV.167(290E); IX.167(727C). Do not lop off the shoots of a palm-tree V.27(354F). Shake up the bed-clothes immediately upon rising (#29) IX.167(727C); 173(728B–C). Do not leave the mark of a pot in the ashes (#34) IX.167(727C); 171–173(728B–C). Do not receive swallows as guests in the house (#21) IX.167–171(727C–728B); XV.199(frag.93); the story of Bessus at VII.213–215(553E–F) is a possible example of the Precept. Do not raise in the house a bird with hooked talons (#19) IX.167(727C); 169–171(727E–F).

Pythagorean *Carmina Aurea* 7–8: cf. XV.189–191(frag.86). 17–18: II.185(116E–F). 42: II.475(168B); VI.477(515F).

Pytharatus, Athenian archon 271/70 B.C. X.433(847D); 451(851D).

Pytheas, Athenian orator, 4th cent. B.C.; an opponent of Demosthenes: mocked proposed deification of Alexander the Great III.107(187E) and notes *d–e*; X.189(804B). An example of a youthful orator X.83(784C). Said that the speeches of Demosthenes smelled of the lamp X.181(802E). Joined Hypereides and others in prosecuting Demosthenes X.425(846C).

Pythes, a Lydian, entertained Xerxes on his way to attack Greece: his love of gold and how he was partially cured by his wife III.577–579(262D–263A). How he lost all his sons and became a living corpse III.579–581(263A–C).

Pythes, of Myus, father of Pieria: how his daughter helped end the war between the Mysians and Milesians III.531–533(253F–254A).

Pythiad, the four-year interval between celebrations of the

Pythian games: Plutarch served the Pythian Apollo for many Pythiads X.127(792F).

Pythian (Pythius), an epithet of Apollo (for Plutarch's interpretation of its meaning see V.203(385B); XIV.337(1130A) and note *b*): I.267(49A); II.433(161C); III.131(191B) and note *c*; IV.213(308A); 285(310B); V.213–215(387C); 365(412D); VI.445(511A); X.111(789E); 127(792F); 319(828C); XI.113(871D).

Pythian discourses of Plutarch, a term used of *The E At Delphi* V.199–253(384C–394C); *The Oracles at Delphi No Longer Given in Verse* V.259–345(394D–409D); *The Obsolescence of Oracles* V.351–501(409E–438E).

Pythian festival and games, held at Delphi every four years (after 582 B.C.) in honour of Apollo; the Pythian games were second in importance to the Olympian: statues of Milesian victors at the Pythian games seen by Alexander the Great in Miletus III.57(180A). The festival in A.D. 83/4 was the occasion for the meeting at Delphi of Demetrius and Cleombrotus, two of the speakers in *The Obsolescence of Oracles* V.351(410A). No one laments while watching the Pythian games VI.241(477D). Scene of the death of Teletias, who was torn to pieces in a quarrel between the Sicyonians and Cleonaeans VII.209(553A). May be visited by exiles VII.551(604C). The victory of Sosicles in the poetry contest at the Pythian festival was the occasion for *Table-Talk* II.4: VIII.159(638B). The gymnastic contests of the Pythian games, especially wrestling, discussed VIII.159–163(638B–F). Discussion of the various literary and athletic contests in the Pythian games and whether or not all should be kept VIII.383–389(674D–675D). The Pythian games the occasion for *Table-Talk* VII.5: IX.43(704C). Pindar born during the Pythian games IX.115(717D). The palm-branch used as wreath in all the games, including the Pythian IX.145(723B). At the Pythian games victors were first decked with laurel and palm IX.149(724A–B). Terpander won four successive victories at the Pythian games with his singing to the cithara XIV.363(1132E). Sacadas of Argos won three victories at the

Pythian games as an aulete XIV.371(1134A). Telephanes of Megara refused to perform at the Pythian games because he hated the *syrinx* of the aulos XIV.397(1138A) and note *a*.
Pythian inscription, "Know thyself" VI.209(472C): see Proverbial sayings for the numerous appearances of this saying in the *Moralia*.
Pythian nome, a musical form: cf. VIII.385(674D) and note *a*.
Pythian oracle, the oracle of Apollo at Delphi X.19(774E): see also Apollo, Delphi.
Pythian piper (aulete), one of the three original contestants in the Pythian musical contests VIII.385(674D) and note *a*.
Pythian priestess (*Pythia* is translated in several ways: "prophetic priestess," "Pythia," "Pythian priestess," "Delphic prophetess"; all occurrences of the word are listed here): her response to Aristinus, whose funeral had been held IV.13–15(264F–265A). Once told the Spartans that they should keep all the oaths which they had sworn IV.51(271C). Only recently has she given monthly responses rather than yearly ones as formerly IV.183(292F); cf. V.237(391D). Once ordered the Delphian king to sacrifice to Charilla IV.187(293E). To which Anthedon did she refer in her utterance? IV.199(295D–E). Conducted to the Prytaneum on the sixth of the month V.237(391D). *Why the Pythian Priestess No Longer Gives Oracles in Verse*, a work of Plutarch V.259–345(394D–409D); cf. XV.19(*Lamp.Cat.* 116); there are many references to her duties in this dialogue; the following are the more obvious. Does not speak in purer tones than Glauce V.273(396F–397A). Burns laurel and barley-meal on the altar V.273(397A). Receives visions and inspiration from the god, but the voice, utterance, diction and metre are hers V.275(397C); cf. 313(404B); 315(404E); 377(414E); 485(435C–D). May no longer come near the place of the godhead V.303(402B). Used verse in her responses in his time, according to Theopompus V.311(403E). Hardly more than an actress reciting the words of the god, according to some V.313(404B); cf. 275(397C); 315(404E); 377(414E); 485(435C–D). No longer uses strange vocabulary and cir-

cumlocutions in her responses V.329(406E); cf. 341(408F). Has nobility of character and cares more for fulfilling her function than for reputation among men V.339(408C). There are many references to her in the dialogue *The Obsolescence of Oracles* V.351–501(409E–438E); the following are the more obvious ones. Once told the Delians that a crow would indicate to them the spot where Apollo had been born V.365(412C). Subjected to differing influences V.495–497(437D); cf. 499(438A). The case of an unwilling priestess who died from the experience V.499(438A–C). Safeguarded from external pressures V.499–501(438C). Her two responses naming Aleuas as the ruler of Thessaly VI.323(492A–B). Accustomed to deliver some responses immediately, but careful answers must be delayed VI.453–455(512E). Her tripod once carried off by Heracles VII.255(560D). Refused to respond to Callondes until he had appeased the soul of Archilochus, whom he had slain VII.255(560E) and note *a*. Chewed bay leaves cf. VIII.325(665D) and note *d*. Regains calm and tranquillity once she has left her tripod and its exhalations IX.365–367(759B); cf. 391(763A). Her remark "Too late you have come" X.83(784B). Told the Athenians during the Persian Wars that the god offered them a wooden wall X.321(828D). Persuaded to deliver false responses, according to Herodotus XI.45(860D). Called the Spartan Lycurgus "one dear to Zeus and all who dwell on high" XIV.123(1103A). See also V.411(421C) and critical note 5. See also Apollo, Delphi.

Pythian Truce, the sacred truce made throughout the Greek world for the duration of the games V.371(413D) and note *a*.

Pytho, the region in which Delphi was situated (the word is translated "Delphi" everywhere except at IX.151): a bronze statue of Aristonicus set up here on the orders of Alexander the Great IV.429(334F). Where certain eagles or swans, flying from the uttermost parts of the world, met at the omphalus V.351(409E). The dedications of arms and battle-spoils and trophies set up here attest to Apollo's influence in the realm of victory and acquisition of power IX.151(724C). The destination of two Spartan youths who returned to Leuctra and

murdered the daughters of Scedasus X.11–13(773B–D). See also Delphi.
Pythocleides, an aulete, the teacher of Lamprocles XIV.387(1136D).
Pythocles, a follower of Epicurus: urged by Epicurus not to set his heart on "the so-called education of free men" XIV.69(1094D). Praised by Epicurus XIV.293(1124C) and note *e*.
Pythocles, of Samos, Greek historian: the third book of his *Italian History* quoted IV.279(309B). The third book of his *Treatise on Husbandry* quoted IV.315–317(315F–316A).
Pytholaus, a young man of Pherae: slew his lover, Alexander, the tyrant of Pherae IX.425(768F).
Python, a flute-player, 4th–3rd cent. B.C.: Pyrrhus refused to compare him with Caphisias III.85(184C).
Python, Macedonian, a commander under Alexander and his successors: forced to kill Casander, thereby angering Alexander III.61(180F).
Python, of Aenos, a follower of Plato: killed the Thracian king Cotys (358 B.C.) VII.137(542E–F); X.253(816E); XIV.305(1126C).
Python, of Thisbe, a contemporary of Plutarch, who mentions his recent death: said to be akin to the Sown Men (Sparti) VII.269(563A).
Python, the monster who guarded the oracle at Delphi: his battle with Apollo and his subsequent flight to Tempe and death commemorated in the Delphic festival called Septerion IV.185–187(293B–C); cf. V.395–397(418A–C); 411(421C). His body washed ashore and rotted away in Ozolian Locris IV.193–195(294F). His stubborn resistance against Apollo celebrated among the Greeks V.61(360F). Slain by Apollo V.411(421C). Occupied Delphi XII.219(945B) and note *d*. A lament for him composed in the Lydian mode by Olympus XIV.385(1136C). See also Pythoness.
Pythones, a name given to ventriloquists who used to be called Eurycleis V.377(414E).
Pythoness, the female counterpart of the Python: fought with

Apollo for the oracle at Delphi XII.505–507(988A). See also Python.
Pythopolites, a river in Celenae (perhaps the Marsyas or Meander): its stream diverted by Pythes through a mound in the city which served as his tomb III.581(263B).
Pytine ("The Flask"), a play by Cratinus, q.v.: cited VIII.137(634D); X.349(833B).

Q

Quietus, T. Avidius, a friend of Plutarch: addressed in the essay *On Brotherly Love* VI.247(478B) and note *b*. Addressed in the dialogue *The Divine Vengeance* VII.181(548A), cf. VII.171–173 and notes *passim*. His illness after returning from his province VIII.123(632A).
Quintilis, the seventh Roman month: received its name (fifth: in Greek, *Pemptos*) because it is the fifth month after March which once began the year IV.31(268A). On the day after the Ides of Quintilis the Romans were defeated by the Gauls at the river Allia IV.41–43(269E–F) and notes *passim*. See also July.
Quintius, see Flamininus
Quintus, an accuser of the elder Scipio: Scipio's defence stirred the crowd III.167(196F); cf. VII.125(540F).
Quintus, see Baliaricus, Caecilius
Quirinalia, a Roman feast: why it is called the Feast of Fools IV.135(285D).
Quirinus, an epithet of Mars IV.135(285C–D). See also Ares.
Quiritis, an epithet of Juno IV.135(285C). See also Hera.

R

R, letter of the Roman alphabet: often mispronounced and replaced by "l" IV.89(277D). See also Rho.
Raria, a place near Eleusis: the scene of one of the Athenians' three sacred ploughings II.331(144B) and note *c*.
Rectus, a Roman, not otherwise known: his execution by the

emperor Gaius Caesar (Caligula) foretold by Julius Canus as he was being led to his death XV.387(frag.211).
Red Sea, see Erythrian Sea
Regia, a place at Rome: its altar sprinkled with blood from the tail of one of the horses from the winning team in the chariot-race on the Ides of December (October) IV.145(287A) and note *a*, critical note 2.
Regulus, M. Atilius, Roman, cos. 267, 256 B.C.: an incident in his campaign in Numidia (256–255 B.C.) IV.291(311C). Captured by the Carthaginians XI.23(857A).
Regulus, Roman prize-fighter: died after a night of drinking when he accepted an invitation from Titus Caesar to bathe with him at daybreak II.227–229(124C).
Remus (Rhomus), brother of Romulus: exposed with Romulus and suckled by a she-wolf IV.37(268F); 311(314F–315A); 345–347(320B–D); 349(321A–B). Killed by Romulus IV.49(271A).
Republic, a work of Aristotle, q.v., cited XIV.61(1093C). A work of Chrysippus, q.v., cited XIII.2.501(1044B); 503(1044C); 505(1044D). A work of Plato, q.v., cited I.191(36A); II.205(120E); IV.395(328E); V.135(373F); VI.285(484F); VII.311(568D); 313(568D); 315(568F); XIII.1.35(1001C); 83(1006F); 91(1007E); 211(1017C); XIII.2.429(1034E–F); XIV.385(1136B). A work of Zeno, q.v., cited VIII.247(653E).
Reveller (*Baccheis*), an epithet of Dionysus, q.v. XIV.265(1119E).
Revels (*Baccheia*), a festival in honour of Dionysus XIV.265(1119E).
Rhadamanthys, son of Zeus and Europa: the judge in the Underworld for the people of Asia II.209(121C–D). Dwells in the Elysian Fields (Homer) XV.375(frag.201).
Rhamnus, an Attic deme: home of the orator Antiphon X.345(832B–C); 353(834A).
Rhea, wife of Cronus: cursed by the Sun for having intercourse with Cronus V.31(355D); cf. V.33(355F–356A). Consorted with Hermes V.31(355D); cf. V.33(355F–356A). Gave birth to five gods on the five intercalated days won by Hermes from

the Moon V.31–33(355D–F); cf. 455(429F). In one tradition she bore Osiris and Arueris to the Sun, Isis to Hermes, and Typhon (Seth) and Nephthys to Cronus V.33(355F–356A). The mother of Isis and Osiris, who consorted in her womb and produced Apollo V.133(373B–C).

Rhegium, city of southern Italy: home of Hippys V.419(422E).

Rhesus, of Thrace, an ally of Priam in the Trojan War: his horses stolen by Diomedes and Odysseus (Homer) VIII.113(630C–D).

Rhesus, son of C. Maximus: murdered his brother and was banished by his father IV.293–295(311F).

Rhetana, a Roman serving-maid: her advice and bravery brought victory to the Romans in their war with Atepomarus, the Gallic king IV.301(313A).

Rheximachus, of Tegea: his triplet sons represented Tegea in a battle with triplets from the Pheneans IV.281(309D).

Rhium, a promontory at the entrance to the Gulf of Corinth: the body of Hesiod was conveyed here by dolphins II.439(162E); cf. XII.473(984D). The site of Phormio's naval victories IV.493(345D).

Rho, letter of the Greek alphabet: the orator Demosthenes had to learn how to pronounce it X.417(844E).

Rhodes, Rhodian(s), island off the coast of Caria in Asia Minor: their negotiations with Demetrius over a famous painting by Protogenes III.75–77(183A–B). Would not allow a herald to enter their shrine of the hero Ocridion IV.209(297C–D). Home of Eumetis (Cleobulina) V.297(401B). A certain Rhodian rebuked a Roman slave VI.125–127(458D). Their lavish buildings criticized by Stratonicus VII.19(528B). The embarrassing experience of a teacher in Rhodes IX.227(737C). Its prytany an important office X.235(813D). Experienced troubles in the reign of Domitian X.247(815D). Aeschines set up a school there X.393(840D–E). Hypereides an envoy to the Rhodians X.445(850D). Tiberius was a student at Rhodes and received there a prophecy about becoming emperor XV.345(frag.182). See also VII.529(600F).

Rhodopis, a famous courtesan, 6th cent. B.C.: the spot where

her ten iron spits were once placed at Delphi pointed out V.295(400F).
Rhoecus, a Cnidian who saved a tree-nymph XI.221(*Nat.Phen.* 36) and note *b*.
Rhoemetalces, a king of Thrace, 1st cent. B.C.: his change of alliance from Antony to Augustus not appreciated by the latter III.231(207A).
Roguesborough, see Poneropolis
Roma, a Trojan woman: instigated the burning of the Trojan ships in Italy so that the fugitives would settle there III.481(243E–244A) and note *a*; cf. IV.15–17(265B–E).
Romanus, see Papirius
Rome, Roman(s): flattery all but ruined Roman character when Antony's excesses were praised as virtues I.305(56E). Defeated Perseus at Pydna I.371(70A); III.173(197E–F). Rome, according to Nasica, in danger from itself with no foreign enemies to contend with II.13–15(88A). Roman history provides many examples of men who nobly endured deaths of loved ones II.199(119D). An unnamed Roman and the parable of "the pinching shoe" II.313(141A). A Roman lawgiver forbade exchange of gifts between husband and wife II.325(143A); IV.17–19(265E–266A). Roman and Greek lives written by Plutarch III.11(172C–D). Defeated by Pyrrhus III.85(184C); cf. III.155–159(194F–195B). Sicily, according to Pyrrhus, to be a field of conflict for Romans and Carthaginians III.85(184C–D). *The Sayings of the Romans*, a work by Plutarch III.155–237(194E–208A); every reference is not included, but the major sections are as follows: Romans and Manius Curius III.155(194E–F). Romans with Gaius Fabricius against Pyrrhus III.155–159(194F–195B). With Fabius Maximus against Hannibal III.159–163(195C–196A); cf. IV.265(306D–E). With Scipio Africanus the Elder against Hannibal III.163–169(196B–197A). With Flamininus against Philip III.169–171(197A–D). Romans and Gnaeus Domitius III.171–173(197D–E). And Publius Licinius III.173(197E–F). And Aemilius Paullus III.173–177(197F–198D). And Cato the Elder III.177–185(198D–199F). And Scipio

Africanus the Younger III.185–197(199F–201F). And Caecilius Metellus III.197–199(201F–202A). And Gaius Marius III.199–203(202A–D). And Catulus Lutatius III.203(202D–E). And Gaius Popillius III.203–205(202F–203A). And Lucullus III.205–207(203A–B). And Gnaeus Pompey III.207–215(203B–204E). And Cicero III.215–223(204E–205F). And Gaius Caesar III.223–229(205F–206F). And Augustus III.229–237(206F–208A). Held the Spartans, like the rest of the Greeks, under their sway III.449(240B). Publicly eulogized women after death III.475(242F). Roman women greeted their relatives with a kiss III.481(244A); IV.15–17(265B–E). Attacked by Hannibal III.505(248E). Reconciled with Porsena through the deeds of Valeria and Cloelia III.513–517(250A–F). Their defeat of the Galatians and the acts of a greedy tribune III.557(258D–F). Besieged by the Etruscans trying to restore Tarquinius Superbus III.573(261E–F). *Roman Questions*, a work by Plutarch IV.7–171(263D–291C); cf. XV.21(*Lamp.Cat.* 138): every reference is not included, but the individual questions are as follows: Why Roman brides touch fire and water IV.7(263D–F). Why Romans light five torches in marriage rites IV.7–9(263F–264B). Why Roman men may not enter the shrine of Diana in the Vicus Patricius IV.9–11(264C). Why Romans nail up horns of cattle in the shrine of Diana on the Aventine IV.11(364C–D). Why they refuse to allow those falsely reported to have died abroad to enter their house by the door IV.11–15(264D–265B). Why Roman women kiss their relatives on the lips IV.15–17(265B–E); cf. III.481(243E–244A). Why Roman husbands and wives may not exchange gifts IV.17–19(265E–266A); cf. II.325(143A). Why Roman fathers- and sons-in-law may not exchange gifts IV.19(266A). Why Roman husbands returning home send word ahead that they are coming IV.21(266B). Why Romans cover their heads while worshipping but uncover when greeting men of honour IV.21–23(266C–E). Why they sacrifice to Saturn with head uncovered IV.23–25(266E). Why they consider Saturn the father of truth IV.25(266E–F). Why they sacrifice to Honor

IV.25(266F–267A). Why Roman sons escort their parents to the grave with head covered while daughters go uncovered and with hair unbound IV.25–27(267A–C). Why Romans sacrifice no living creature to Terminus IV.27–29(267C). Why they forbid slave-women to enter shrine of Matuta except for one, whom they beat IV.29(267D); cf. VI.325(492D). Why they ask Matuta for blessings on their sisters' children IV.29–31(267E). Why many wealthy Romans give a tithe to Hercules IV.31(267E–F). Why they have January as the beginning of their year IV.31–35(267F–268D). Why Roman women do not use myrtle in the worship of the Bona Dea IV.35(268D–E). Why Romans revere the woodpecker and abstain from its flesh IV.35–37(268E–269A). Why they suppose that Janus had two faces IV.37(269A). Why they sell articles for funerals in the precinct of Libitina, whom they identify with Venus IV.39(269B). Why they have three points in the month, separated by unequal intervals IV.39–41(269B–D). Why they consider the day after the Kalends, the Nones, or the Ides as unsuitable for travel IV.41–47(269E–270D). Why Roman women in mourning wear white robes and white headdresses IV.47–49(270D–F). Why Romans regard city walls as inviolable but not the gates IV.49–51(270F–271B). Why Roman children must swear by Hercules only in the open IV.51(271B–C). Why Roman brides are lifted over the threshold IV.51–53(271D). Why Romans have the saying "Where you are Gaius, there am I Gaia" IV.55(271D–E). Why they sing the "Talassio" at weddings IV.55(271F–272B). Why in May they throw figures of men into the Tiber IV.55–57(272B–C). Why of old they never dined out without their sons IV.57(272C). Why, except for Decimus Brutus, they make offerings to the dead in February IV.57–59(272C–E). Why they honour Larentia IV.59–63(272E–273B). Why they call one of the gates "the Window" and why the Chamber of Fortune is beside it IV.63(273B–C); cf. 357–359(322F); 363(323D). Why Roman spoils of war dedicated to the gods are allowed to disintegrate with time IV.63–65(273C–D). Why Romans were prevented by Metellus from using divina-

tion by birds after August IV.65(273D–E). Why Romans in camp who are not in the army are prevented from fighting with the enemy IV.65–67(273E–274A). Why they do not allow the Flamen Dialis to anoint himself in public IV.67–71(274A–E). Why their ancient coins had Janus on one side and a ship on the other IV.71–73(274E–275A). Why they use the temple of Saturn as a treasury and storehouse of records of contracts IV.73–75(275A–B). Why they require all foreign ambassadors to register in the temple of Saturn with the prefect of the treasury IV.75(275B–C). Why they do not allow the Flamen Dialis to take an oath IV.75–77(275C–D). Why they pour out wine before the temple of Venus during the Veneralia IV.77(275E). Why of old they kept the temple of Horta always open IV.77–79(275F–276A). Why the Roman temple of Vulcan was built outside the city by Romulus IV.79–81(276B). Why Romans put garlands on horses and asses during the Consualia IV.81(276C). Why, when canvassing for office, they go about in the toga without the tunic IV.81(276C–D). Why they made the Flamen Dialis resign if his wife died IV.83(276D–F). Why they clothe the Lares in dog-skins IV.83–85(276F–277A). Why they sacrifice a bitch to Geneta Mana IV.85–87(277B–C). Why they proclaim "Sardians for Sale" at the Capitoline games IV.87(277C–D). Why they call meat markets "macellae" IV.87–89(277D–E). Why they allow flute-players to walk around dressed as women on the Ides of January IV.89–91(277E–278B). Why Roman matrons are supposed to have founded the temple of Carmenta IV.91–93(278B–C). Why Roman women pour libations of milk alone to Rumina IV.93(278C–D). Why Romans of old addressed some senators as Conscript Fathers, others merely as Fathers IV.93(278D). Why Hercules and the Muses have an altar in common at Rome IV.95(278D–E). Why Roman women receive no share of the sacrifice from Hercules' larger altar IV.95(278E–F). Why Romans are forbidden to have anything to do with the name of the deity who preserves and safeguards Rome IV.95–97(278F–279A). Why they consider the *pater patratus* chief of the Fetiales IV.97–99(279B–

C). Why they forbid the *rex sacrorum* to hold office or address the people IV.99(279C–D). Why they do not allow the table to be removed empty IV.101(279D–E); IX.33–43(702D–704B). Why Roman husbands approach their brides for the first time in darkness IV.101–103(279E–F). Why Romans call one of their hippodromes Flaminian IV.103(279F–280A). Why they call lictors by this name IV.103(280A–B). Why their Luperci sacrifice dogs IV.103–105(270B–C). Roman customs at the festival Septimontium IV.105–107(280C–E). Why Romans call convicted thieves *furciferi* IV.107–109(280E–F). Why they tie hay to one horn of vicious bulls IV.109(280F–281A). Why Roman *Augures* always keep their lamps uncovered IV.109–111(281A–B). Why Roman priests who have sores on their body are forbidden to watch for birds of omen IV.111(281C–D). Why the shrine of Fortuna Brevis was built by Servius IV.111–113(281D–F). Why Romans allowed lamps to go out by themselves IV.113–115(281F); IX.33–43(702D–704B). Why distinguished Romans wear crescents on their shoes IV.115–117(282A–B). Why Romans believe that the year belongs to Jupiter, the month to Juno IV.117(282C–D). Why they consider the *avis sinisteria* a bird of good omen IV.119–121(282D–F). Why they permit the bones of a man who has enjoyed a triumph to be buried within the city IV.121(282F–283A). Why they first invite the consuls to a feast and then send them word not to come IV.121(283A). Why Roman tribunes do not wear a toga with the purple border IV.121–125(283A–D). Why the rods of Roman praetors are carried in a bundle with axes attached IV.125(283E–F). Why Romans ordered the Bletonesii to cease sacrificing human beings IV.125–129(283F–284C). Why Roman days begin at midnight IV.129–131(284C–F). Why Roman women of old did not grind grain or cook IV.131(284F). Why Romans do not marry in May IV.131–133(284F–285B). Why Roman brides have their hair parted with a spear-point IV.133–135(285B–D). Why Romans call money spent on public spectacles *lucar* IV.135(285D). Why they call the Quirinalia the Feast of Fools IV.135(285D). The

reason for certain Roman customs in their worship of Heracles IV.137(285E–F). Why Roman patricians are forbidden to dwell about the Capitoline IV.137(285F). Why Romans give a chaplet of oak leaves to a man who has saved the life of a citizen in time of war IV.139(285F–286A). Why they use vultures in augury IV.139–141(286C–D). Why they put the shrine of Aesculapius outside the city IV.141(286C–D). Why Romans who practise holy living must abstain from legumes IV.143(286D–E). Why they bury alive Vestal Virgins who have been seduced IV.143–145(286E–287A). Why they sacrifice one horse of the team winning the chariot-race on the Ides of December (October) IV.145(287A–B). Why Roman censors as their first duty contract for the food of the sacred geese and the polishing of Jupiter's statue IV.147(287B–D). Why Romans do not depose an augur even when guilty of a serious crime IV.147–149(287D–E). Why they observe the Ides of August as a holiday IV.149(287E–F). Why Roman children wear *bullae* IV.149–153(287F–288B). Why Roman boys are named on the ninth day, girls on the eighth IV.153–155(288B–E). Why Romans call children of unknown fathers *spurii* IV.155(288E–F). Why they call Dionysus *Liber Pater* IV.155–157(288F–289A). Why Roman widows, but not maidens, can marry on public holidays IV.157(289A–B). Why Romans worship Fortuna Primigenia IV.159(289B–C); cf. 113(281E); 359(322F). Why they call actors *histriones* IV.159(289C–D). Why they do not marry women closely akin to them IV.161(289D–E). Why the Roman Flamen Dialis cannot touch flour or yeast IV.161(289E–F). Why he cannot touch raw meat IV.163(289F–290A). Why a Roman priest was forbidden to touch or even name the dog or goat IV.163–167(290A–D). Why the priest of Jupiter was forbidden to touch ivy or pass along a road overhung by a vine growing on a tree IV.167–169(290E–291B). Why priests of Jupiter were not allowed to hold office or to solicit it, but have a lictor and the right to a curule chair IV.169–171(291A–C). *Greek and Roman Parallel Stories*, a work by Plutarch IV.257–317(305A–316B); cf. XV.21(*Lamp.Cat.* 128): crises of Roman history se-

lected to parallel more ancient incidents IV.247(305B). In Punic war against Hasdrubal IV.259(305C–D). Against Porsenna and the Etruscans IV.259–261(305E–306A); 271(307D–E). In war against the Samnites IV.263(306B–C); 277(308E). In war against Hannibal under Fabius Maximus IV.265(306D–E); cf. III.159–163(195C–196A). Rome flooded IV.267(306F–307A). Against Pyrrhus under Aemilius Paulus IV.267–269(307B). War with the Albans under Tullus Hostilius IV.269(307C); 283(309E–F). Appease the wrath of Saturn IV.271–273(307E–308A). War with the Latins IV.275(308B–C). Expelled Tarquinius Superbus IV.275(308D). War with the Etruscans IV.277–279(308F–309A). Negotiation with the Carthaginians and Siceliots IV.279(309A–B). War with the Sabines IV.281(309C). The burning shrine of Vesta saved by the divinely inspired intervention of Antylus IV.283(309F–310A) and note *c*. Saved in their war with the Albans by the sacrifice of Publius Decius IV.285(310A–B); VI.369–371(499B–C). The scene of Aruntius' rape of his daughter and her subsequent revenge IV.285–287(310C). Victorious over the Cimbri when Marius sacrificed his daughter IV.287(310D). Captured Garaetium when the city was betrayed by a maid who fell in love with Calpurnius Crassus IV.291–293(311C–D). Defeated by Hannibal in Campania IV.293(311D–E). Tricked the Gauls with slave-women and thus defeated them IV.301(313A). Killed Cinna who proposed to distribute grain to the needy during the war with the Gauls IV.301(313B). The Roman Senate killed Romulus IV.303(313C–D). Founded by Romulus and Remus IV.309–311(314F–315A); cf. 347(320D–E). Sacked Tuxium, the chief city of the Samnites IV.311(315A–B). The origin of the most noble patricians at Rome IV.315(315E–F). Changed name of Prinistum to Praeneste IV.317(316A). *On the Fortune of the Romans*, a work by Plutarch IV.323–377(316C–326C); XV.25(*Lamp.Cat.* 175). Conquered Tigranes and Nicomedes IV.441(336E). Punished both combatants in the fight between the people of Oxyrhynchus and Cynopolis V.169(380C). Their victories over

Hannibal and Philip V and their war with the slaves prophesied by the Delphic oracle V.287(399C–D). The report that "Great Pan is dead" reached Rome and was investigated V.403(419D). The scene of the dialogue *On the Control of Anger* VI.93(453A). A Roman general's silence meant more to a Rhodian than the loud talk of the general's servant VI.125–127(458D). The essay *On Tranquility of Soul* sent by Plutarch to Paccius in Rome by their mutual friend Eros VI.167(464E). None of the kings of Rome was able to bequeath the kingdom to a son VI.185(467E) and note *e*. Roman examples of human ambition VI.199(470C). Defeated Perseus and Macedonia, a kingdom much smaller than the Roman dominion VI.225(474F). At Rome Plutarch once tried to arbitrate a quarrel between two brothers VI.255–257(479E). Should, in the opinion of Metellus, have been grateful that Scipio had not been born among another people VI.289(485D). The Roman festival for Matuta VI.325(492D) and note *d*; cf. IV.29(267D). Many Romans have children, not to have heirs, but to inherit under the terms of the *ius trium liberorum* VI.335(493E). In the power of Marius while Sulla was besieging Athens (86 B.C.) VI.413(505A–B). Not freed of Nero because of one man's loquacity VI.415(505C–D). How a Roman proved his wife's loquacity VI.425–429(507B–508A). The actions of a typical Roman slave VI.449(511D–E). Some at Rome have morbid tastes VI.501(520C). An incident during one of Plutarch's lectures at Rome VI.513(522D–E). Catulus, the most highly regarded of all the Romans of his day VII.77(534D). Annoyed with Cicero's frequent boasting of his success with Catiline VII.125(540F). Procedures on freeing slaves and on making wills VII.193(550B) and notes *c–d*. Marius given to the Romans by God as an irritant and chastening agent VII.209(553A). Hated Strabo, the father of Pompey the Great VII.211(553C). "Go on an embassy to Rome," advice to an exile VII.537(602C). Camillus acclaimed as the second founder of Rome VII.557(605E). Rome is the scene of many of Plutarch's discussions in *Table-Talk* VIII.7(612E). Roman seating at banquets discussed VIII.45–

49(619B–F). Attacked by Mithridates VIII.73(624A). The experience of a soldier posted before a temple in Rome when almost struck by lightning VIII.323(665B). The prices for delicacies at Rome VIII.343(668C). A Roman saying, "I have eaten, but not dined today" IX.5(697C). Two customs of the ancient Romans discussed: not to remove a table empty and not to let a lamp be extinguished IX.33–43(702D–704B); cf. IV.101(279D); 113–115(281F). A vogue at Rome of dramatizing Plato's dialogues as entertainment at banquets IX.79(711B–D). Roman eating habits discussed IX.163(726E). A Roman "Welcome-dinner" (*cena adventicia*) given for Plutarch IX.167(727B). The anecdote of the Roman Gabba IX.371(759F). Roman writers relate that Cacus emitted fire from his mouth IX.389(762F). Roman magistrates resign when a dictator is proclaimed IX.421(768A). Rome visited by Sabinus and his wife Empona IX.439–441(771A–C). Captured by Sulla X.95(786D). The council at Rome still called Senate ("body of elders") X.111–113(789E). Mocked Attalus, who was under the control of his courtier Philopoemen X.125(792B). Aroused by Appius Claudius after their defeat by Pyrrhus X.137(794D–F). The Roman Vestal Virgins and their three stages of service X.141(795D). Not often ruled by Cato X.149(797A). Blamed Scipio for sleeping X.171(800E); cf. X.71(782F). Refused to believe Carbo even under oath X.173(801B). Appointed Scipio consul, contrary to the law, when he was a candidate for the aedileship X.193(804F–805A). At Rome, Lucullus and Cato had older men whom they emulated X.197(805E). Their Civil War (Marius and Sulla) X.201(806E). Greek magistrates still "under the boots of Roman soldiers" X.237(813E); cf. X.241(814C). Eager to promote the political interests of friends X.241(814C). Criticized Scipio for slighting his colleague Mummius X.251(816C). Already full of statues in Cato's day X.271(820B). Gave Cocles as much land as he could plough around in a day X.273(820E). Roman women gave their ornaments for making a golden bowl which was sent to Delphi X.319–321(828C). A conversation between the

well-known Roman Rutilius and Musonius X.329(830B). The Roman consul Regulus captured by the Carthaginians XI.23(857A). Imperial spectacles at Rome XII.343–345(963C). Elephants at Rome XII.373–375(968C–E). The Roman named Calvus and his faithful dog XII.379(969C). The "Market of the Greeks" at Rome and a talented jay in a barber shop XII.403–405(973B–D). A play at Rome viewed by Plutarch XII.405(973E–974A). Latin, now the universal language, uses no articles and few prepositions XIII.1.115–117(1010D). "Rome's mighty star," i.e. Marcellus XIV.91(1098A). Made into a dedicated people by Numa XIV.301(1125D). Would not have been a city without Camillus XIV.331(1129C). Loved Scipio more than any other man XV.77(frag.3). Enjoined by Numa to make sacrifices of the simplest offerings XV.135(frag.47). See also IX.367(759C); X.109(789C); 123(791E), and s.v. Latin(s).

Romulus, legendary founder of Rome; Plutarch wrote his *Life*, XV.9(*Lamp.Cat.* 1): the first king of Rome III.513(250A); cf. IV.333(318B); 337(318F); 355(322A). Placed no boundary stones for his country IV.29(267C). Placed March as the first month in honour of his father Mars IV.33(268B); cf. IV.345(320B–C). Exposed with Remus and suckled by a she-wolf IV.37(268F); 93(278C); 311(315A); 343–347(320A–E); 349(321A–B). Killed Remus IV.49(271A). Nursed by Larentia Acca IV.59(272F). Built the temple of Vulcan outside the city IV.79–81(276B). Defeated the Veians IV.87(277C–D) and note *e*. Appointed the first senators IV.93(277D). Appointed the first lictors IV.103(280A). Saw twelve vultures at the time of founding Rome IV.139(286A). Slain by the nobles and subsequently deified IV.303(313C–D).

Roxane, the daughter of Oxyartes, and wife of Alexander the Great: her dancing attracted the attention of Alexander, who then married her IV.417(332E). The only wife Alexander ever loved IV.451(338D).

Rubicon, river in northern Italy: crossed by Caesar III.225(206C).

Rufus, see Cluvius

ruma, Latin word for "teat" IV.93(278C).
Rumina, Latin word for wet-nurse IV.93(278C–D).
Ruminalis, the sacred fig-tree near the Lupercal: the reason for its name IV.93(278C–D); 345–347(320C–D).
Rusticus, Arulenus, Roman Stoic poet put to death by Domitian: once received a letter from the emperor while attending a lecture by Plutarch VI.513(522D–E) and note *b*.
Rustius, son of Lucius Tiberis: slain by Valerius Gestius, to whom he had been entrusted IV.293(311D–E).
Rutilius, Publius Rutilius Lupus, Roman rhetorician, 1st cent. A.D.: his conversation with Musonius on the subject of lending and borrowing X.329(830B).

S

S, letter of the Roman alphabet: the abbreviation of *sine* in the phrase *sine patre* IV.155(288E–F).
Sabbath, Jewish holy day: observance of the day prevented the inhabitants of Jerusalem from defending their city II.481(169C). The feast of the Sabbath is related to Dionysus VIII.365(671F–672A).
Sabi, a name for the Bacchantes VIII.365(671F) and note *a*.
Sabine(s), a people of central Italy: a Sabine legend IV.11(264C–D). The rape of the Sabine maidens IV.55(271F–272A); 131(284F); 157(289B). The Sabine meaning of *spurius* IV.155(288F). The episode of Tarpeia during the war between the Sabines and Romans IV.281(309C). Gave Numa to the Romans IV.333(319B).
Sabinus, C. Calvisius, a friend of Antony, and one of Caesar's generals; cos. 39 B.C.: his failure to bring his troops in time caused Caesar to attempt a crossing of the Adriatic IV.339(319C).
Sabinus, Nymphidius, a prefect of the Praetorians XV.79(frag.5).
Sabinus, a Gaul, husband of Empona: the story of his concealment from Vespasian and his wife's part in the trick IX.435–439(770D–771C).

Sabinus, son of the preceding: seen at Delphi by Plutarch IX.439(771C) and note *b*.
Sacadas, of Argos, a musician, 6th cent. B.C.: a composer of elegiac verse set to music XIV.371(1134A). Won three victories at the Pythian games as an aulete XIV.371(1134A). Composed a strophe in each of the three systems of tuning and taught the chorus how to sing each XIV.371(1134A–B). One of those responsible for the instituting of games at Sparta, Arcadia, and Argos XIV.373(1134B–C). An innovator who nevertheless did not depart from the lofty manner XIV.379(1135C).
sacred fish, a name given to the *anthias* XII.453(981D) and note *e*; 455(981E).
sacred ship, see Paralus, Salaminia
Sacred Way, at Eleusis: where a statue stood of Theodectas of Phaselis, who was a pupil of Isocrates and later wrote tragedies X.375(837D).
Sacred Way, from Delphi to Tempe: the site of Python's flight from Apollo and the festival which commemorates the flight IV.185–187(293B–C). See also Apollo, Python.
Saians, a people of Thrace: some Saian captured the shield of Archilochus III.443(239B).
Sairei, a festival of rejoicing among the Egyptians V.73(362D).
Sais, town of Egypt: had a statue of Athena, whom the inhabitants believed to be Isis V.25(354C); cf. V.79–81(363F). Home of Sonchis, from whom Solon received instruction V.25(354F). Carvings in the temple of Athena here and their meaning V.79–81(363F).
Salaminia, sacred ship at Athens: used only for necessary and important missions X.225(811D).
Salamis, island in the Saronic Gulf, scene of the famous Greek victory over the Persians: the birthplace of Ajax IV.297(312B). Battle of Salamis IV.517(349D); 519(349F); 521(350A); VI.307(488F); 351(496F); IX.113(717C); XI.99–115(869C–871E); 123(873A); XIV.103(1099E); XV.267(frag.146). See also XI.19(856C) and note *b*.
Salia, daughter of Annius: carried off by Cathetus, to whom she

bore Latinus and Salius IV.315(315E–F) and critical note 5, for the variant Silia.
Salius, son of Cathetus and Salia IV.315(315F).
Salmantica, city of Spain: the bravery of its women when the city was attacked by Hannibal III.505–507(248E–249B).
Salpictes, see *Trumpeter*
Sambaulas, Persian, a character in Xenophon's *Cyropaedeia* VIII.123(632A).
Sambicus, an Elean: how he provided a proverb for the Eleans IV.235(302B–C).
Samian historians: references and quotations (*FGrH* IIB, 545) Frag. 3: IV.201(296A–B). 4: IV.241(303C–D). 5a: IV.241–243(303D). 6: IV.243–245(303E–304C).
Samidas, of Thebes, a member of the anti-Spartan conspiracy, 379 B.C., not otherwise known VII.365; 385(577A) and note *a*, critical note 1; 503(597E).
Samius, writer of lyric and epigrammatic verse: reared by Philip V, who later put him to death I.289(53E).
Samnites, a people of Italy: defeated by the Romans but tried to bribe Manius Curius III.155(194F); cf. IV.277(308E). Defeated the Romans at the Caudine Forks IV.263(306B–C) and note *b*. Their statue of Venus Victrix taken by the Roman general Fabius Fabricianus IV.311(315A–B). Defeated by the Romans after taunting the son of Manius Curius IV.277(308E); cf. III.155(194E).
Samos, Samian(s), large island off the southwest coast of Asia Minor: Samian cake, a delicacy II.231(124F). Under the tyrant Polycrates II.463(166C); cf. III.337(233D). Attacked by the Athenians under Timotheus (366 B.C.) III.105(187C); X.375(837C). Tried to persuade the Spartans to attack Polycrates III.337(223D); cf. XI.37–45(859B–860C). The Samian despot Maeandrius fled to Sparta but ejected by the Spartans III.341(224A–B). A Samian ambassador to Sparta was too loquacious III.395(232D); cf. 291(216A), where the story is told of Perinthian ambassadors. Claimed by the Athenians even after their defeat (404 B.C.) III.401–403(233D).

War with the Prienians IV.201(296A). One of the arbiters in a dispute between Chalcis and Andros IV.213(298B). Worshipped the Aphrodite of Dexicreon IV.241(303C–D). Their customs during the sacrifice to Hermes the Giver of Joy IV.241–243(303D). Origin of the name of Samian Panhaema IV.243(303D–E). Origin of the name of the Samian "Hall of Fetters" IV.243–245(303E–304C). Home of Agatharchides IV.259(305E), of Agathon IV.313(315C), of Pythocles IV.317(316A). Defeated by the Athenians under Pericles IV.517(349E); 525(350E). Home of Satyrus VI.129(459F), and of Idmon VII.233(557A). Samian flute-girls IX.333(753D). Where Aeschines died X.393(840E). "Samian affront" to the Corinthians XI.41–43(859E–860B); 49(861A). Home of Aristarchus XII.55(923A). Birthplace of Epicurus XIV.75(1095E) and note *k*. Had a wooden icon of Hera XV.297(frag.158) and note *c*.

Samothrace, large island in the north Aegean: mysteries there III.299(217C). Oracle there III.375(229D). Where Antigona was captured IV.457(339E).

Sanctus (Sancus?), a Roman deity: his temple at Rome had a statue of Gaia Caecilia IV.53(271E) and notes *d–e*.

Sandanus, river near Olynthus: where Philip lost an eye while attempting to force a crossing IV.269–271(307D).

Sane, city of Pallene: seized by Andrians and Chalcidians IV.211(298A).

Saosis, a name of Astarte, the queen of Byblus V.41(357B).

Sapphic, see Sappho

Sappho, of Lesbos, Greek poetess, born c.612 B.C.: her poems bring as much joy and delight as those of Anacreon III.477(243B). Her poems charm and bewitch the listener V.273(397A). The only poetess of love, according to some V.325(406A). Sapphic verses sung at banquets VIII.63(622C); cf. IX.79(711D). Her poems respected by the Stoics IX.79(711D). Speaks words mingled with fire IX.389(762F). Invented the Mixolydian mode, according to Aristoxenus XIV.387(1136D). References and quotations (Lobel and Page) Frag.1.10: cf. XII.273(953B) and note *a*. 31.9–12:

I.435(81D); IX.389(763A). 49.2: IX.321(751D). 55.1–3: II.341(146A); VIII.209(646E–F). 130.2: VIII.423(681B); cf. IX.409(766A) and note *b*. 158: VI.115(456E). See also VI.409(504D) and note *a*, where a line is quoted which Bergk (Frag.Adesp. 53) has suggested belongs to Sappho.

Sarapion, of Athens, poet and friend of Plutarch: *The E at Delphi* addressed to him V.199(384D). Speaker in *The Oracles at Delphi* V.259(394D); 269–275(396D–397D); 281(398C); 285–289(399B–E); 289–291(400A); 293(400D); 295–297(401A–B); 301(402B); 305–307(402E–403A). His victory with a chorus is celebrated by the banquet which gives occasion for the discussion in *Table-Talk* I.10: VIII.95(628B) and note *a*.

Sarapis, see Serapis

Sardanapalus, king of Assyria, died 636 B.C.: spent his days in carding purple wool IV.385(326F); 437–439(336C–D). His love of pleasure recorded by an inscription on his tomb IV.407(330F) and note *b*. Example of a bad ruler XIII.2.707(1065C). Example of a pleasure-loving ruler XIV.75(1095D). Compared with Socrates XV.263(frag.140) and note *c*.

Sardinia, Sardinians, island in the Mediterranean: provided grain for Rome during a grain shortage (57 B.C.) III.213(204C). See also IV.87(277C) and note *c*.

Sardis, Sardian(s), the chief city of Lydia: scene of the meeting between Cyrus the Younger and Callicratidas III.331(222C). Scene of the meeting between Polybius and Chiomara III.559(258F). "Sardians for sale!" a cry at the Capitoline games, originated because the Etruscans were originally Lydians, whose capital was Sardis IV.87(277C–D) and note *c*. How the Sardians were defeated in a war with Smyrna IV.299(312E–313A). Where Aesop returned to Croesus the money intended for the people of Delphi VII.233(556F). The essay *On Exile* addressed to a young man (probably Menemachus) from Sardis VII.513–514; cf. 527(600A); 531(601B). The home of Alcman's ancestors VII.523(599E). Few Sardians would not like to travel in Greece

VII.525(600A); cf. 571(607E). The capital of Lydia X.237(813E); cf. IV.87(277C–D). Almost destroyed by the enmity of Pardalas and Tyrrhenus X.297(825D). The Athenian attack on Sardis disparaged by Herodotus XI.49–51(861A–D).

sardonic laughter, insane laughter II.483(169D) and critical note 1; XIV.91(1097F) and note *b*, critical note 3.

Sarmatians, a people of the Russian steppes: restrained Mithridates by war while the Romans were occupied in the Marsian War IV.367(324C–D).

Satibarzanes, chamberlain of Artaxerxes I: reprimanded by the king III.19(173E).

Satilaei, a family claiming descent from Heracles VII.241(558B).

Saturn, see Cronus

Saturnalia, Roman festival in honour of Saturn: held in December IV.59(272E). A festival to please the vulgar VI.239(477D); cf. XIV.93(1098B). The second day of a Saturnalia was the occasion for the dialogue *On Music* XIV.353(1131C).

Saturninus, L. Herennius, Roman, proconsul of Achaea, A.D. 98–99: addressed in the *Reply to Colotes* XIV.188; 191(1107E).

Satyr(s), spirits of wild life, part human, part goat (or horse) in form: a Satyr reprimanded by Prometheus for wanting to touch fire II.7–9(86E–F). Pans and Satyrs who lived around Chemmis were the first to bring news of Osiris' being enclosed in a chest by Typhon V.37(356D). A Satyr rebuked Athena for distorting her features by playing on pipes VI.111(456B). Some Pan or Satyr revelling with Eros represented in the Bathyllic dance IX.81(711F).

Satyrus, a friend of Plutarch: speaker in *Table-Talk* III.10: VIII.271(658A).

Satyrus, comic actor, 4th cent. B.C.: his profession belittled by the tragic actor Theodorus VII.155(545F) and note *a*.

Satyrus, of Callatis Pontica, Peripatetic biographer; 3rd cent. B.C.: quotation (*FHG* III, p.162) Frag.7: X.429(847A–B).

Satyrus, of Samos, orator, 4th cent. B.C.: how his friends protected him against the insults of his enemies VI.129(458F–459A).
Scaevola, see Mucius
Scamander, father of Glaucia and grandfather of another Scamander who gave the name Scamander to the river Inachus IV.229(301A–B).
Scamander, river at Troy: blood flowed on its banks (Homer) I.121(23C).
Scapte Hyle, town of Thrace: where Thucydides wrote his history VII.557(605C).
Scarpheia, city of Locris: home of the comic actor Lycon IV.429(334E).
Scaurus, M. Aemilius, builder of the Aemilian Way; cos. 115 B.C., cens. 109 B.C.: refused to hear evidence from a slave against his enemy Domitius II.33(91D); cf. II.3. Imprisoned for refusing to give up the office of censor upon the death of his colleague IV.83(276F). Elected *Princeps Senatus* even though a *novus homo* IV.333(318C). Built the shrine of *Mens* IV.335(318E); 357(322C) and note *b*.
Scedasus, of Leuctra: the story of his two daughters, their rape and murder by two Spartan youths X.11–17(773B–774D); cf. XI.23(856F), where he is called Leuctrus (or "a Leuctrian").
Scelmis, a sculptor, not otherwise known: made the first wooden statue of Hera at Samos XV.297(frag.158) and note *c*.
Schoinion, a musical nome: composed for the auloi by Clonas XIV.361(1132D) and note *d*; 365(1133A) and note *b*.
Scias, grandmother of Eunostus IV.227(300D).
Scillus, a district in Elis: the place of Xenophon's exile VII.543(603B) and note *f*. Where Xenophon composed his histories VII.557(605C).
Scilurus, Scythian king, 2nd–1st cent. B.C.: his death-bed advice to his eighty sons III.27(174F); VI.447(511C).
Scipio, Lucius Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus, brother of Scipio Africanus the Elder, cos. 190 B.C.: his campaign against Antiochus III.171(197D).
Scipio, Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus Maior, 236–184 B.C.,

the conqueror of Hannibal; Plutarch may have written his *Life*, cf. XV.9(*Lamp.Cat.* 7); 11(*Lamp.Cat.* 28); 74–75: father of Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi II.341(145F). Devoted his leisure time to literature III.163(196B). Refused to accept a captive maiden at the capture of Carthage III.163(196B). Captured Baria in Spain III.165(196B–C). His campaign in Sicily and his reliance upon three hundred men III.165(196C). Renounced the treaty with Carthage after the recall of Hannibal III.165(196C–D). Accepted peace envoys of Carthage only after the release of Lucius Terentius III.165–167(196D–E). Honoured by Terentius even after death III.167(196E). Refused to discuss peace with Antiochus III.167(196E–F). Opened the treasury himself when officials refused to do so III.167(196F). Thwarted the accusations of Petillius and Quintus III.167–169(196F); VII.125(540F–541A). Appointed Gnaeus Domitius as colleague of his brother Lucius in the war against Antiochus III.171(197D). Favoured the return of the aged Achaean hostages III.185(199E). His courage IV.341(319E). Grandfather of Scipio Minor X.35(777B). Favoured by Cato and the Romans for his valour X.193(804F–805A); cf. III.187(200A) and *Life of Cato Maior*, ch. 27, where Cato refers to the younger Scipio. Second only to Pyrrhus in experience and cleverness, according to Hannibal XV.77(frag.2).

Scipio, Publius Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus Africanus Numantinus, second son of Lucius Aemilius Paullus; adopted by Publius Scipio, the elder son of Scipio the Elder; 185/4–129 B.C.; the destroyer of Carthage; Plutarch may have written his *Life*, cf. XV.9(*Lamp.Cat.* 7); 11(*Lamp.Cat.* 28); 74–75: took no spoil from Carthage II.73(97C); cf. III.189(200B). Never became rich despite numerous opportunities III.185(199F). Advised by Polybius to make a friend every day in the Forum III.185–187(199F); VIII.291(659E) and note *a*. Praised by Cato the Elder III.187(200A); cf. X.193(804F–805A), where the remark seems to refer to Scipio the Elder. Made consul by the Romans in hope of capturing Carthage quickly III.187(200A); cf. X.193(804F–

805A). Rejected Polybius' advice at Carthage III.187(200A–B). Allowed the Sicilians to recover statues and votive offerings which had been taken by the Carthaginians III.187–189(200B). Did not allow his slaves and freedmen to take any spoil from Carthage III.189(200B). Supported Laelius for the consulship but was tricked by Pompey, one of the rivals III.189(200C). A rival of Appius Claudius for the censorship III.189(200C–D); cf. X.219(810B). Urged the Romans to send him and his rival on a campaign against the Celtiberians to test the valour of each III.189–191(200D). As censor he punished a knight who offered a cake named Carthage to be plundered by dinner guests III.191(200D–E). Refused to condemn the perjurer Gaius Licinius III.191(200E). Visited Alexandria on a tour of inspection III.191–193(200E–201A); cf. X.35(777A–B). Had Panaetius as friend and companion on his travels III.193(201A); cf. X.33–35(777A–B). Rebuked the Senate for refusing him money and men to wage war against the Numantians III.193(201A–B). Restored order and discipline to the Roman army in Numantia III.193–195(201B–C). Rebuked the tribune Memmius for his display of wealth III.195(201C–D). Rebuked a soldier for his ornate shield III.195(201D). Rebuked a complaining soldier III.195(201D). Defeated the Numantians, who attributed their defeat to him, not to his soldiers III.197(201D–E). Rebuked the followers of Gaius Gracchus III.197(201E–F). Opposed by Metellus while alive, but praised by him after death III.199(202A); VI.289(485D). Built a shrine of Virtue in Rome IV.335(318D). Friend of Panaetius X.33–35(777A–B); cf. III.191–193(200E–201A); X.241(814C–D). Criticized for his fondness of sleep X.71(782F); 171(800D–E). Had Laelius as his adviser X.151(797D); 199(806A). Appointed consul, contrary to law, when he was a candidate for the aedileship X.193(804F–805A); cf. III.187(200A). Rebuked by his rival Appius Claudius X.219(810B) and note *b*; cf. III.189(200C–D). Spent much of his time in the country X.229(811F–812A). Friend of Polybius and Panaetius X.241(814C–D) and note *b*. Criticized for slighting his colleague Mummius

X.251(816C). Fell into disfavour with the Roman people because of his reaction to the death of Tiberius Gracchus XV.77(frag.3). His death occurred under suspicious circumstances XV.79(frag.4).
Scipio, Publius Cornelius Scipio Nasica, cos. 52 B.C.: fled after being defeated by Caesar near the city of Thapsus (46 B.C.) III.229(206E).
Scipios, famous men at Rome IV.329(317C).
Sciraphidas, a Spartan: fined by the Ephors because he was wronged by many III.443(239C).
Scirophorion, the twelfth Attic month (June–July): the twelfth of the month celebrated as the anniversary of the victory at Mantineia IV.519(350A).
Scirum, a place near Athens: the site where one of the three sacred ploughings was observed II.331(144A–B) and note *c*.
Scopas, a Thessalian: why he had the name of enviable and fortunate VII.33(527C).
Scorpion, a sign of the Zodiac: entered by the sun on the seventeenth day of Athyr, the day on which Typhon put Osiris in the chest V.37(356C–D).
Scotios ("Dark"), an epithet of Hades V.251(394A).
Scribonius, C. Scribonius Curio, tribune 50 B.C.: on the right attitude of a tribune IV.123(283C).
Scylla, the mythical monster: the subject of a painting by Androcydes VIII.325(665D); 343(668C).
Scymbrates, brother of Silvia: slain by his nephew Tuscinus IV.295(312B).
Scyrians, a play by an unknown author I.385(72E); cf. I.181(34D).
Scyros, island in the Aegean: where Achilles was hidden by Thetis I.181(34D). Recommended to us by Homer VII.545(603D). See also VII.571(607E).
Scythes, of Sparta, commander of hoplites under Agesilaus: captured by the Thessalians to whom he had been sent by Agesilaus III.263–265(211E).
Scythia, Scythians (Scyths), the country between the Carpathians and the river Don: their drinking habits

II.269(133A). Scythian immigrants II.277(134D). System of diet and purging II.361(148E). No flute-girls or grape-vines among them II.371(150D). Their gods II.371(150E). Their bows II.445(163E). Their gods delight in human sacrifice II.493(171B). Ruled by Idanthyrsus III.25(174E); XIII.2.495(1043C–D); 681(1061D). A threat to Macedonia when Alexander became king IV.389(327C). Taught by Alexander to bury, not eat, their dead IV.393(328C); cf. VI.371(499D); XII.571(998A). Attacked and pillaged Media IV.405(330D). Ruled by Ateas IV.427(334B); X.125(792C); XIV.77(1095E) and note *e*. Routed in battle by Alexander IV.467(341C). Invaded as far as Danube by Alexander IV.471(342C). Blinded their slaves VI.11(440A). Burial customs VI.371(499D); cf. IV.393(328C). Ruled by Scilurus VI.447(511C); cf. III.27(174F) and note *b*. Apollodorus once dreamed that he was eaten by Scythians VII.221(555B) and note *h*. Demosthenes called a Scythian in a speech by Diogenes X.433(847F). Used by Herodotus to express his own inventions XI.113(871D). Filled with great lakes, marshes, deep rivers XII.265(951F). "Scythian wilderness" XIII.2.497(1043D). Nothing good or evil expected of them XIV.109(1101A).

Scythinus, of Teos, a poet and historian, 4th cent. B.C.: quoted (West, *Iambi et Elegi Gr.*) Frag.1: V.301(402A–B).

Sebennytus, city of Egypt: home of Manetho V.25(354C); 69(362A).

Sedatus, Marcus, friend of Plutarch: addressed in the essay *How the Young Man Should Study Poetry* I.75(14D).

Segesta (Aegeste), city of Sicily: home of the tyrant Aemilius Censorinus, who gave rewards for novel methods of torture IV.313–315(315D). Men sent from Segesta (Egesta) by the Corinthians during the Sicilian expedition of the Athenians X.357(834D).

Seiramnes, a Persian: called himself master, not of his actions, but of his words III.11(172D) and note *a*.

Seiron, of Sparta, son of Lochagus III.351(225E).

Seisachtheia ("Relief from Burdens"), Solon's reforms at Ath-

ens: compared with Alexander's payment of debts IV.477(343D). Abused by Solon's friends X.207(807E) and note *a*. See also X.323(828F).
Seius, Gaius, a Roman name: a general name used by jurists IV.53(271D–E).
Sejanus, Lucius Aelius, commander of the Praetorian Guard under Tiberius: his friends and family punished by Tiberius II.65(96C).
Selene ("Moon"), personified: wanted Cleobulina's mother to weave her a garment II.409(157A). Worshipped for more than her light II.417(158E). Lost a game of draughts to Hermes V.31(355D). Sails around the earth in a boat, according to the Egyptians V.83(364C). Shared an oracle with Night VII.289(566C) and note *d*. Mother of Hersa ("Dew") by Zeus VIII.279(659B); XI.201(918A); XII.175(940A). "Meadows of the Moon and Aphrodite" IX.411(766B); cf. 399(764D). Causes dew XI.201–203(918A); cf. VIII.279(659B); XII.175(940A). Rides in a mule-cart XV.219(frag.107).
Seleuc(e)ia, city of Mesopotamia: founded by Seleucus (c.312 B.C.) after he conquered Mesopotamia IV.397(328F). Home of Antiochus, whose death was prophesied by Julius Canus XV.385(frag.211).
Seleucus I Nicator, c.358–280 B.C., son of Antiochus; one of Alexander's less prominent generals; founder of the Seleucid empire: captured Demetrius Poliorcetes III.77(183C). Founded Seleuceia IV.397(328F). Father of Antiochus I Soter IV.463(341A). Slain by Ptolemy Ceraunus VII.223(555B–C). Said that the task of a king was onerous X.113(790A). Called the "Ruler of Elephants" by the flatterers of Demetrius X.287(823C).
Seleucus II Callinicus, c.265–226 B.C.; son of Antiochus II; father of Antiochus III "the Great": fought with his brother Antiochus Hierax III.81–83(183F–184A); VI.291(486A); 307(489A–B); 431–433(508D). Defeated by the Galatians and fled incognito VI.433(508E); cf. III.81–83(183F–184A).
Seleucus, of Seleuceia, astronomer, fl. c.150 B.C.: followed

Aristarchus in asserting that the earth both rotates and moves about the sun XIII.1.77–79(1006C).
Selinus ("Celery"), a Dorian colony in southwestern Sicily: an inscription in the city and the comment upon it by Areus, the Spartan king III.303(217F). Its inhabitants once dedicated a golden celery plant at Delphi V.289(399F).
Selymbria, city on the Propontis: home of Herodicus VII.217(554C).
Semele, mother of Dionysus: her evocation from the Underworld by Dionysus celebrated in the Delphic festival Herois IV.187(293D); cf. VII.287(566A) and note *a*. "Dionysus was too much for Semele" VII.561(606B) and note *c*.
Semiramis, wife of Ninus, queen of Assyria; probably the legendary figure Sammuramat: her tomb at Babylon III.15(173A–B). Her magnificence compared with that of Sesostris III.477(243C). Her accomplishments contrasted with those of Sardanapalus IV.437–439(336C). Her deeds celebrated among the Assyrians V.57(360B). Rose from slave-girl to queen of Assyria IX.333–335(753D–E).
Semonides, of Samos but more often associated with Amorgos; iambic and elegiac poet, late 7th cent. B.C.: quotation (West, *IEG*) Frag.1: I.449(84D); II.285(136A); VI.53(446E); X.117(790F); XII.569(997D); XV.385(frag.210) and note *b*.
Sempronius, Publius Sempronius Sophus, a Roman, cos. 268 B.C.: the third Roman to divorce his wife IV.27(267C).
Seneca, Lucius Annaeus, Roman Stoic philosopher and writer; teacher of the emperor Nero; 4 B.C.–A.D. 65: his remark on a huge tent which Nero had ordered built VI.145(461F–462A).
Senecio, Quintus Sos(s)ius, cos. A.D. 99, 107; an important member of Trajan's government; his friendship with Plutarch is commemorated in the dedication of several works to him by Plutarch; in addition to those listed below, the *Lives* of Theseus–Romulus, Demosthenes–Cicero, and Dion–Brutus are dedicated to him: addressed in *Progress in Virtue* I.401(75B); cf. I.399. Addressed in the Introduction to each book of *Table-Talk* VIII.5(612C); 107(629C); 199(644F);

291(659E); 373(672D); 453(686A); IX.5(697C); 109(716D); 219(736C). Host and speaker in *Table-Talk* I.5: VIII.63–69(622C–623D). Speaker in *Table-Talk* II.1: VIII.109–111(629E–F). Speaker in *Table-Talk* II.3: VIII.145(635E); 151–157(636E–638A). Speaker in *Table-Talk* IV.3: VIII.331–335(666D–667A). Addressed at the conclusion of *Table-Talk* IX.15: IX.299(748D).

Septerion, a festival at Delphi: commemorates Apollo's fight with the Python and the flight and pursuit to Tempe IV.185–187(293B–C); cf. V.395(418A–B); 411(421C). See also Apollo, Python.

Septimius Marcellus, father of Septimius Tuscinus IV.295(312A).

Septimius Tuscinus, son of Septimius Marcellus: the story of a boar hunt and his Meleager-like part in it IV.295(312A–B).

Septimontium, a festival at Rome: the significance of the festival IV.105–107(280C–E).

Serapis (Sarapis), Egyptian god established by Ptolemy I: identified with Pluto V.67(361E). His statue brought by Ptolemy to Alexandria from Sinope and named Serapis, the Egyptian name of Pluto V.69–73(362A–D); XII.469(984A). Identified with Epaphus by Mnaseas V.91(365F). Identified by some with the power assigned to the wind V.145–147(375F–376A). Not a Greek deity as Osiris is, but related to him V.147(376A). Around his temples wandering soothsayers contrive false oracles V.331(407C). *On the Meaning of the Story of Isis and Sarapis* (i.e. Isis and Osiris), a work of Plutarch's XV.19(*Lamp.Cat.* 118) and note *c*.

Sergius, Lucius Sergius Catilina, praetor 68 B.C.; leader of the conspiracy in 63 B.C.; slain in battle, 62 B.C.: Cicero's frequent boasting about his success against Catiline annoyed the Romans VII.125(540F). A pest and a running sore to the State X.217(809E). How Cato ended the uprising of the people in the affair of Catiline X.263(818D).

Seriphos, small island in the Aegean: the man from Seriphos and his conversation with Themistocles III.91(185C). An island provided with every incommodity VII.535–537(602A–B).

Serpent's Beach, former name of the "Beach of Araenus" in Thrace: how the name was changed IV.211–213(298A–B).
Sertorius, Quintus, a Roman *eques*, governor of Spain, leader of a revolt against Rome, c.122–72 B.C.; Plutarch wrote his *Life*, XV.9(*Lamp.Cat.* 12): his correspondence captured by Pompey III.211(204A). Stirred up Spain IV.365(324A).
Servii, see Servilii
Servilii, famous Roman family IV.375(325F) and critical note 1, where the ms. reading Servii is given.
Servilius, Publius Servilius Vatia Isauricus, cos. 79 B.C.: after initial opposition, conceded that Pompey deserved a triumph III.209(203E).
Servilius, Quintus Servilius Caepio, cos. 106 B.C.: his force annihilated by the Cimbrians (105 B.C.) III.205(203A).
Servilius, Quintus Servilius Caepio, half-brother of Cato the Younger: respected Cato and trusted his judgement over his own VI.297–299(487C).
Servius, a Roman praenomen: its abbreviation is Ser. IV.155(288E).
Servius Tullius, the sixth king of Rome, 578–535 B.C. according to tradition: his intelligence compared with that of Tanaquil III.479(243C); cf. IV.63(273B); 359(323A). First nailed horns to the temple of Diana on the Aventine IV.11(264D). Reputed to have met regularly with Fortune IV.63(273B); 359(323A). Made king by a stratagem of Tanaquil IV.63(273C); 363(323D); cf. III.479(243C). Why he built a shrine to Little Fortune (*Fortuna Brevis*) IV.111–113(281D–F); 359(322F). Born of a captive maiden IV.149(287F); 159(289B); 361–363(323B–D). His accomplishments IV.357–359(322E–F).
Sesostris, an early king of Egypt, identified by some with Rameses II of the 19th dynasty: his magnificence compared with that of Semiramis III.477(243C). His mighty deeds celebrated in Egypt and those of Semiramis among the Assyrians V.57(360B).
Seth (Set), Egyptian god: identified with Typhon, q.v., whose

name means "overmastering and compelling" V.101(367D); 121(371B); 147(376B).

Seven Against Thebes, a play of Aeschylus: not only "full of Ares" but, like all Aeschylus' plays, also "full of Dionysus" IX.101(715E).

Severus, Cassius, famous Roman orator, c.50 B.C.–A.D. 33: his remark on the "frankness" of a flatterer of the emperor Tiberius I.323(60D).

Sextilis, old name for the Roman month of August: so named because it was once the sixth month IV.31(268A). After this month no divination from birds was allowed by Quintus Metellus IV.65(273D–E). The reason for certain customs observed on the Ides IV.149(287E).

Sextius, Quintus, Roman Stoic philosopher of the Augustan era: almost despaired of learning philosophy I.415(77E).

Sextus, a Roman praenomen: its abbreviation is Sex. IV.155(288E).

Sibyl, the name designating several prophetic priestesses of various places and times: her oracles compared with those of Bacis, a legendary seer III.477(243B); cf. V.285(399A). Heracleitus' description of her V.273(397A). Her oracles mentioned V.281(398C). Her songs foretold the eruption of Vesuvius V.283(398E); cf. VII.291(566D–E) and note *f*. Herophile of Erythrae addressed as Sibyl V.297(401B). Not the only prophetess V.325(406A). A Sibyl won the contest of poetry at the funeral of Pelias VIII.387(675A) and note *d*. Herodotus presents Artemisia almost as though she were a Sibyl XI.103(870A). See also Sibylline Books.

Sibylline Books, a written collection of prophecies used at Rome; the early collection was destroyed in the burning of the Capitol in 83 B.C. and a new collection was made: consulted when three Vestal Virgins were condemned and punished for unchastity IV.127–129(284A–C). Foretold the eruption of Vesuvius V.283(398E); cf. VII.291(566D–E). See also Sibyl.

Siceliots, i.e. Sicilian Greeks: negotiated with the Carthaginians

against Rome IV.279(309A–B). Ruled by Gelon and Hieron VII.203(551F–552A). See also Greeks, Sicily.

Sicilian Expedition, title given to Books VI–VII of Thucydides' history IV.503(347B).

Sicilian History, a work of Aristides: cited IV.259(305C–D). A work of Dositheus: cited IV.285(310B–C).

Sicilian Sea, part of the Mediterranean to the east of Sicily and south of the toe of Italy: the strength of the fish called echeneis which swam in its waters VIII.175(641B).

Sicily, Sicilian(s), the large island off Italy: afflicted with the cruel tyrants Dionysius and Phalaris I.303(56D). Visited by Plato I.327(67C); cf. X.47(779B). Should be adorned with holy justice by Dion, according to Speusippus I.371(70A). Under Dionysius II.317(141D); III.307(218E); 371(229A); 427(236F); VII.207(552E); IX.113(717C); cf. I.303(56D). Under Agathocles III.37–39(176E–F); VII.145(544C). Destined to be a battleground for the Romans and Carthaginians, according to Pyrrhus III.85(184C). Alcibiades summoned from Sicily by the Athenians III.101(186E). Where the catapult was invented III.133(191E); 311(219A). Base of operations for Scipio the Elder in his attack on Carthage III.165(196C). Permitted by Scipio the Younger to recover their statues and votive offerings taken by the Carthaginians III.187–189(200B). Protected by Pompey from his soldiers III.207(203C). Furnished grain to Pompey for Rome III.213(204C). Areius appointed procurator of Sicily by Augustus III.233(207B). Visited by Areus, the Spartan king III.303(217F). The Sicilian War IV.13(264E). Captured by Hasdrubal IV.259(305C–D). Sicilian Segesta IV.313(315D). The Sicilian expedition and disaster of the Athenians IV.503(347B); 517(349E); V.277(397F); 307(403B); VI.435(509A); VII.411(581D); X.181(802D); 357(834D) and critical note 2; 363(835E) and note *f*. Home of Deinomenes V.309(403B). Dorian Sicily, home of Petron V.419(422D). Gelon, the jest of Sicily, according to Dionysius VII.135(542D). Invaded by Timoleon, who put down its tyr-

annies VII.207(552F); X.253(816D). Home of Gorgias VII.421(583B). Its circumference VII.541(603A) and note *a*. Visited by Aeschylus and Simonides VII.553(604F). The Dorians of Sicily called the master of ceremonies "Remembrancer" (*mnamon*) VIII.5(612C). Suffered a pestilence during the Slave War VIII.153(637B) and note *d*. Fought over by the Corinthians and Carthaginians VIII.395(676D). Archias of Corinth went to Sicily and founded Syracuse X.11(773B). Their luxuries and extravagant way of life caused Philoxenus to leave X.339(831F). Receives abundance of rain during the spring XI.163(913A); XV.163(frag.68). The scene of Persephone's abduction XI.201(917E–F). From Sicily a certain man could see Carthaginian ships leave their harbour XIII.2.851–853(1083D). Freed of Dionysius by Dion XIV.85(1097B); 305(1126C) and note *e*; 331(1129C); cf. I.371(70A). Home of Gnathon XIV.323(1128B).

Sicyon, Sicyonian(s), city of Argolis: dedicated a tablet at Delphi to the Orneatans V.297(401D). A Sicyonian horsebreeder (Echepolus) bribed Agamemnon with a swift mare to avoid going to Troy VI.363(498B); XII.507(988A); for other references to this story, see s.v. Agamemnon. Their quarrel with the Cleonaeans over a victor at the Pythian games VII.209(553A). Their treasury at Delphi VIII.387–389(675B). Called one of their three Muses Polymathia IX.287(746E) and note *a*. Its tyrant Aeschines expelled by the Spartans XI.39(859D) and note *d*. The Sicyonian document (*anagraphe*) XIV.357(1131F–1132A); 371(1134A–B).

Sidon, a city on the coast of Phoenicia: the home of Cadmus X.377(837E).

Signifer, see Cassius Signifer

Silanion, Athenian sculptor, 4th cent. B.C.: his bronze statue of Jocasta gives pleasure I.95(18C).

Silence, personified: associated with Pluto V.251(394A). Considered a godlike thing by the early Pythagoreans IX.175(728F).

Silenus, Sileni, attendants of Dionysus: gave pleasure to Dionysus I.323(60C). Captured by Midas II.177(115B). Only with

reluctance told Midas what is the best thing for mankind II.179(115D–E). The limestone Silenus, a statue at Athens X.361(835B).

Silia, see Salia

Silo, Quintus Pompaedius, leader of the Italian forces in the Social War: his challenge to the Roman general Marius answered with a challenge III.203(202D). A bold, contentious, and warlike opponent IV.353(321F).

Silvanus, the Roman name for Aegipan, q.v.: the son of Valeria Tusculanaria and her father Valerius IV.291(311B).

Silvia, wife of Septimius Marcellus and mother by Mars of Tuscinus: caused the death of her son in the manner of Althaea because he had slain her two brothers IV.295(312A–B).

Silvia (or Ilia), mother of Romulus and Remus: made a priestess of Juno by her uncle Amulius IV.311(314F). Made pregnant by Mars, to whom she bore the twins Romulus and Remus IV.311(314F–315A); cf. IV.345(320C); 347(320E).

Similius, son of Gaius Maximus: slain by his brother Rhesus IV.293–295(311F).

Simmias, of Athens, the public prosecutor of Pericles (cf. *Life of Pericles* XXXV.4): attacked Pericles out of envy X.195(805C).

Sim(m)ias, of Rhodes, poet and grammarian, fl. c.300 B.C.: a fragment quoted which may be his VI.113(456C) and note *b*.

Simmias, of Thebes, a disciple of the Pythagorean Philolaus but afterwards a friend and disciple of Socrates; one of the principal speakers in Plato's *Phaedo*; a member of the anti-Spartan conspiracy (379 B.C.) and one of the speakers in the dialogue *On the Sign of Socrates* VII.366–369; 379–381(576B–C); 387–389(577D–E); 391(577F–578A); 393–395(578C–D); 395–399(578F–579D); 401(579E); 403(580B); 405(580D); 413(581E–F); 417(582C–E); 435(585D–E); 437–439(586A); 449–459(588B–589F); 459–477(590A–592F); 479(593A); 485(594C); cf. 375(575E) and note *d*, critical note 1 on page 376.

Simo(n), of Athens, a cobbler with philosophical aspirations (cf.

Diog. Laert. II.122–123): Socrates used to converse with him (the translation wrongly says "with Pericles") X.29(776B).
Simo(n), of Thespiae, father of Lysandra IX.309(749B).
Simonides, of Ceos, lyric and elegiac poet, c.556–468 B.C.: said that the Thessalians were too ignorant to be deceived by him I.79(15C–D). Said that poetry is articulate painting, and painting is inarticulate poetry I.93(17F); 311(58B) and note *a*; IV.501(346F); cf. IX.295(748A). Advised the Spartan king Pausanias to remember that he was only human II.125(105A). Said that he had never been sorry for having kept silent, but many a time for having spoken II.233(125D); VI.465–467(514F); cf. I.51(10F); VIII.199(644F). Rebuffed by Themistocles for requesting an unjust legal decision III.91(185C); VII.79(534E); X.205(807B). Said that he always found his fee-box full, but the thanks-box empty VI.499(520A) and note *b*; VII.227(555F) and note *a*; cf. X.93(786B). Went to Sicily VII.553(604F). Chided a silent guest at a drinking party VIII.199(644F); cf. II.233(125D); VI.465–467(514F). Invented four letters of the Greek alphabet IX.235–237(738F). In his old age won prizes with his choruses X.87(785A). Reproached for his avarice X.93(786B); cf. VI.499(520A) and note *b*; VII.227(555F) and note *a*. Example of a poet whose compositions are recited at drinking-parties XIV.75(1095D). Composed Dorian Maiden Songs XIV.389(1136F). Admired by Pancrates XIV.395(1137F).

References and quotations (Bergk III; Campbell's numeration in LCL, *Greek Lyric III*, is given in parentheses) Frag. 5.2(542.2): cf. IV.153(288D). 5.17(542.24–25): VI.199(470D); 287(485C); IX.269(743F); XIII.2.679(1061B). 15(591): I.267(49B). 17(517): VI.45(445C). 23: X.161(798D). 29: IX.295(748B). 30: IX.297(748B) and note *b*. 31: IX.297(748C) and note *c*. 39(520): II.135–137(107B). 41(595): IX.141(722C). 44,45(577a,b): V.303(402C–D) and note *a*. 47(593): I.227(41F); 423(79C); VI.337(494A). 51(571): VII.539(602D). 63(594): X.79(783E). 64(592): I.347(65B). 66(582): III.233(207C). 67(eleg.15): X.82(784B). 68(538): II.35(91E) and note *b*; X.213(809B). 69(603): cf.

II.175(115A). 84.1–6(eleg.10,11): XI.119–121(872D–E). 96(XI): XI.107(870E) and note *c*. 97.1–2, 98, 134(XII, X, XIII): XI.109(870E–F). 135(XXIV): XI.91(867F). 136(XIXa): XI.99(869C). 137(XIV): XI.111(871B). 138(XVIIa): XI.125(873C). 140(XV): XI.123(873B). 147(XXVII.5–6): X.87(785A). 160(XLVIII): V.489(436B). 177: VI.113(456C). 193(643): V.55–57(359F); 239(391F) and note *a*. 196(648): II.159(111C). Bergk p.516: II.153(110C) and note *b*. p.517: III.303(217F).

Sinatus, tetrarch of Galatia: slain by his kinsman Sinorix, who coveted his wife Camma III.551–555(257E–258C); IX.423–425(768B–D).

Sinope, Sinopian(s), Greek city on the southern shore of the Black Sea: home of Diogenes I.415(77E); cf. VII.535(602A). Its statue of Pluto taken to Alexandria where it became the statue of Serapis V.67–69(361F); XII.469(984A). The red earth of Sinope and its properties V.489(436B–C).

Sinorix, tetrarch of Galatia: slew his kinsman Sinatus, whose wife Camma he coveted; he was in turn tricked and slain by her III.551–555(257E–258C); IX.423–425(768B–D).

Siphnos, Siphnians, a small island in the Aegean: example of an insignificant Greek state XI.67(863F) and note *a*.

Sipylus, a town of Lydia situated on the side of Mt. Sipylus: destroyed by the gods when they punished Tantalus, according to one tradition XIII.2.665(1059C).

Siren(s), sea nymphs whose song had the power to enchant all who heard it: gruesome tales are a Siren for busybodies VI.489(518C). Wild music likened to the Sirens, whose influence should be counteracted by calling upon the Muses IX.53–55(706D); cf. 75(710D). Given a home on the eternal divine revolution by Plato IX.277(745C); cf. XIII.1.335–337(1029C–D). Homer's Sirens compared with those in the Platonic myth IX.279–281(745D–F) and note *b* on p. 281.

Sirius, the Dog-Star: the Greek name for the soul of Isis, which the Egyptians call Sothis V.53(359D); 91(365F–366A); 147(376A); XII.411(974F). The ship of Osiris, called Argo by the Greeks, has its course not far from that of Orion and the

Dog-Star V.55(359F). Called the soul of Isis because it brings water V.91(365F–366A). Set as a guardian and watchman by Oromazes, according to the Persians V.115(370A). Osiris is called Sirius by the Greeks, according to some V.129(372D) and note *b*. Why it is associated with Isis V.147(376A) and note *a*. "Its keen rays" (Archilochus) VIII.273(658B). "Gives strength to some trees, destroys others completely" (Aratus) VIII.437(683F). "Drench your lungs with wine, for the Dog-Star returns" (Alcaeus) IX.7(697F); cf. XV.177(frag.80) and note *c*. Its rising heralded by the actions of certain animals, according to the Egyptians XII.411(974F) and note *f*. Parches men's head and knees, according to Alcaeus XV.177(frag.80) and note *c*; cf. IX.7(697F).

Sisyphus, son of Aeolus, punished in the Underworld: a seducer of women I.95(18C). Violated Anticleia, who then bore Odysseus IV.231(301D); XII.533(992E) and note *a*. His descendants became great kings VII.211(553B) and note *a*.

Sitalces, son of Teres; king of the Odrysae in Thrace, early 5th cent. B.C. III.23(174D).

Smerdis, a usurper of the Persian throne, slain by Darius in 521 B.C. cf. I.275(50F).

Smicythus, of Macedonia: his two reports to Philip on the remarks made by Nicanor about the king III.43(177D–E).

Smintheus, a leader of an expedition to found a colony on Lesbos: the story of his daughter being thrown into the sea as a sacrifice and rescued by dolphins II.441–443(163A–D); XII.473(984E).

Smu, a name of Typhon (Seth): the meaning of the name V.147(376B); cf. 101(367D–E); 121–123(371B–C).

Smyrna, daughter of Cinyras: the story of her passion for her father IV.289(310F–311A).

Smyrna, Smyrnaean(s), city of Lydia in Asia Minor, situated at the mouth of the Hermus river: once received grain from Sparta during a famine I.341(64B). How they defeated Sardis in a war IV.299(312F–313A). Sacrificed a black bull to Bubrostis VIII.497(694A).

Social War, or Italic War (91–87 B.C.), between Rome and her Italian allies: cf. III.201–203(202D). See also Italy, Rome.
Soclarus, eldest son of Plutarch: his reading of poetry should be supervised I.77(15A). See also VII.576 and note *b*.
Soclarus, son of Aristion, intimate friend of Plutarch; perhaps to be identified as Lucius Mestrius Soclarus (cf. XII.318, note *b*): speaker in *Table-Talk* II.6: VIII.169–173(640B–641A). Speaker in *Table-Talk* III.6: VIII.251–257(654C–655C). Speaker in *Table-Talk* V.7: VIII.427–429(682A–B). Speaker in *Table-Talk* VI.8: VIII.501(694E–F). Speaker in *Table-Talk* VIII.6: IX.161(726B) and note *a*. Present at the events related in *The Dialogue on Love* IX.309(749B) and note *b*; 343(755C–D); 395–397(764A–B); 441(771D). Speaker in *The Cleverness of Animals* XII.319(959A) and note *b*; 321(959D); 325–327(960B–C); 335–337(961F–962A); 343(963A); 347–349(963F–964C); 351(964D); 355(965B); 357(965E); 479(985C).
Socles, a Corinthian envoy: used by Herodotus to describe the harm done by Cypselus and Periander XI.47–49(861A), note *a* on p. 49, and critical note 11 on p. 47, where an emendation to Sosicles is noted.
Socrates, Athenian philosopher, 469–399 B.C. (references in parentheses are to Plato, unless stated otherwise): celebrated among all mankind I.9(2C). On money-making and education (*Cleitophon* 407A) I.21(4E). On the Great King's righteousness and learning (*Gorgias* 470E) I.27(6A). On the youth who acted like an ass and earned the nickname "Kicker" I.49(10C). Sanctioned affection between men I.55(11E). Put into verse the fables of Aesop (*Phaedo* 60A) I.83(16C). His avowal of ignorance (*Phaedo* 69D) I.91(17F). Said that base men live to eat and drink, and good men eat and drink to live I.111–113(21E). His mild exclamations of approval at speeches better than the tasteless shouts heard nowadays I.245(45F). Aeschines one of his followers I.359(67D). Tried to keep Alcibiades in check (*Symp.* 215E) I.369(69F). Rebuked Plato for public criticism I.375(70E–F). Took young

men to task in his study of virtue and search for truth I.381(72A). His penury I.451(84F); VII.31(527B); 35(527E). Silence in anger is dignified and Socratic II.29(90C); cf. VI.105(455A). Endured Xanthippe II.29(90D); cf. VI.143(461D). Chided Meno for listing "a swarm of virtues" (*Meno* 71E) II.47(93B); cf. VI.21–23(441B). On equal sharing of misfortunes II.131(106B) and note *b*. On death (*Apol.* 40C, etc.) II.137–145(107D–108E); 149(109E). On fear of death (*Apol.* 29A) II.143(108D). Xenophon, follower of Socrates II.197(118F); VIII.109(629E); X.421(845E). His myth on judgement of the dead (*Gorgias* 523A) II.207–211(120E–121E). On eating (Xen. *Mem.* I.3.6) II.229(124D); VI.459(513C–D); 509(521F); VIII.303–305(661F); cf. I.111–113(21E). On dancing (Xen. *Symp.* II.15 ff.) II.229(124E); 259(130F); IX.81(711E). Urged the ugly to correct their defect by virtue, and the handsome not to disgrace their appearance by vice II.317(141D) and note *a*. Said we should do good to our friends and make friends of our enemies III.305(218A) and note *a*. Wrote nothing IV.391(328A). His pupils compared with those of Alexander IV.393(328B–C). Condemned for introducing foreign deities IV.395(328D); cf. VII.403(580B–C). Aristippus, follower of Socrates IV.403(330C); cf. VI.479(516C); XV.129(frag.42). His utterances compared with those of Alexander IV.407(331A). Permitted Alcibiades to spend the night with him (*Symp.* 213C–D) IV.417(333A). His myth on the birth of Love (*Symp.* 203B) V.137–139(374C–D). Opposed the use of perfume but tolerated children's dancing and tumbling, kissing, and buffoons (Xen. *Symp.* 2.3 ff.) V.297(401C); IX.89(713C). Was not loveless V.325(406A). Plato's grief at his death VI.69(449E). His "grips of philosophy" cf. VI.85(452D) and critical note 2. His control of anger VI.105(455A); cf. II.29(90C). His mildness and gentleness VI.125(458C) and note *d*. Rebuked by Xanthippe for bringing a guest to dinner VI.143(461D); cf. II.29(90D). While in prison discoursed on philosophy to his friends VI.179(466E); VII.571(607F). Proved to a friend that prices in the city were not high VI.201(470F). His reply to his

accusers (*Apol.* 30C–D) VI.229(475B) and note *b*. Said that he would rather have a Darius than a daric for a friend VI.295(486E). Eucleides, a pupil of Socrates VI.309(489D). Cheerfully and calmly drank the hemlock (*Phaedo* 117B–C) VI.369(499B); VII.571(607F); cf. also VI.179(466E). Held friendly converse with Theaetetus and Charmides (*Theaet.* 143D, *Charm.* 154E ff.) VI.451(512B). His control of thirst VI.455(512F). "Is Socrates at home," example of politeness VI.455(513A). Studied Pythagorean methods of teaching VI.479(516C). His accusers afterwards in disgrace VII.103(537F) and note *c*. On vengeance as evil VII.197(550F). The events which delayed his execution (*Phaedo* 58A) VII.339(572C). On his daemonic power (*Theages* 129E) VII.351(574B) and note *a* on page 353. *On the Sign of Socrates*, a work by Plutarch VII.373–509(575B–598F), cf. VII.367–369; XV.15(*Lamp.*Cat. 69). Influenced Simmias and Cebes VII.375(575E) and note *d*, critical note 1 on page 376. On the power of Socrates' daemon VII.403–417(580B–582C) and notes *passim*. On Socrates' daemon VII.449–459(588C–589F) and notes *passim*. His father received an oracle about the boy Socrates VII.457–459(589E–F). On the death of his son Lamprocles VII.459(590A) and note *c*. Timarchus descended into crypt of Trophonius in order to learn the nature of Socrates' daemon VII.461(590A). Heard the story of Timarchus only after Timarchus' death VII.477(592F). Called himself a "Cosmian" VII.539(600F). A guest at Agathon's dinner (Plato's *Symp.*) VIII.13(613D). Socratic *Symposium* of Xenophon VIII.111(630A); cf. VIII.455(686C–D). Challenged Critobulus to a beauty contest (Xen. *Symp.* 4.19) VIII.123(632B) and note *d*. Teased by Alcibiades over his jealousy of Agathon (*Symp.* 213C) VIII.125(632B). His use of irony toward Antisthenes (Xen. *Symp.* 4.61 ff.) VIII.127(632E). Brought Aristodemus to Agathon's party (*Symp.* 173B ff.) VIII.205(645F); IX.57(707A). The imprecation of Socrates VIII.305(662B) and note *a*. Socratic banquets (i.e. the *Symposia* of Plato and Xenophon) can still be enjoyed today VIII.455(686C–D).

Present at Xenophon's *Symposium* IX.73(710C). His birthday on the sixth of Thargelion IX.111(717B). Had a great influence on Plato IX.115(717E). His spirit combined with that of Lycurgus and Pythagoras by Plato IX.123(719A). Prosecuted by Anytus and others IX.387(762D) and note *a*. Conversed with Pericles X.29(776B–C). His methods of teaching X.145–147(796D). Was the focus of attention at the banquets of Agathon and Callias X.287(823D). Had disagreement with Antiphon on subject of words (Xen. *Mem.* I.6) X.345(832C). "Defence of Socrates" written by Lysias X.367(836B) and note *a*. His death greatly mourned by Isocrates X.383(838F). Some Socratic philosophers saw Demosthenes engage in public affairs X.435(848C). Criticized by Aristoxenus XI.19(856C–D). His myth of the earth (*Phaedo* 110B ff.) XII.139–141(934F–935A) and note *a* on page 141. It is foolish to assert (as the Stoics do) that Socrates was as involved in vice as any slave XII.337(962B). Called himself a fellow-slave of the swans (*Phaedo* 85B) XII.413(975B). "Why god bade Socrates act as midwife to others but prevented him from himself begetting," *Platonic Question* I (*Theaet.* 150C ff.) XIII.1.19–29(999C–1000E). The name "Socrates" used in discussion of grammatical rules XIII.1.107(1009D); 111(1010A); 125(1011C). In the *Republic* (546B) he says that "a divine object of generation has a period that is comprised by a perfect number" XIII.1.211(1017C). Diligently studied dialectics, according to Chrysippus XIII.2.513–515(1045F–1046A). His condemnation XIII.2.559(1051C). His justice and the wickedness of Meletus XIII.2.705(1065C). "Socrates lives," etc., used in refuting Stoic concept of time XIII.2.841(1082C). Called a charlatan by Epicureans XIV.17(1086E) and note *d*; cf. 251(1117D). Believed that Heaven spoke to him XIV.123(1103A). Insolently attacked by Colotes XIV.193–195(1108B). His theories of nature anticipated by Parmenides XIV.231(1114C). His receipt of a famous oracle derided by Colotes XIV.245–247(1116E–1117A) and note *a* on page 247. Colotes' assertion that Socrates said

one thing but did another is refuted XIV.253(1117D–E); 255–259(1118A–F) and notes *passim*. Attacked by Colotes for his theory of the soul XIV.261(1119B–C). Colotes often attacked Socrates and others who were dead XIV.269(1120C). His name given by Arcesilaus to many of his own theories XIV.277(1121F). His teachings will ensure righteous living even without laws XIV.295(1124D). Refused to escape prison and execution (*Crito*) XIV.305(1126B); cf. VII.411(581C–D). Could not have conversed with people if he had followed the Epicurean principle of living unknown XIV.329(1128F). *A Defence of Socrates*, a work of Plutarch XV.25(*Lamp.Cat.* 189). *On the Condemnation of Socrates*, a work of Plutarch XV.25(*Lamp.Cat.* 190). On being abused by inferiors (*Gorgias* 508D) XV.117(frag.32). Said "every bad man is unwillingly bad" XV.127(frag.40). Said a pupil should pray to acquire the art of music, and the bridegroom to beget children XV.163(frag.67). Drank as much wine as Alcibiades at Agathon's banquet and remained sober (*Symp.* 213E–214E) XV.253(frag.134). His obscurity at birth nobler than the renown of Sardanapalus XV.263(frag.140). Was rich in virtue XV.305(frag.171); cf. XIV.253(1117E).

Socrates, Greek historian of unknown date; probably not the historian of Argos: the second book of his *Thracian History* cited IV.285(310A); but see critical note 1.

Socrates, of Argos, Greek historian of unknown date: references and quotations (*FGrH* IIIB, 310) F2: V.85(364F). F3: IV.49(270F). F4: IV.85(277B). F5a: IV.205–207(296F–297A). F5b: IV.239(303A–B). F6: III.489–491(245C–F).

Socrates, of Athens, cousin of Isocrates: buried with Isocrates near Cynosarges X.379–381(838C).

Socrates, of Athens, father of the orator Deinarchus, according to some X.447(850B).

Socrates, of Athens, second husband of Callisto X.407(843B).

Socratic, see Socrates the philosopher

Sogdiana, Sogdians, a country of Asia situated between the

rivers Iaxartes and Oxus: taught by Alexander to support, not kill, their parents IV.393(328C) and note *b*. Their new city of Prophthasia founded by Alexander IV.397(328F). Revolted against Alexander IV.469(341F). Example of a distant and barbarous people XII.571(998A) and note *c*.

Soli, city of Cilicia: the priestess of Athena at Soli and her duties IV.179(292A). Home of Theodorus V.441(427A). Home of Chrysippus VII.555(605B). Home of Crantor XIII.1.163(1012D).

Solon, Athenian statesman and poet, c.640–c.560 B.C.; considered one of the Seven Wise Men; Plutarch wrote his *Life*, XV.9(*Lamp.Cat.* 4): his meeting with Croesus I.313–315(58E); 369(69E); II.397–399(155B); XI.29(857F–858A); cf. also XI.33 note *d*. Directed that the bride should nibble a quince before getting into bed II.301(138D); IV.101(279F). Named by Plutarch and others as one of the Seven Wise Men II.347. Speaker in *The Dinner of the Seven Wise Men* II.349–449(146B–164D) and notes *passim*. Refused to be tyrant at Athens II.355(147C). Succeeded in getting Athens to adopt his laws II.379(151E). Said that laws are subject to revision II.379(151F) and note *a*. Said that a ruler ought to organize a democracy for his people II.379(152A). Said it is better not to rule II.381(152C). Said the only ruler of the Athenians is the law II.383(152C–D). Enacted a law forbidding slaves to have love affairs or to rub down like athletes II.383(152D); cf. IX.319(751B). Friend and mentor of Mnesiphilus II.393(154C) and note *b*. Comments on punishment of the guilty and the duties of citizens II.395(154D–E). Defines the best home II.399(155C–D). Did not drink wine II.401(155F); cf. 403–407(156B–E). Believed the task of every art and faculty is the thing produced rather than the means employed II.405(156B). Defined the "tasks divine" of Aphrodite and Dionysus II.405(156C–D). Friend of Epimenides II.411(157D). Comments on eating II.413–415(157E–158B); 419–427(159A–160C). Relates the story of Hesiod's death II.437–441(162C–163A). For other references to him in this dialogue cf. II.351(146E); 369(150A);

449(164C). His law on the validity of wills and legacies IV.19(265E). His statesmanship not due to Fortune IV.477(343B). Brought about the cancellation of debts at Athens IV.477(343C–D); X.207(807D–E); cf. X.323(828F). Visited Egypt and received instructions from Sonchis of Sais V.25(354D–E). Was one of the original Five Wise Men V.205(385E). Said that equality does not create sedition VI.281(484B). Enacted laws against celibacy and late marriage VI.335(493E) and note *b*. Visited by the Scythian Anacharsis VI.411(504F) and note *c*. Enacted absurd law which disfranchised anyone who did not take sides when city was rent by factions VII.193(550C); X.289(823F); XII.357(965D) and note *c*. The three factions in Athens compromised to elect Solon IX.393–395(763D–E); X.197(805D). Chose Love as king, chief magistrate, and harmonizer IX.395(763E); cf. II.405(156C–D). Enacted a law prescribing frequency of intercourse between husband and wife IX.427(769A); cf. II.405(156D). His laws inscribed on wooden *axones* X.47(779B) and note *b*. Example of an aged statesman X.115(790C). In old age opposed the rising tyranny of Peisistratus X.137(794E). Example of a statesman X.221(810C–D). Enacted legislation to end self-enslavement for debts X.323(828F); cf. IV.477(343C–D); X.207(807D–E). Called base and stupid by the Stoics XIII.2.421(1033F). Attacked as a meddlesome lawgiver by the Epicureans XIV.311–313(1127B–C). References and quotations (West, *IEG*) Frag.2.1–2: X.237(813F–814A). 13.71: VII.15(524E). 15.2–4: I.417(78C); II.39(92E); VI.213(472D–E). 25: IX.321(751C). 26: II.403(155F); IX.323(751E).

Solymi, a Syrian (or Scythian) people: paid special honours to Cronus V.413(421D).

Sonchis, a priest at Sais in Egypt: gave instruction to Solon V.25(354E).

Sophanes, an Athenian who fought with distinction in the battle of Plataea XI.125(873D).

Sophilus, of Athens, father of the orator Antiphon X.345(832B); 353(834A).

Sophist, a work of Plato, q.v.: cited V.235(391B); XIII.1.175(1013D).

Sophists, Reply to, a work of Metrodorus, q.v.: cited XIV.47(1091A).

Sophists, sophistic, a term applied to professional teachers, but in Plutarch often derogatory (the word *sophistes* is translated in various ways): their lectures intended to please, not instruct I.225(41D); cf. 251(46E). Often inferior in intellect I.235–237(43F). Charlatans who study philosophy only for material to display in the Forum I.425–427(80A). Often try things beyond their powers II.261(131A). Many learned men (sophists) given bed and board by Dionysius the Younger so that he might gain admiration through them III.35(176C). A lecturer's (sophist's) laudatory essay on Heracles derided by the Spartan Antalcidas III.139(192C); 301(217D–E). The learned man (sophist) Philophanes denied admittance by the Spartan king Agasicles III.243(208B). The remark of a lecturer (sophist) that "Speech is the most important thing of all" derided by the Spartan king Agis III.289(215E). A lecturer's (sophist's) lengthy speech on bravery derided by the Spartan king Cleomenes III.339(223F). Banished from Sparta by Lycurgus III.355(226D). The Spartan general Lysander called a clever quibbler (sophist) III.373(229A). Sophistry found its way into Rome IV.335(318E). Took over from philosophers the task of writing philosophy IV.391(328B). A sophist who gave Antigonus a treatise on justice rebuffed by the king IV.405–407(330E). Prate about virtue IV.477(343C); cf. XIII.2.713–715(1066C). The Seven Wise Men called sophists by some V.205(385D–E); cf. II.63(96A); VI.247–249(478B–C) and note *d* on p. 247; XI.29(857F) and note *c*. Heracles conversed with the sophists associated with Cheiron and Atlas V.215(387D). Prone to embellishing the simple V.339(408C–D). Some people put questions to the Delphic oracle as though the god were a sophist whose wisdom is an affectation V.369(413B). Marked by incontinence VI.51(446C). Envied by advocates VI.215(473B). A sophist of Plutarch's day said that those who envy take the

greatest delight in pitying VII.105(538C). Merely offer displays of eloquence VII.143(543E–F); cf. I.245(45F). Ostentatious VII.167(547E). A sophistic fallacy VII.245–247(558B); cf. XIV.263(1119C). Deal with the mere vapours of philosophy VII.403(580B). Isocrates called a sophist VIII.9(613A). Sophist should not sit with sophist at a dinner party VIII.43(618E). A good symposiarch will not allow a dinner party to become a sophist's school VIII.57(621B). Talk solemnly through their beards IX.69(709B). A long-bearded sophist from the Stoa is a speaker in *Table-Talk* VII.7: IX.73(710B) and in *Table-Talk* VII.8: IX.77(711A–B); 85(712D). Their schools called training-rings of graceful speech X.117(790F). Attacked Aeschines the Academic philosopher for claiming to have been a pupil of Carneades X.119(791A–B). A person like Prodicus the sophist should not take part in the affairs of state X.123(791E). Pride and boasting should be left to the schools of the sophists X.241(814C). Permitted on occasion to adopt the worse cause and make the best of it for purpose of display XI.15(855E). Gryllus called a sophist by Odysseus XII.511(988E–F). Gryllus admits that he is a sophist XII.513(989B). Teach that all creatures except man are irrational and senseless XII.529(992C) and note *g*. Teach trifles XIII.1.21–23(999E). Their dogmas without value XIII.1.27(1000D). Ancient philosophers branded by the Stoics as sophists and corrupters of philosophers XIII.2.663(1059A). "Shameful sophistries" XIV.229(1113F). "Cheap and sophistical" XIV.247(1116F–1117A). "Sophist and charlatan" XIV.257(1118A); cf. 293(1124C). "I hate the sage (sophist) who is not wise unto himself" (Euripides) XIV.323(1128B).

Sophocles, Athenian tragic poet, c.496–406 B.C.: his unevenness open to censure I.243(45B). His three steps in improving upon Aeschylus I.421(79B). His tragedies introduced by Alexander to the peoples of Asia IV.395(328D). His eloquence IV.511(348D). His dramatic victories nothing, compared to Athens' military triumphs IV.519(349E). His father did not live to see his son victorious VI.351(496F). Glad in his old

age to have escaped the tyranny of sex VII.17(525A) and note *d*; X.105(788E); XIV.71(1094E). Defended himself on the charge of *dementia* by reading passage from his *Oedipus at Colonus* X.87(785A) and note *b*. Epigram commemorating his composition for Herodotus X.87–89(785B). His bronze statue set up under law proposed by Lycurgus X.401(841F). Received Asclepius in his house XIV.123(1103B) and note *e*. Criticized Aeschylus for writing under the influence of wine XV.245(frag.130) and note *f*; cf. VIII.65(622E); IX.101(715D–E).

References and quotations: *Ajax* 189: cf. IV.231(301D). 914: IX.249(741A). *Antigone* 232: I.257(48A). 291: II.489(170E). 317–319: VI.437(509C–D) and note *a*. 365: cf. X.329(830C). 456–457: IX.189(731C); XIII.2.781(1074E). 523: I.257(53C). 456–457: VI.137(406D). 742: VI.275(483B). 783–784: IX.375(760D). *Electra* 2: IX.225(737B) and note *c*. 6: cf. XII.361(966A). 724–725: VI.507(521C). *Oedipus at Colonus* 510: VIII.115(630E). 668–673: X.87(785A). 683–684: VIII.211(647B). 1224 ff.: II.179(115C–D). 1382: cf. X.61(781B) and note *a*. *Oedipus Rex* 2–3: I.119(22F). 4–5: II.59(95C); 483(169D–E); VI.45(445D); VIII.69(623C–D). 110–111: II.77(98A). 379: II.187(117A). 385: VIII.127(632D). 961: XV.379(frag.205). 1080: IV.335(318D). 1169–1170: VI.511(522C); XIV.59(1093B). 1276–1277: VI.355(497D). 1342 ff.: cf. II.475(168C). *Philoctetes* 417: cf. IV.231(301D). *Trachiniae* cf. IV.95(278F); XIII.2.685(1062A). 442: VII.127(541B). 497: IX.369(759E). 1058: X.237(813E).

Fragments (Radt) 81: VI.399(502E). 88.1: VI.355(497B) and note *b*. 88.6–10: I.109(21B). 210.9: VI.127(458D) and note *a*. 244: VI.107(455D). 245: XIV.63(1093D). 373.3: II.97(100D). 448: IX.375(760E). 477: IX.117(718A) and note *c*. 487.2: X.203(807A) and note *c*. 566: I.393(74A–B). 592.1–3: I.109(21C). 659: cf. IX.337(754A). 662: cf. III.83(184B). 770.2–3: IX.383(761F). 771.2–3: V.329(406F). 776: XII.147(935F) and note *a*. 831: I.81(16A). 832: I.89(17C). 833–836: I.109(21A–B). 837: I.113(21F). 838: I.121(23B–C); IX.353(757B). 839: I.147(27F). 840: I.401(75B). 841:

I.413(77B); VIII.43(619A); cf. XV.259(frag.137). 842: I.447(84B). 843: II.77(98A). 844: II.85(99A); X.179(802B). 845: II.137(107B). 846: II.317(141E). 847: II.333(144B); IX.351(756E). 848: IV.109(280F). 849: V.253(394B). 850: V.377(414D). 851: V.393(417F). 853: VI.153(463D); 267(481F). 854: VI.155(463F); 187(468B); XII.63(923F). 855: VI.407–409(504B–C); X.219(810C). 856: VI.449(511F). 857: VII.55(530A). 858: VIII.81(625D). 859: VIII.167(640A). 860: IX.193(732D). 861: IX.281(745F). 862: IX.363(758E). 863: II.55(94D); IX.425(768E). 864: X.103(788B); 123(792A); XIV.333(1129C–D). 865: XI.9–11(854F). 866: XII.323(959E). 867: XII.479(985C). 868: XIV.107(1100C). 869: IX.419(767E); cf. V.111(369C); X.175(801C–D). 871.5–8: IV.115(282B); VI.485(517D). 873: I.175(33D); III.215(204E). 879a: XV.385(frag.209) and note *a*. 929.3–4: II.21(89B). 941.1–4: IX.353(757A).

Sophron, of Syracuse, a writer of mimes, 5th cent. B.C.: quoted (Kaibel) Frag.36: V.209(386D).

Sophrosyne ("Temperance"), daughter of Dionysius the Elder: her name contrasts with the deeds of her father IV.449(338C).

Soranus, Valerius, a Roman, not otherwise known: came to an evil end because he revealed the name of the deity who preserves and watches over Rome IV.95(278F).

Sorcanus, the name of an otherwise unknown man who was a friend of the unnamed addressee of *That a Philosopher Ought to Converse Especially with Men in Power* X.27; 29(776A) and critical note 1.

Sosaster, a man whose life-long diet consisted solely of milk VII.297(660E) and note *b*, where his identity is discussed.

Sosibius, a traveller, perhaps the Spartan chronographer who was associated with the Alexandrian school in the reign of Ptolemy I: told Ptolemy about the statue of Pluto which he had seen in Sinope V.67–69(361F).

Sosicles, of Coroneia (or Corone according to Clement at VIII.159), poet and friend of Plutarch: present in *Table-Talk* I.2: VIII.43(618F). Speaker in *Table-Talk* II.4, where his vic-

tory over all the poets at the Pythia is celebrated VIII.159(638B); 161(638D). Speaker in *Table-Talk* V.4: VIII.401–403(677D–E). *Sosicles*, a lost work of Plutarch, named for his friend XV.13(*Lamp.Cat.* 57). See also XV.311(frag.176) and note *b*.

Sosicles, see Socles

Sosicles, son of Lysias and Anaco X.387(839D).

Sosigenes, Athenian archon 342/1 B.C. X.387(839D).

Sositeles, not otherwise known: heard the story of Antyllus' dream XV.311(frag.176) and note *b*.

Sositheus, friend of Epicurus: received a letter from Epicurus on the death of Hegesianax XIV.111(1101B), and critical note 3, where the variant spelling Dositheus is given.

Sospis, probably of Corinth, a rhetor and friend of Plutarch: host and speaker in *Table-Talk* VIII.4: IX.143(723A); 147–149(723D–F) and critical note 1 on p. 146; 153(724D). Speaker in *Table-Talk* IX.5: IX.241–243(739E–740B). Speaker in *Table-Talk* IX.12: IX.253(741C). Speaker in *Table-Talk* IX.13: IX.257–261(742B–D).

Sossius, see Senecio

Sostratus, Greek historian of unknown date: the second book of his *Etruscan History* cited IV.297(312C–D). See also IV.285(310A), critical note 1.

Sostratus, of Athens or Corinth: the father of the orator Deinarchus, according to some X.447(850B).

Sotades, of Maronea, iambic poet, 3rd cent. B.C.: imprisoned for many years for deriding in verse the marriage of Ptolemy Philadelphus to his sister Arsinoe I.51(11A). Quotation (Powell) Frag.1: I.51(11A).

Soteles, an agent of Ptolemy Soter: sent by Ptolemy to Sinope to steal the statue of Pluto V.69(361F); XII.469(984A). Rescued during a storm by a dolphin XII.469–471(984A–B).

Soter, Soteres ("Saviour," "Saviours"), an epithet applied to deities and a title assumed by rulers: an epithet of Castor and Polydeuces II.479(169B). Title of Ptolemy I, q.v.: V.67(361F); XII.469(984A). An epithet of Zeus XIII.2.541(1049A).

Soterichus, of Alexandria: speaker in the dialogue *On Music* XIV.345–348; 355(1131C); 381–451(1135D–1146D).
Sothis, Egyptian name for Sirius, q.v.: the soul of Isis V.53(359D); 147(376A); XII.411(974F); cf. V.91(365F).
Sotion, a Peripatetic philosopher, brother of the Peripatetic Apollonius: made more famous than his brother by Apollonius VI.299(487D).
Sous, third king of Sparta: how he acquired the kingdom by not drinking from a spring III.391(232A).
Sown Men, see Sparti
Spain (Iberia): Cato the Elder in Spain III.183(199C). Conquered along with Sertorius by Pompey the Great III.211(204A); IV.365(324A). The Carthaginians in Spain III.495(246C); 505–507(248E–249B). Scipio the Elder in Spain X.193(805A).
Sparta, Spartans, see Lacedaemon
Spartan Historians: references and quotations (*FGrH* IIIB, 596) Frag. 3: XIV.247(1116F). 17: III.439(238E).
Sparti ("Sown Men"), at Thebes, descendants of the warriors who sprang from the teeth sown by Cadmus: "A holy race of men" (Pindar) IV.507(348A). Sown and reaped in strife V.259(394E). Many, even in Plutarch's day, had a birthmark in the form of a spear VII.269(563A) and note *b*.
Sperchis (Sperthies), a Spartan: went with Bulis to Xerxes as a voluntary victim in expiation of a Spartan wrong III.417(235F) and critical note 3; X.249(815E).
Speusippus, nephew of Plato and his successor as head of the Academy 347–339 B.C.: instructed by Plato to beat an impudent slave I.49(10D); XIV.193(1108A); cf. also VII.199(551B) and notes *a–b*. Wrote to Dion to conduct himself in Sicily so as to bring "name and fame" to the Academy I.369–371(70A) and note *a*. Admonished by Plato's life, not his words I.379(71E); VI.321–323(491F). Defined time as what in motion is quantitative XIII.1.85(1007A). Criticized by the Stoics for not considering health indifferent and wealth useless XIII.2.705(1065A).
Sphacteria, island off the western coast of Messenia, where the

Spartan Brasidas was defeated by the Athenian Cleon IV.517(349D); cf. 503(347B).
Sphinx, the fabulous monster: sat on Mt. Phicium weaving her riddles and surpassed the Thebans in power and courage XII.505(988A). An offspring resulting from the mating of human with beast XII.523(991A). Described; her riddle consists for the most part of fictitious elements XV.257(frag.136).
Sphodrias, Spartan general, slain in the battle of Leuctra, 371 B.C.: invaded Attica during a time of peace and for this was tried *in absentia* by the Spartans and acquitted X.207(807F); 209(808B).
Sphragitid Nymphs, a class of prophetic nymphs on Mt. Cithaeron in Boeotia: honoured by the men of Aiantis after the battle of Plataea VIII.101(628E–F) and note *b*.
Spintharus, of Athens, father of Eubulus X.391(840C).
Spintharus, of Tarentum, a friend of Epameinondas: praised Epameinondas as a man who knew much and spoke little I.213(39B); VII.477–479(592F).
Spithridates, Persian commander who defected (396 B.C.) to the Greek forces in Asia Minor under Lysander and Agesilaus: his son's overtures to Agesilaus rebuffed III.251(209D); cf. I.163(31C); 431(81A).
Spithridates, Persian satrap under Darius III: slain in the battle of Granicus (334 B.C.) IV.385(326F).
Splendent, the planet Saturn. See Cronus.
Spondeion ("Libation"), a musical term: a scale XIV.377(1135A) and note *b*. A libation song XIV.389(1137A); cf. 391(1137B); 393(1137C).
Spurius, a Roman praenomen: abbreviated Sp. IV.155(288E–F).
Spurius, see Carvilius, Minucius
spurius, Latin word: its meaning IV.155(288E–F).
Stadium, Panathenaic, at Athens: its foundation walls constructed by Lycurgus X.399(841D).
Stag(e)ira, Stagirites, city of Chalcidice: home of Aristotle VII.555(605A–B). Rebuilt by Alexander out of regard for Aristotle XIII.2.495(1043D); XIV.85–87(1097B); 309(1126F). Its laws drawn up by Aristotle XIV.307(1126D).

Stasicrates, a sculptor at the court of Alexander the Great: his proposal to carve Alexander's image out of Mt. Athos rejected by Alexander IV.433–435(335C–E) and note *b* on p. 433.
Stateira, daughter of Darius III and wife of Alexander the Great: married to Alexander for imperial and political reasons IV.451(338D).
Stellus, see Fulvius
Stephon, a place in Boeotia: where Poemander was besieged by the Achaeans because he was unwilling to join the expedition against Troy IV.219(299C).
Sterope, mother of Evenus IV.315(315E).
Stesichorus, early Greek lyric poet, c.632–556 B.C.: knew of no foreign Heracles XI.29(857E–F). Wrote about an eclipse XII.119(931E) and notes *b*, *d*. Composed dactylic hexameters and set them to music XIV.359(1132C). Used the Chariot nome XIV.369(1133F). An original poet to some extent XIV.379–381(1135C). References and quotations (Page, *PMG*) Frag.219: VII.221(555A). 225: XII.477(985B). 231: XI.29(857F). 232: V.251–253(394B). 271: XII.119(931E).
Stesimbrotus, son of Epameinondas: slain by his father for engaging the enemy contrary to orders even though he was victorious IV.277(308D).
Stheneia, an Argive festival: originally instituted in honour of Danaus but later consecrated to Zeus Sthenius XIV.413(1140C).
Sthenelaidas, a Spartan ephor, 432 B.C.: his speech recorded in Thucydides (I.86) praised X.183(803B).
Sthenelus, of Argos, a Greek commander at Troy: a man of no account, who boasts to Agamemnon that "we are better than our fathers" I.153(29A–B); cf. VII.125(540E), where Plutarch says that we should not altogether blame Sthenelus for making this boast.
Sthenelus, son of Heracles: drove Amphictyon into exile X.17(774C).
Sthenius ("Mighty"), an epithet of Zeus, q.v. XIV.413(1140D).
Sthennius (or Sthenno), of Thermae, leader of the Mamertines: pardoned by Pompey for admitting that he had persuaded his

people to fight with Marius against Sulla III.207–209(203D) and note *a* on p. 209; X.249(815E–F).

Stilbon, the planet Mercury: follows the same course as the Sun and Venus V.455(430A); XIII.1.333(1029B). Revolves above the sun but below the fixed stars XII.71–73(925A). Its distance from the center according to Pythagoreans XIII.1.323(1028B). See XII.184, note *a*. See also Hermes.

Stilpo(n), of Megara, the third head of the Megarian school, which was founded by Eucleides; c.380–300 B.C.: told Demetrius that he had lost nothing in the destruction of Megara, for "war cannot make spoil of virtue" I.27(5F); cf. VI.227(475C) and note *c*. Reprimanded by Poseidon in a dream I.443–445(83C–D). Led a cheerful life despite his daughter's licentiousness VI.187(467F–468A). The most honest and outspoken of men VII.87(536A–B). Attacked by Chrysippus XIII.2.443–445(1036F). Attacked by the Epicureans XIV.195(1108B); 261–267(1119C–1120B). Used to tease the sophists XIV.261–263(1119C–D). On analogy XIV.265–267(1120A–B).

Stoa ("Porch"), Stoic(s), Stoicism, philosophical school founded by Zeno of Citium about 300 B.C.; named after the Stoa Poikile at Athens, in which Zeno and his successors taught; references are divided into ten general subjects, listed in alphabetical order: 1) Controversy, History, Influence; 2) Cosmology, Earthlore, Space and Time; 3) Fate and Causation; 4) Gods, Daemons, Divinations; 5) Logic and Language; 6) Morals and Manners; 7) Physics, Physiology; 8) Psychology; 9) Virtue, Vice, Happiness; 10) Wisdom, Utility.

1) Controversy, History, Influence: *Progress in Virtue* is one of Plutarch's polemics against the Stoics I.399. The Stoic sect founded by Zeno IV.397(329A). The Stoa attacked by Carneades VI.463(514D). Many so-called philosophers are Epicureans or Stoics not from choice or judgement, but because of importunate relations or friends VII.65(532B). Plutarch's essay *On Fate* is opposed to but influenced by the Stoics VII.304–308 and notes *passim*. Many philosophers in the Stoa came from distant places VII.555(605A). The Stoic

Zeno left Citium VII.555(605B). A Stoic succession left at Babylon by Archedemus VII.555(605B). Claim to be loved and honoured by all mankind IX.269(743E) and note *b*. Plutarch enjoys parodying Stoic jargon IX.415, note *c*. Example of Stoic vanity X.329(830B). In *On the Face of the Moon* Plutarch is a vehement critic of Stoic doctrine XII.4–6 and notes *passim*. In *The Cleverness of Animals* Plutarch demonstrates that the Stoics contradict their own tenets in affirming the irrationality of animals XII.313. The conclusion of *The Cleverness of Animals* contains Plutarch's exhortation to his pupils to continue the fight against the Stoics XII.313; cf. XII.377–379(985C). There is more anti-Stoic polemic in *The Cleverness of Animals* than has been recognized, cf. XII.327, note *a*. *The Eating of Flesh* II contains the beginning of an anti-Stoic polemic XII.538. Certain Stoics are hostile to the Academy XIII.2.661–663(1059A). Said that Nature, not by chance but providentially, brought forth Chrysippus when she wanted to alter the course of life XIII.2.665(1059C–D). As a Platonist, Plutarch often polemizes against both Stoics and Epicureans XIV.2. Not attacked by Colotes, according to Plutarch XIV.156. The language of Tyrwhitt's Fragment II is heavily coloured by Stoicism but does not reveal its own position XV.34–35. In Tyrwhitt's Fragment I the cardinal passions of the Stoics are discussed XV.35. Plutarch was in the tradition of, but not necessarily dependent on, the Stoic Boethus, for his comments on Aratus' *Weatherlore* XV.89. The use of Stoic terminology by Plutarch XV.249(frag.134) and note *b*.

2) Cosmology, Earthlore, Space and Time. On aether: the Stoics say that the luminous and tenuous part of ether became sky, the compressed part became stars, and the most sluggish and torpid is the moon XII.95(928D) and note *d*; cf. 49–51(922B); 131(933E); 263(951D). On Antipodes XII.63(924A); XIII.2.547(1050B); cf. XI.99(869C). On fire and conflagration: the Stoic "Conflagration," a universal destruction, is refuted V.383(415F); cf. XII.291(955E). Said that fire is the first principle of the universe and, like a seed, creates everything out of itself and receives all things into itself

when the conflagration occurs XII.291(955E); cf. XIII.2.571–573(1053A–B); 719(1067A); 797–799(1077B). On the Cosmos (Universe): Plutarch shares with the Stoics the doctrine that the universe passes through recurrent cycles VII.308. Stoic *apokatastasis* ("return of the cosmos to its former state") VII.317(569B) and note *f*. Said that the universe is governed by nature VII.357(574E) and note *d*. Distinguished between the universe (*τὸ πᾶν*) and the whole world (*τὸ ὅλον*) cf. XII.69(924D–E) and note *c*; 71(924F) and note *b*. Said that the universe is in the middle of the void V.433(425D–E); cf. XII.61(923E–F) and note *d*; XIII.2.581–583(1054C–D). Said that the cosmos is a living being XII.91(928A) and note *c*. On Earth: said that the earth is spherical XII.63(924A) and note *c*. On the position of the earth XII.77–79(925F–926B) and note *a* on p. 77; cf. V.427–429(424D); XIII.2.581–583(1054B–D). On the rotation of earth and heaven XII.55(923A) and note *a*. Said that the earth is suspended in the air XII.55(923A) and note *c*. On the Moon: said that the moon is fed by the moving waters from springs and lakes which send up sweet and mild exhalations V.101(367E); 291(400B); cf. XII.177–179(940C–D); XIII.2.571(1053A). Stoic ideas about the moon's origin V.291(400C); cf. XII.95(928D); 131(933D); 141(935B). Said that the moon is a mixture of fire and air XII.47–51(921F–922C) and notes *passim*; 61(923E) and note *a*. Said that the moon is larger than the earth XII.55(923A–B) and note *d*; 121(932B) and note *d*; 131(933D); 177–179(940C–D). On the lunar eclipse XII.53(922E–F) and note *b*. On the moon's distance from the earth XII.75(925C–D). Said that the moon is the most sluggish of the stars XII.95(928D) and note *d*; cf. 49–51(922B); 131(933D); 141(935D); 263(951D). On the moon's brightness XII.101(929B) and note g. On the effects of refraction of moonlight XII.111(930E) and notes *a–c*. Denied that moonlight is the reflection of the sun XII.149(936C) and note *c*. On the Planets: their order, cf. XII.71–73(925A) and note *a* on p. 73. On their motion XII.87–89(927C) and note *a* on p. 89; cf. XIII.2.575(1053E)

and note *d*. On the Stars: said that the stars are nourished by earthly exhalations IX.177(729B); XII.177–179(940C–D); cf. XIII.2.571(1053A). Considered the question of whether the stars are odd or even in number to be the stock example of absolute uncertainty IX.253(741C) and note *b*. On the motion of the stars cf. XII.87–89(927C). Said that the stars are composed of that part of the aether which was condensed or compressed XII.95(928D). On the Sun: said that the sun is kindled and fed from the sea V.101(367E); 291(400B); cf. XII.169(939C). Stoic notions on the sun's origin V.291(400B–C). On the Tides: said that they are caused by the liquifying action of the moon XII.175(940A). On Time, Place, Motion: most Stoics affirm that motion itself is time cf. XIII.1.85(1007B). Stoic doctrine of proper place and natural motion XII.61(923F). Said that the past is non-existent XV.103(frag.23) and note *c*.

3) Fate and Causation: Plutarch's view in his essay *On Fate* compared with the Stoic view VII.304–308 and notes *passim*. Said that chance is a cause unforeseen and not evident to human calculation VII.337(572A) and note *g*. The Stoic "chain" of causes VII.353(574C–D) and note *d*. The Stoic "initiatory" cause VII.353(574D) and note *f*. Said that everything is not only in fate but also conforms to it VII.355(574D). The Stoic "indolent argument" VII.355–357(574E) and note *c* on p. 355, note *b* on p. 357. The Stoic argument on fate discussed VII.357–359(574E–F) and notes *passim*.

4) Gods, Daemons, Divination: the Stoic physical explanations of the gods V.99–101(367C). Said that the Artificer of undifferentiated matter is one Reason and one Providence which gains the upper hand and prevails over all things V.109(369A); cf. 435(425E); XII.85(927A). Believed that among the numerous gods only one is eternal and immortal, that the others came into being and will suffer dissolution V.405(420A). The Stoic notion that, if there are many worlds, there must be many Destinies, Providences and supreme gods is refuted V.435–439(425E–426E). Believed that the existence of divination and God are involved with one another

VII.357(574E) and note *e*. Distinguished between "artificial" and "artless" divination VII.481(593C) and note *a*. Said that Aphrodite is merely desire IX.353(757F). The Stoics are wrong in saying that God is mingled with matter and with things which are subject to countless necessities, chances and changes X.65(781F). On the infinite variety of Zeus and his activities X.131(793D); cf. XII.81–83(926D–E); XIII.2.565–567(1052C); 785(1075A–C). Their doctrine of providence and natural place XII.85–89(927A–D) and notes *passim*. Said that Zeus is the father-creator XII.87(927B) and note *b*. The Stoic view of the gods and the after-life yields greater pleasure than the Epicurean XIV.6. Stoic doctrine: *Is Foreknowledge of Future Events Useful?* XV.97–103(frag.21–23) and notes *passim*.

5) Logic and Language: said that every proposition is either true or false VII.357(574F). On opposites XII.325(960B). Their definition of "purpose," "design," "preparation," "memory" XII.331–333(961C–D); cf. VI.67(449C). Said that "mettle" and "appetite" are the same thing because of their similarity XIII.1.95(1008B). Want conjunctions for joining their axioms XIII.1.121(1011A); cf. 123(1011B). Called participles *anaklastoi* ("reflected") XIII.1.125–127(1011D). Their Megarian Questions (*Erotemata*) XIII.2.443(1036E). Who pervert the common conceptions more than the Stoics? XIII.2.669–671(1059F). Claimed that their doctrine alone agrees with Nature because it derived from common conceptions and preconceptions XIII.2.671(1060A). Stoic paradoxes XIII.2.671(1060B). Distinguished between characters shared and not shared XIV.239(1115D–E); cf. XIII.2.801(1077D). Refused the name of "being" to many important realities, such as void, time, place, etc. XIV.243(1116B–C) and notes *a–b*. Held that "meanings" constitute a distinct kind of incorporeal entity between words and corporeal objects XIV.265(1119F) and note *k*; cf. 243(1116B–C). A Stoic metaphor, cf. XIV.279(1122B); 281(1122C) and note *d*. Stoic etymologies XV.99(frag.21) and note *b*.

6) Morals and Manners: on self-control II.77(97E). On drinking wine VI.405–407(503E–F); VIII.51(620C); 199(645A); IX.99(715D); 109–111(716F); cf. VI.407(504B). Distinguished shame, modesty, and compliancy from respect VI.65(449A); VII.51(529D). Detached interest from honour and pleasure from health VIII.305(662B) and note *a*. On the eating of flesh and fish VIII.347(669A); 346–351(669D); IX.181(730A); XII.569(997E) and note *e*. The first to attack the "bibulous pastime" of acting out Plato's dialogues at dinner parties IX.79(711D). Advocated romantic married love IX.313–317(750D); cf. IX.304 note *a*. Defended suicide XIII.2.693–699(1063C–1064C).

7) Physics, Physiology: on the changeability of matter II.69(97A–B); cf. X.65(781F). Said that bodies are composed of separate elements II.323–325(142E–143A); cf. XV.39(Tyr.Frag. I.1). The Stoic "seminal principle" VIII.153(637A). On Thunder and Lightning X.69(782D). Said that of the four elements, two are light (fire and air), two are heavy (earth and water) cf. XV.39(Tyr.Frag. I.1) and note *a*. On sight XII.307(958E); cf. VIII.83(625E). Said that the limits of bodies are incorporeal and therefore non-existent XII.65(924B–C) and note *d*; cf. XIII.2.829(1080E); 833(1081B). Their doctrine of *tonos* ("tension") XII.203–205(943D–E); 577(999A); cf. XIII.2.579(1054A–B); 867(1085C–D). On cold XII.245(948D) and note *c*; cf. XII.227; 249(949B); 267(952C); XIII.2.577(1053E–F). Said that the breath of infants is tempered by cooling and becomes a soul XII.233(946C) and note *c*; cf. XIII.2.569–571(1052F). On Nature XIII.2.673–675(1060B–D).

8) Psychology: on emotion and reason, cf. II.457–459(165C–D). On valour (*eupsychia*), cf. VII.491(595C) and note *a*. Their doctrine that man's soul has a ruling part situated in the heart alluded to VII.539(602E) and note *f*. Said that love for one's children is a natural thing VIII.139(634E) and note *c*. Said that the sow at birth is dead flesh, but that the soul is implanted later to preserve it VIII.445(685C). Said that the embodiment of soul was a process of condensation or

liquefaction XII.81(926D) and note *d*; cf. XIII.2.573(1053B–C). Said that justice could not come into existence if all the beasts partook of reason XII.347(963F–964A); cf. XV.357(frag.193). Said that animals are irrational and without reason or understanding XII.479(985D); 529(992C). On the emotions XIII.1.245–247(1025D); cf. VI.23(441C); 53–55(446F); XII.333(961D); XV.35 note *a*; 41(Tyr.Frag. I.1) and note *a*; 55(Tyr.Frag. I.7). Said that a man should not rejoice when coming from the greatest evils to the greatest goods XIII.2.683(1061E). Their "argument from total inaction," or "sensation" and "assent" XIV.279–281(1123D) and note *c*; cf. XIII.2.441(1036C). Wrongly maintained that the soul turns itself to the apprehension of facts and to error XV.391(frag.215b). Said that intuition is caused by "natural conceptions" XV.393(frag.215f).

9) Virtue, Vice, Happiness: on reason and virtue, cf. I.129(24E); VI.39–41(444C–D). On happiness I.131(25A); cf. XIII.2.685–689(1062B–E); 695(1063F). Said that nothing base can attach to virtue, nothing good to vice; that the ignorant man is wrong in all things, the man of culture is right in everything I.133(25C). On beauty and ugliness I.243(45C). On progress in virtue I.403(75C) and I.401–457(75B–86A) *passim*. Believed that virtue and vice are corporeal II.455–457(165A) and note *c*; cf. XIII.2.855(1084A). Said that beauty is the flower of virtue IX.415(767B) and note *c*. Advanced evil into the world out of nonentity, without either preceding cause or effect of generation XIII.1.193(1015B). Said that vice is useful to the universe XIII.2.703–713(1065A–1066B). Said that prudence, being the knowledge of good and evil, could not exist without evil XIII.2.715–729(1066D–1068E). On the origins of justice XV.357(frag.193); cf. XII.347(963F–964A).

10) Wisdom and Utility: said that the ignorant man is wrong in all things, the man of culture right in everything I.133(25C). On the Wise Man I.315(58E); IV.415(332C); VI.207–209(472A); 285(485A); XIII.2.413(1033A–B); 521(1046F); 611–613(1057C–E); 615–617(1058A–B);

671(1060B); 677–681(1060E–1061D); 689–693(1062E–1063C); 731–737(1068F–1069E); 743(1070B); XIV.253(1117F) and note *f*; cf. 307(1126E) and note *g*. Stoic "advantage" and "utility" XV.359(frag.193) and note *d*.

In addition, *Progress in Virtue* I.401–457(75B–86A), *On Fate* VII.311–359(568B–574F), *Dialogue on Love* IX.307–441(748E–771E), *The Face on the Moon* XII.35–223(920B–945D), *The Cleverness of Animals* XII.319–479(959A–985C), *The Eating of Flesh* XII.541–579(993A–999B), *On Stoic Self-Contradictions* XIII.2.413–603(1033A–1057C), *The Stoics Talk More Paradoxically than the Poets* XIII.2.611–619(1057C–1058E), *On Common Conceptions* XIII.2.661–873(1058E–1086B) contain references to or refutations of Stoic doctrine on almost every page.

See also references listed under the names of such Stoic philosophers as Antipater of Tarsus, Chrysippus, Cleanthes, Diogenes of Babylon, Sphaerus, Zeno of Citium.

Stolo, see Licinius

Strabo, Gnaeus Pompeius, father of Pompey the Great: his body cast out and trampled by the Romans VII.211(553C).

Stratia ("War-like"), an epithet of Athena X.177(801E).

Stratios ("War-like"), an epithet of Ares IX.355(757D).

Stratocles, Athenian demagogue, c.350–292 B.C.: ridiculed by the comic poet Philippides IX.317(750F) and note *c*. Considered public life a gainful trade X.161–163(798E). Brought three days of joy to Athens by announcing the Athenian defeat near Amorgus as a victory X.167(799E–F). Proposed a vote to honour the orator Lycurgus X.397(841B–C); 455(852A).

Strato(n), comic actor, 2nd cent. A.D., otherwise unknown: talk of his victory led to the discussion in *Table-Talk* V.1: VIII.377(673C).

Strato(n), of Lampsacus, cf. VII.555(605B), Peripatetic philosopher, pupil and successor of Theophrastus, teacher of Ptolemy II Philadelphus; died c.269 B.C.: references and quotations (Wehrli) Frag.8: VI.213(472E). 13: cf. XIV.237(1115B). 19: XIII.2.515(1045F). 35: XIV.237(1115B). 49:

XII.245(948C–D). 112: XII.329(961A). 126: XV.397(frag.216g).
Strato(n), suitor of Aristocleia: rejected by Aristocleia, whose death his treachery caused X.5–7(771E–772C).
Stratonice, a concubine of Mithridates, see IX.333(753D) and note *e*.
Stratonice, mother of Poemander: carried off by Achilles IV.219(299C).
Stratonice, one name of the mother of Alexander the Great V.295(401B).
Stratonice, wife of Deiotarus: the story of her virtue III.555–557(258D).
Stratonice, wife of Eumenes II: taken as wife by her brother-in-law upon the false report of Eumenes' death VI.311(489E–F).
Stratonicus, an Athenian citharoedus, 4th cent. B.C.: criticized the Rhodians for their lavish spending VII.19(525B) and note *b*. Advised his host in Seriphos to commit a crime that would be punished by exile VII.535(602A).
Strattis, Athenian comic poet, 4th cent. B.C.: ridiculed Isocrates X.371(836E–F). For a possible fragment of his verse cf. X.107(789A) and note *a* (Frag. Adesp. 10 in Kannicht–Snell, *TGrF* vol. 2).
Strife(s), personified by the poets: by Hesiod IX.221(736E); 393(763C). By Homer XIV.223(1113A).
Strophius, father of Pylades: reared Orestes in his home IV.311(315A).
Strouthias, character in Menander's *Flatterer* I.305(57A).
Styx, one of the rivers in the Underworld: appears to those filled with superstitious dread of death II.467(167A). The stream at Delphi near the shrine of Earth believed by Eudoxus and others to be water from the Styx V.305(402D). The path to the realm of Hades VII.467(591A). Causes lunar eclipses VII.469(591B–C) and note *e*. Its water comes to the surface at Taenarum so cold that no vessel except an ass's hoof can contain it XII.279(954D) and note *b*.

Sublicius, Pons Sublicius at Rome: figures of men called Argives (*Argei*) thrown from the bridge into the Tiber IV.55(272B) and note *c*.

Subura, a region of Rome IV.145(287A).

Suillii, a Roman family: one of the many Roman families named after an animal IV.73(275A) and critical note 1.

Sulla, Faustus, see Faustus

Sulla, Lucius Cornelius Sulla Felix, Roman general and statesman; 138–78 B.C. Plutarch wrote his *Life*, XV.9(*Lamp.Cat.* 15): said he was Fortunate because of Metellus Pius' friendship and because he had not razed Athens III.203(202E). Pompey one of his lieutenants III.207(203B–C). Sent Pompey into Sicily III.207(203C). Reluctantly granted Pompey a triumph and called him Magnus III.209(203E–F); X.193(804F). Father of Faustus III.219(205C). Caused Julius Caesar to flee from Rome III.223(205F). His Greek name given as Epaphroditus IV.333–335(318C–D); cf. VII.137(547F) and note *d*. His last opponent was Telesinus IV.353(321F). His siege and capture of Athens VI.413(505A–B). Described in his memoirs his joy at ending the Civil War X.95(786D–E). The mentor of Pompey X.119(791A); 201(806E). Made Lucullus great X.197(805F). Beginnings of his quarrel with Marius X.201(806C–D). Slaughtered the citizens of Praeneste X.249(815F–816A).

Sulla, Sextius, a Carthaginian, friend of Plutarch (for a discussion of his identity cf. XII.3): speaker in *On the Control of Anger* VI.93–97(452F–453D) and note *a* on p. 93. Speaker in *Table-Talk* II.3: VIII.147(636A), but cf. XII.3. Speaker in *Table-Talk* III.3: VIII.227–231(650A–E), but cf. XII.3. Present at *Table-Talk* III.4: VIII.231(650F). Host and speaker in *Table-Talk* VIII.7–8: IX.165–167(727B); 169(727D–E); 173(728D); 179(729C). Speaker in *The Face on the Moon* XII.3; 35(920B); 105–107(929E–930A); 157(937C); 181(940F); 193(942D); and note *a*; 197(942F); 223(945D).

Sulpicius, Gaius Sulpicius Gallus, Mil. Trib. 168 B.C.: the second Roman ever to divorce his wife IV.27(267C).

Sulpicius, Gaius Sulpicius Peticus, cos. 361 B.C.: during his consulship Etruscan actors were first brought to Rome IV.159(289D).

Sun, personified (all references to Sun and Helius are included here): revealed the love of Ares and Aphrodite I.101(19F). Travels in a chariot II.397(155A), but cf. V.83(364C). Worshipped as one of the providers of food II.417(158E). Antigonus I One-Eyed called the Offspring of the Sun III.71(182C); V.59(360C–D). Rules with the Moon, and the two are the visible deities IV.117(282C). Worshipped by the Persians IV.259(305D–E). Portrayed by the Egyptians as rising as a new-born babe from the lotus V.29(355C); 291(400A); cf. 107(368F). Invoked a curse on Rhea for having consorted with Cronus V.31(355D); cf. 455(429F). The father of Osiris and Arueris in some accounts V.33(355F). Received sacrifices from the Egyptians V.75(363A). The brother of Apopis V.89(365D). Egyptian allegories of him V.91–93(365D–366A); 105–107(368C–E); 125–129(372A–E); 135(373E); 145(375F). Will not transgress his appropriate bounds, according to Heracleitus V.117(370D); VII.549(604A). Identified with Apollo by some Greeks V.207(386B); 293(400C–D); 475(433D–E); 501(438D–E); XIV.337(1130A); XV.291(frag.157,5). His cattle devoured by Odysseus' men IX.183–185(730C–D). Regarded by the Egyptians as a third Love IX.397–401(764B–E). Consorts with the Moon IX.433(770A); cf. V.31(355D). The son of Hera XV.291(frag.157,5). The father of Circe XV.371(frag.200). One of the first gods, according to the Egyptians XV.387(frag.213).

Sunium, promontory on the southern tip of Attica: not the limit of Socrates' activities VII.529(601A) and note *e*. Home of Euthydemus VIII.271(657E). Rounded by the Persians on their way to attack Athens XI.57–59(862C–E).

Super, see Comminius

Superbus, see Tarquinius

Sura, village in Lycia: the method of divination practiced nearby XII.419(976C).

Susa, the capital of Persia from the time of Darius I: home of the Persian king in the spring I.419(78D); VI.369(499A–B); VII.551(604C). Captured by Alexander the Great IV.385(326F); 389(327D); 399(329D); 481(344A). Artaxerxes visited here by Argive emissaries XI.63(863C). Home of Xerxes XI.103(870A). Its royal park watered by the labour of some clever cows XII.411(974E). Depicted on the cloak of Antisthenes XV.389(frag.214).

Susiana, Susianians, a province of Persia on the Persian Gulf: its children learned to chant the tragedies of Sophocles and Euripides because of Alexander IV.395(328D).

Sybaris, Sybarite(s), city of southern Italy: invitations to women dinner-guests here were issued a year in advance II.357(147E). The story of a youthful hunter and his loving wife IV.289(310F). Received an oracle on appeasing Leucadian Hera VII.235–237(557C). Justice for their crimes fell on their children VII.245(558F). Received a colony from Athens X.361(835D). Home of Antisthenes XV.389(frag.214).

Syene, a city of Egypt: its people abstain from the phagrus (seabream) V.19(353C–D). No shadow cast here at the time of the summer solstice V.357(411A) and note *a*. Irrigation used in this area XII.171(939C).

Symbolon, a place in Athens, otherwise unknown: near the house of Andocides VII.405(580D) and note *e*.

Symmachus, of Nicopolis, contemporary of Plutarch: speaker in *Table-Talk* IV.4: VIII.339(667E) and note *c*; 345–349(668D–669C). Present at *Table-Talk* IV.5: VII.361(671C). Speaker in *Table-Talk* IV.6: VIII.361(671C).

Symmachus, son of Socrates and Callisto and a descendant of the orator Lycurgus X.407(843B).

Symmachus, tyrant of Thasos: expelled by the Spartans XI.39(859D) and note *e*.

Symposiacs, see *Table-Talk*

Symposium, a work of Epicurus, q.v. VIII.237(652A); 245(653B–C); XIV.205(1109E). A work of Plato, q.v. V.137(374C); VIII.17(614C); IX.73–75(710C–711A);

XIII.1.31(1000F); 47(1002E). Work of Xenophon, q.v. IX.73–75(710C–711A).

Syracusa, daughter of Archias, the founder of Syracuse X.11(773B).

Syracuse, Syracusan(s), city on the east coast of Sicily, founded (c.734 B.C.) by the Corinthians under the leadership of Archias: home of Dion I.37(8B); II.193(118D); 197(119B). Visited by Plato I.283–285(52D–E). Under Gelon III.27–29(175A–B); cf. X.361(835C). Under Hiero III.29(175B–C). Under Dionysius the Elder III.29–35(175C–176C); cf. XIV.45(1090E). Under Dionysius the Younger III.35–37(176C–E). Under Agathocles III.37–39(176E–F); VII.235(557B). Afflicted with a plague because of the impiety of Cyanippus IV.285(310B–C). Captured by Marcellus IV.357(322C) and note *b*. Reputed home of Themistogenes, the pseudonym of Xenophon IV.495(345E). The scene of Hiero's death V.277(397E). Afflicted by informers under the Dionysii VI.515(523A). Had an altar to the Goddess of Accidents, which was set up by Timoleon VII.137(542E). Cast the body of Dionysius the Elder beyond its borders VII.249(559D). Founded by Archias X.11(773B). A Syracusan story of rape and adultery X.295–297(825C–D). Visited by the orator Antiphon X.349(833B). Birthplace of the father of the orator Lysias X.361(835C–D). Home of Teisias X.363(835D); 371(836F). Home of Nicias X.363(835D). Home of Callias X.415(844C). See also Sicily, which Plutarch often uses as a synonym for Syracuse.

Syria, Syrian(s), country of Asia: Syrian "ladderesses" I.273(50D). Not ashamed to feel and show grief II.167(113A). The Syrian goddess II.487(170C). The Syrians under Antiochus characterized by Flamininus III.171(197C). Syria and Fortune IV.331(317F). Added to the Roman Empire by Pompey IV.365(324A). Used as an example of a foreigner and slave VI.479(516B). Had date-bearing palms IX.145(723C). Abstained from fish IX.185(730D). Under Semiramis IX.333–335(753D–E). Story of a clever elephant

in Syria XII.375(968D). Spices used in meat sauces XII.553(995C). Their superstitious belief in their gods XIII.2.561(1051E). Home of Mithres XIV.85(1097B); 309(1126E–F) and note *c*.
Syrtis, the shallows off the coast of North Africa X.271(820C).
syssitia, see phiditia

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Table-Talk (*Symposiacs*), a work of Plutarch in nine books VIII.5–515(612C–697B); IX.5–299(697C–748D). Plutarch explains the title at VIII.109(629D) and uses it at VIII.455(686E); IX.111(717A); 219(736C).
Taenarum (or Taenarus), the central peninsula on the southern tip of the Peloponnese; site of a famous temple to Poseidon; also a city on this peninsula: where the dolphin came ashore with Arion II.427(160D); cf. 429–435(160E–162B). Where the Etruscans landed with the Athenian women whom they had carried off from Brauron III.497(247A); cf. IV.201–203(296B–D) and notes *passim*. Where "Corax" came to appease the soul of Archilochus VII.255(560E). The southern limit of Greece VII.529(601A) and note *e*. Where Harpalus fled, according to some X.425(846B). Held by a mercenary force under the Athenian Chares X.437(846E). Location of the mouth of Hades XII.279(954C) and note *b*, critical note 1.
Talasius, an early Roman whose name is associated with the wedding salutation "Talassio": the story of the events which led to the cry "Talassio" IV.55(271F–272B).
Talassio, the wedding salutation among the Romans: its origin IV.55(271F–272B).
talasus, a Latin word for wool-basket, according to Plutarch IV.55(271F).
Tamynae, city of Euboea: scene of an Athenian victory (348 B.C.) over Euboean insurgents X.395(840F).
Tanagra, city of Boeotia: has a temple of Achilles IV.219–221(299C–E). Has a grove sacred to the hero Eunostus

IV.227–229(300D–301A). Where Plutarch learned from his granddaughter of the death of his little daughter VII.581(608B).

Tanais, the river Don, usually considered the boundary between Europe and Asia: crossed by Alexander the Great IV.435(335E); 467(341C).

Tanaquil, wife of Lucius Tarquinius Priscus, the fifth king of Rome: her intelligence compared with that of Servius Tullius III.477–479(243C). Succeeded in having Servius chosen king IV.63(273C); 361–363(323B–D). See also IV.52, note *d*.

Tanitic Mouth, one of the mouths of the river Nile: the chest containing the body of Osiris floated through this mouth to the sea V.37(356C).

Tantalus, son of Zeus and Pluto: punished in the Underworld II.491(170F); X.183(803A); 323(829A); XII.159(937E) and note *a*. The father of Pelops IV.303(313D); X.377(837E). His wealth VI.363(498B); IX.371(959F). Character in Euripides' *Niobe* VII.543(603A); cf. X.41(778B) and note *b*. His folly VII.571(607F). Punished by the city of Sipylus XIII.2.665(1059C).

Taphosiris ("Tomb of Osiris"), city of Egypt: discussion of its name V.53(359C) and note *c*.

Taprobanians, a people of Ceylon: situated under the moon's orbit XII.59(923C) and note *c*.

Tarentum, Tarentine(s), city of southern Italy: home of Archytas I.37(8B); 49(10C). Captured from Hannibal by Fabius Maximus III.161–163(195F–196A). Origin of the proverb "This is valid" IV.229–231(301C). Home of Spintharus VII.477(592F).

Tarpeia, daughter of Tarpeius: the story of her treachery IV.281(309C) and note *b*.

Tarpeian Rock, a cliff at Rome from which traitors and murderers were once hurled: the temple of Saturn nearby IV.273(308A). Opened by Tarpeia to the Sabines under Tatius IV.281(309A). Apparently the name of a similar spot in the Sicilian city of Segesta IV.315(315D).

Tarpeius, an epithet of Jupiter IV.267(306F) and note *c*.

Tarquinii, city of Etruria: home of Tarquinius Priscus IV.333(318B).

Tarquinius (Tarquin), son of Tarquinius Priscus: the story of his bravery in battle IV.151(287F–288A).

Tarquinius (Tarquin) Priscus, fifth king of Rome: Gaia Caecilia, the consort of one of his sons, honoured at Rome IV.53(271E) and note *d*. How his wife Tanaquil managed to have Servius Tullius succeed her husband as king IV.63(273C); 361–363(323B–D). Gave the *bulla* to his son as a prize of valour IV.151(288A–B). Came from the Etruscan city of Tarquinii to become king of Rome IV.333(318B).

Tarquinius (Tarquin) Superbus ("The Proud"), the seventh and last king of Rome: the story of his expulsion and subsequent alliance with Porsena in order to regain the throne III.513–515(250A–E); cf. 573(261F); IV.275(308D).

Tarrias, son of Deinomenes, otherwise unknown: a Macedonian soldier, brave in battle but excessive in his wantonness IV.453–455(339B) and note *d* on p. 453. False claim as a debtor forgiven by Alexander IV.455(339B–C) and critical note 1, where it is suggested that the correct name may be Atarrias.

Tarrutius, a wealthy Roman: how he came to know Larentia IV.61(273A–B).

Tarsus, city of Cilicia in Asia Minor: home of Theodorus III.233(207B). Home of Athenodorus III.233(207C) and note *a*. Home of Demetrius the grammarian V.353(410A). Had a sacred sword of Apollo which could be cleansed only by the water of the river Cydnus V.473(433B). Home of Antipater VI.195(469D); VII.555(605B); XIII.2.561(1051E). Home of Amphias VIII.137(634C). Home of Protogenes IX.309(749B).

Tartarus (sometimes translated "Hell"), one name for the Underworld: receives everything mortal II.119(104A). The prison-house of justice and punishment II.207(121A); cf. 209(121D); 421(159B) and note *a*; VII.475(592D–E). Its name to be assigned to Typhon (Seth) V.137(374C). Homeric references analyzed XII.181(940F); cf. XIII.2.701(1064E). So called because of its coldness XII.247(948F).

Tatius, Titus, a Sabine who shared the rule at Rome with Romulus: met with his colleague Romulus in the temple of Vulcan IV.79–81(276B). Bribed Tarpeia to admit the Sabines to the Tarpeian Rock IV.281(309C).
Tauromenium, city of Sicily: home of the historian Timaeus VII.557(605C).
Taurus ("Bull"), sign of the Zodiac XII.185(941C) and note *b*.
Taurus, Mount, in Cilicia: the story of the geese who fly over the mountain with stones in their mouths so that they will not be heard by eagles living there VI.439–441(510A–B); XII.367(967B).
Tautology, On, a lost work of Plutarch XV.23(*Lamp.Cat.* 162).
Taxiles, king of the Indians, 4th cent. B.C.: his confrontation with Alexander III.65(181C).
Taygetus, mountain range near Sparta: a bull could as easily stretch its neck over it and drink from the Eurotas as an adulterer be in Sparta III.367(228C). Captured by Etruscans III.499(247C). Longed for by Spartans when they are abroad VII.533(601D).
Technactis, king of Lower Egypt, 8th cent. B.C.: how he learned to lead a frugal life V.23(354B) and note *b*.
Tegea, Tegean(s), city of Arcadia: place of exile for the Spartan king Pausanias III.383(230F). The Spartan party in Tegea IV.87(277C); 181(292B). Came to terms with Sparta IV.179(292B). War with the Pheneans IV.281(309C–D). Where the Spartans encamped before the battle of Leuctra X.17(774D). Home of Cheileos XI.115–117(871F–872A). Only Tegeans and Lacedaemonians, according to Herodotus, fought against the Persians at Plataea XI.119(872C). Home of the musician Clonas XIV.365(1133A).
Tegyrae, town of Boeotia: site of a famous oracle and temple of Apollo V.363(412B). The birthplace of Apollo in some traditions V.363–365(412B–D). Its oracle no longer active in Plutarch's day V.365(412D); 373(414A).
Teiresias, the blind seer of Thebes: unable ever to see his children or friends II.469(167C). His oracle at Orchomenus be-

came obsolescent V.479(434C). The only mortal to retain his senses in the Underworld IX.247(740E).
Teisias, of Syracuse, a rhetorician and teacher, 5th cent. B.C.: teacher of the orator Lysias X.363(835D); 371(836F).
Teius, see Ateius
Telamon, son of Aeacus and brother of Peleus: father of Aias (Ajax) I.127(24C); II.447(164C); IV.297(312B); VIII.101–103(629A); 411(679B); IX.241(739E); 243(740A); XIII.1.117(1010D). Father of Teucer I.297(55B). Exiled for murdering his brother Phocus IV.293(311E). Violated Eriboea, who was then sold into slavery and subsequently bought by Telamon, to whom she bore Ajax IV.295–297(312B).
Telchines, spirits living on Rhodes: pronunciation of the word VI.7(439D).
Telearch(y), see Telmarch(y)
Teleclus, king of Sparta, 8th cent. B.C.: rebuked his brother who said that the people did not respect him III.121(190A) and note g; 393(232B). Father of Alcamenes III.295(216E). Rebuked a man who complained that the king's father spoke ill of him III.393(232B). On paying respect to one's elders III.393(232B); cf. 431(237D). On the amount of his property III.393(232B).
Telegonus, son of Odysseus and Circe: founded Prinistum in Italy, later called Praeneste IV.317(316A).
Teleia ("Consummation"), an epithet of Hera IV.9(264B); XV.289(frag.157,3).
Teleios ("All-Powerful"), an epithet of Zeus IV.9(264B).
Telemachus, son of Odysseus and Penelope: restrained in his anger against the suitors by Odysseus I.165(31C–D). Gave freedom to Eumaeus, Philoetius, and others IV.193(294D). Depicted by Homer as reckoning his brotherless condition a misfortune VI.261(480E). His reactions to the houses of Nestor and Menelaus contrasted VII.33–35(527E). Welcomed as a guest in the hut of Eumaeus IX.41(704A). Perceived a sign of Athena's presence IX.387(762E) and note *c*;

XV.381–383(frag.207). Once saved by a dolphin XII.477(985B). Inherited the excellent attributes of his father Odysseus XV.265(frag.141).

Telephanes, of Megara, an aulete, 4th cent. B.C.: disliked the *syrinx* and refused to use it XIV.397(1138A).

Telephus, king of Mysia in Asia Minor: wounded by Achilles and the wound healed by filings from Achilles' spear I.251(46F); II.21(89C).

Telephus, of Corinth, commander of a ship under Archias: killed Archias, the founder of Syracuse, who had been his lover X.11(773B).

Telesias, of Thebes, a musician, 4th cent. B.C.: despite his early training in traditional music, he turned, but without success, to innovative compositions XIV.425–427(1142B–C).

Telesilla of Argos, a poetess, early 5th cent. B.C.: led the resistance of the Argive women against Cleomenes and the Spartans III.489–491(245C–F); cf. 337(223B–C).

Telesinus, Samnite commander in the Social War: the last antagonist of Sulla IV.353(321F).

Telesippa, a woman of Asia, not otherwise known: loved by the Macedonian soldier Antigenes, who feigned illness in order to remain with her III.63(181A); IV.455–457(339C–D) and note *b*.

Telesippus, brother of Isocrates X.371(836E).

Telesphorus, of Rhodes, an officer under Lysimachus: mutilated and displayed in a cage until he died for having insulted Arsinoe, the wife of Lysimachus VII.561(606B).

Teletias, a victor in the Pythian games: torn apart by the Sicyonians and the Cleonaeans, each of whom claimed him VII.209(553A).

Teleutia, mother of the Spartan Paedaretus: reprimanded her son, who had been guilty of wrong-doing III.463(241D).

Tellen (Telles), a flute-player and poet whose lack of skill was proverbial, 4th cent. B.C.: the worst of flute-players III.147(193F).

Tellus, an Athenian, judged by Solon to have been the happiest of mortals I.313–315(58E).

Telmarch, a minor official at Thebes: Epameinondas once served with distinction as a telmarch X.223(811B) with note *a* and critical note 1, which gives the ms. reading *telearch*.

Telmarchy, a minor office at Thebes: dignified by Epameinondas X.225(811B) and critical note 1 (*telearchy*).

Telmesian, see Teumasian

Temenus, son of Aristomachus, one of the Heracleidae: persuaded Erginus to steal the Palladium from Argos IV.237(302C–D).

Temon, an Aenianian: how he tricked the Inachians into giving him part of their land IV.189–191(294A–B). In his honour his descendants received a sacrificial meat called "beggar's meat" IV.191(294C).

Tempe, valley in Thessaly: Apollo's pursuit of Python, who fled from Delphi to Tempe, celebrated by the festival called Septerion IV.185(293C); cf. V.395(418A–B); 411–413(421C); XIV.383(1136A). Defended against the Persians XI.71(864E) and note *e*.

Tenedos, Tenedian(s), an island near the Troad: why a flute-player may not enter the shrine of Tenes or anyone mention Achilles there IV.209–211(297D–E). Dedicated at Delphi an axe derived from the crabs found on the island V.289(399F). Tenedian pottery X.319(828A).

Tenes, son of Cycnus and Procleia: fled to the island of Tenedos to escape the treachery of his step-mother IV.209(297D–E). Slain by Achilles while defending his sister IV.209–211(297E–F).

Terentius, Lucius Terentius Culleo: rescued from the Carthaginians by Scipio the Elder, whom he honoured even in death III.165–167(196D–E).

Terentius, see Varro

Terentius Priscus, a friend of Plutarch: addressed in *The Obsolescence of Oracles* V.351(409E).

Teres, king of Odrysae in Thrace, early 5th cent. B.C.: said that he was no better than his grooms unless he was in the field with his army III.23(174D); cf. X.125(792C), where the same remark is attributed to the Scythian king Ateas.

Tereus, king of Thrace: his role in the story of Procne and Philomela IX.169(727D–E) and note *a*.
Teribazus, see Tiribazus
Terina, a Greek city of southern Italy: home of Elysius II.147(109B).
Terminalia, Roman festival: held in honour of Terminus IV.27(267C).
Terminus, Roman god of boundaries: why he received no sacrifice of a living creature IV.27–29(267C–D).
Terpander, of Antissa on Lesbos, poet and musician, 7th cent. B.C.: prevented by the Spartans from adding a string to his lyre III.437(238C); cf. I.447(84A) and III.319(220C), where a similar story is told about Phrynis. Honoured by the Spartans V.239(558A) and note *b*. Set to music in each nome hexameters of his own and Homer's and sang them in contests XIV.359(1132C); cf. 363(1132F). The first to give names to nomes sung to the cithara XIV.359(1132C); 361(1132D). The first to construct nomes and processionals sung to the auloi XIV.359–361(1132C). Was a poet of elegiac and hexameter verse XIV.361(1132C). The nomes established by him listed XIV.361(1132D) and note *h*. Composed preludes sung to the cithara in hexameters XIV.361(1132D); 367(1133C). Won four successive victories at the Pythian games as a singer to the cithara XIV.363(1132E). Second after the first composers of music sung to the auloi, according to Glaucus XIV.363(1132E–F). Took as his models the hexameters of Homer and the music of Orpheus XIV.363(1132F). Lived before Clonas and Archilochus XIV.363–365(1133A). Composed in the nomes for singing to the cithara first developed by Philammon of Delphi XIV.365(1133A). His style of singing to the cithara remained simple down to the period of Phrynis XIV.365(1133B); cf. 389–391(1137A–B). Teacher of Cepion XIV.367(1133C). Wrongly considered by some to have been a contemporary of Hipponax XIV.367(1133D). Not imitated by Stesichorus XIV.369(1133F). Directed the first organization of music at Sparta XIV.371(1134B). Did not use the paeonic and cretic rhythms XIV.375(1134D–E). Introduced a certain

noble style in music XIV.379(1135C). Credited with the invention of the Dorian nete XIV.415(1140F). In his day the lyre had seven notes XIV.419(1141C). Settled the civil strife at Lacedaemon XIV.449(1146B–C).

Terpandrean nome, one of the nomes established by Terpander XIV.361(1132D). Terpandrian (sic) style XIV.379(1135C).

Terpsichore, one of the Muses: with Dionysus and Thalia takes charge of evening VIII.253(654F). With Melpomene takes pleasure that comes by ear and eye IX.287(746F–747A) and note *c*.

Terpsion, a companion of Socrates: told the Megarian school that Socrates' sign was a sneeze VII.409(581A).

Tertia, daughter of Aemilius Paulus: the death of her pet dog named Perseus considered an omen by her father III.173–175(197F–198A).

Tethys, a Titaness, wife of Oceanus: identified by the Egyptians with Isis V.83(364D).

Tetraoidios ("Four-Songed"), a musical nome: established by Terpander XIV.361(1132D).

Tettix, a Cretan: founded the city of Taenarus VII.255–257(560E–F).

Teucer, son of Telamon: exhorted by Agamemnon I.297(55B). Led an expedition to found a new settlement V.335(407F) and critical note 5. Represented by Homer as renowned in archery VI.293(486B–C).

Teumesian vixen, a mythical animal which could not be caught in a chase: lived near Thebes XII.505(988A) and critical note 8, which gives the variant Telmesian.

Teutons, a Germanic people: opposed by the Romans under Marius III.201(202C); cf. IV.367(324C).

Thais, a play of Menander: the prologue cited I.97(19A).

Thales, a musician, otherwise unknown: put an end to faction among the Lacedaemonians X.45(779A) and note *c*, critical note 3. See also XIV.449(1146B–C), where Terpander is credited with ending civil strife at Lacedaemon and Thaletas with delivering the same city from pestilence.

Thales, of Miletus, Ionian philosopher; early 6th cent. B.C.: one

of the Seven Wise Men II.347. Speaker in *The Dinner of the Seven Wise Men* II.349(146C); 351–353(146D–F); 353–359(147B–148C); 359–361(148C–E); 363–369(148F–150B); 379(152A); 387–389(153A–E); 395(154E); 399(155D); 411(157D–E); 417(158C); 429(160E); 443(163D). Measured the pyramid II.353(147A). Said that happiness is for a ruler to reach old age and die naturally II.379(152A); cf. 353(147B); 383(152E); VII.393(578D). Said that God is the oldest thing II.389(153C). Said that space is the greatest thing II.389(153C–D). Said that the Universe is the most beautiful thing II.389(153D). Said that time is the wisest thing II.389(153D). Said that hope is the most common thing II.389(153D). Said that virtue is the most helpful thing II.389(153D). Said that vice is the most harmful thing II.389(153D). Said that Necessity (*Ananke*) is the strongest thing II.389(153D). Said that to follow Nature is the easiest thing II.389(153D). Said that the best government is one which has citizens neither too rich nor too poor II.395(154E). Said that the best home is one in which its head has the most leisure II.399(155D). Said that if the earth were removed, confusion would possess the universe II.417(158C). Said that one should tell the probable, but keep silent about the impossible II.429(160E). Said that one should not believe enemies even about things believable, but should believe friends even about things unbelievable II.429(160E). Said that soul exists in all the most dominant and important parts of the universe II.443(163D–E). Visited Egypt V.25(354D); 83(364C). Said that water is the source and origin of all things V.83(364C); XV.327(frag.179,1). Wrote in verse V.305–307(402E–403A). The poem *Astronomy* attributed to him by some V.307(403A). Rejected his mother's pleas for him to marry VIII.249–251(654B). Called a Phoenician by Herodotus XI.29(857F) and note *d*. How he tricked a clever mule XII.389–391(971B–C).

References and quotations (Diels–Kranz) Frag.A1.35: II.389(153C–D). A1.36: II.379(152A); 383(152E);

VII.393(578D); cf. II.353(147B). A11: V.25(354D); 83(364C). A14: V.83(364C). A15: cf. II.417(158C). A21: II.353(147A). A22a: cf. II.443(163D–E). B1: V.305–307(402E–403A).

Thaletas, of Gortyn in Crete, a musician; 7th cent. B.C.: not imitated by Stesichorus XIV.369(1133F). Instrumental in the second organization of music at Sparta XIV.371–373(1134B). Helped organize festivals at Sparta, in Arcadia, and at Argos XIV.373(1134B–C). Composed paeans XIV.373(1134C); cf. 373–375(1134D–E). Imitated the music of Archilochus, according to Glaucus XIV.373–375(1134D–E). Used the paeonic and cretic rhythms, which he developed from the aulos music of Olympus XIV.375(1134D–E). Older than Xenocritus, according to Glaucus XIV.375(1134F). An innovator but did not depart from the lofty manner XIV.379(1135C). Delivered Sparta, according to Pratinas, from a pestilence XIV.449(1146C). See also X.45(777A), note *a*, critical note 3.

Thalia ("Good-cheer"), one of the Charites ("Graces"): her name is appropriate X.43(778C–D); cf. IX.287(746E).

Thalia, one of the Muses: with Dionysus and Terpsichore takes charge of evening VIII.253(654F). Associated with the care and health of flourishing plants and growing seeds IX.275(745A). Man's guide in knowledge and vision of the gods IX.285(746C). Converts concern for food and drink from something savage and animal into a social and convivial affair IX.287(746E); cf. X.43(778C–D).

Thamus, an Egyptian pilot: the story of the voice which instructed him to announce that "Great Pan is dead" V.401–403(419B–E).

Thamyris (Thamyras), legendary musician of Thrace: once broke his lyre in anger VI.107(455D) and critical note 2. His "glorious harmonies" (Sophocles) XIV.63(1093D) and critical note 7; cf. 359(1132A–B). Had the most beautiful and melodious voice of his day XIV.359(1132A–B); cf. 63(1093D). Engaged in a contest with the Muses XIV.359(1132B). Composed a *War of the Titans with the Gods* XIV.359(1132B).

Thargelia, a festival at Athens in honour of Apollo and Artemis: Plato born during the festival IX.115(717D); cf. 111(717B).
Thargelion, the eleventh month of the Attic calendar: the month in which Plato and Socrates were born IX.111(717B); cf. 115(717D).
Thasos, Thasian(s), an island in the northern Aegean: furnished supplies to Agesilaus' army as it passed through III.255(210B–C) and note *b*. Their deification of Agesilaus rejected by him III.257(210C–D). Home of the painter Polygnotus V.489(436B) and note *a*. Archilochus (or his character Charon) called a Thasian VI.199(470C) and note *b*. Maligned for its ruggedness by Archilochus VII.549(604C). Home of the physician Athryitus VIII.231(651A). Athenian mercenaries there with Demosthenes X.423–425(845F). Its tyrant Symmachus expelled by the Spartans XI.39(859D) and note *e*. Thasian wine XIV.35(1089C); 87–89(1097D).
Theaetetus, a dialogue of Plato, q.v., named for the pupil of Socrates: cited XIII.1.19(999C–D).
Theaetetus, pupil of Socrates: his conversation with Socrates VI.451(512B).
Theagenes, of Thasos, a famous athlete; early 5th cent. B.C.: a list of his accomplishments and an example of his vanity X.227(811D–E).
Theagenes, Theban general at the battle of Chaeroneia, 4th cent. B.C.: fell fighting bravely in the battle III.561(259D–E); 565(260C). The story of his sister Timocleia and her bravery during the Macedonian occupation of Thebes III.563–567(259E–260D); cf. II.341(145E).
Theagenes, tyrant of Megara: after his expulsion the Megarians were soon corrupted IV.197(295C).
Theages, companion of Socrates: a conversation with Socrates VII.351(574B).
Theages, dialogue of Plato, named for the companion of Socrates: *In Defence of Plato's Theages*, a lost work of Plutarch XV.15(*Lamp.Cat.* 70) and note *b*.
Theano, daughter of Scedasus: the story of her murder and that

of her sister by two Spartan youths X.11–17(773B–774D); cf. XI.23(856F).
Theano, wife of the philosopher Pythagoras: a virtuous woman who would not expose an arm in public II.321(142C) and note *c*. Her virtue was her adornment II.341(145E).
Theanor, of Croton in Italy, a Pythagorean: the stranger who is a speaker in the dialogue *On the Sign of Socrates* VII.365, 368–369; 419(582E); 427–429(584B–D); 431–435(584F–585D); 435–437(585E–586A); 477(592F); 479–485(593A–594B).
Thearidas, a Spartan, otherwise unknown: said that his sword was sharper than slander III.325(221C).
Theatre of Marcellus, at Rome: the scene of a pantomime viewed by Plutarch and Vespasian in which a dog stole the show XII.405(973E–974A).
Thebe, wife of the tyrant Alexander of Pherae: conversed with Pelopidas III.153(194D). Slew her husband III.543(256A) and note *a*; XI.17(856A–B) and note *c*. Her story told by Theopompus XIV.61(1093C).
Thebes, Theban(s), Boeotian city: home of Epameinondas, q.v. I.37(8B), III.139(192C); IV.515(349C). The sort of love prevailing at Thebes is to be avoided I.55(11F); for one example cf. IX.379(761B). Place of exile for Demetrius of Phalerum I.367(69C). Theban Eteocles II.233(125D) and note *b*; VI.263(481A); cf. also I.95(18D). Philip II a hostage there III.47(178C). Theban mercenaries captured fighting with the Persians liberated by Alexander III.63(181B); cf. 323(221A). Learned to fight from frequent Spartan attacks III.121(189F); 277(213F); 301(217E); 361(227D). Received conflicting oracles concerning impending battle with the Spartans III.141(192F). Visited by Jason, the ruler of Thessaly III.143(193B). Formed alliance with the Argives III.145(193C). Assailed by the Spartans III.145(193D); VII.151(545A); X.223(810F). Hostile to Alexander of Pherae III.145–147(193E); 153(194D). Brought charges against Epameinondas for prolonging his term of office III.149–151(194B–C) and note *a* on page 151; VII.123(540D);

X.167(799E). Urged by the dying Epameinondas to make terms with the Spartans III.151(194C). Received money from Persian king to finance war against the Spartan Agesilaus III.261(211B). At battle of Coroneia III.265–267(212A). At battle of Leuctra and after III.281(214C); 401(233C); IV.119(282E); VI.101(454C); VII.133(542C); X.17(774C–D); cf. XIV.103(1099E). At battle of Mantineia III.281(214D); IV.497–499(346B–D); cf. also III.151(194C). Only Greeks not allowed by Alexander to return home III.323(221A). Sacrificed to Leucothea III.369(228E). Rebuked by the Spartans III.397(232D). Captured by Alexander the Great III.447(240A); cf. the story of Timocleia at its capture by Alexander III.561–567(259D–260D); cf. II.341(145E); see also IV.473(342D) and note *b*; X.431(847B–C). Ivy excluded from its temple of Aphrodite IV.167(291A). The road from Megara to Thebes IV.225(300B). Led into war against the Spartans by Epameinondas IV.275–277(308D). Home of Laius IV.303(313E). Was recovering from disaster at Chaeroneia when Alexander became king IV.387(327C). Home of Pelopidas VI.127(458E). Theban battle of Eteocles and Polyneices gave rise to the term Cadmean Victory VI.301(488A). Hismenias, the richest man at Thebes VII.31(527B). Their treatment by the Athenians praised by Demosthenes VII.133(542B). Restored by Cassander after its destruction by Alexander VII.207(552E); X.239(814B). Theban uprising against the Spartan garrison 379 B.C. (which dominates the action of *On the Sign of Socrates*) VII.362–370; 373–509(575B–598F) and notes *passim*; X.17(774B–C); XII.555(995D); cf. XIV.99(1099B). Home of Heracles VII.529(600F); cf. IV.473(342D) and note *a*. Founded by Cadmus VII.567(607B) and notes *b–c*. Home of Pammenes VIII.41(618D); X.197(805E); cf. IX.379(761B). Theban polemarch Archias postponed reading letter and thus died VIII.47(619D–E); XIV.99(1099B), but cf. esp. VII.499(596E–F). Thebes "teeming with fruit," according to Antimachus VIII.437(683F) and note *e*. Not even a "respectable village"

in Plutarch's day IX.306 note *a*. A Theban lover's generosity IX.379(761B). Destroyed the town of Hippotae X.19–21(775A–B). Its walls built by Amphion X.45(779A) and note *b*. Protected by Epameinondas during their excesses at a festival X.63(781C). Refused Arcadian offer of winter quarters at urging of Epameinondas X.103(788A). Would not have refrained, as Athenians did, from reading the intercepted letters of Alexander X.167(799E). Appointed Epameinondas *telmarch* X.223–225(811B) and note *a*. Home of Crates X.337(831E). Brought into alliance with Athens by Demosthenes X.417(845A); 451(851B). Defended by Demosthenes against the slurs of Lamachus X.419(845C). The Theban girl Phila became mistress of Hypereides X.443(849D). Maligned by Herodotus XI.69(864B). Rebuffed Herodotus XI.71(864D). Attacked by Herodotus for medizing XI.71(864D–E) and note *e*. Their role in the battle of Thermopylae belittled by Herodotus XI.73–79(865A–F) and notes *passim*. Deserted Spartans at Thermopylae, according to Herodotus XI.83(866D–F). Branded by Xerxes XI.85–87(867A–B) and note *e* on page 85. Their role at battle of Plataea, according to Herodotus XI.119(872C–D). Harassed by the Sphinx XII.505(988A). Two cities of Thebes seen by Pentheus XIII.2.853(1083F). Still celebrate victory at Leuctra XIV.103(1099E). Preserved by Epameinondas XIV.331(1129C). Claimed Terpander as its own XIV.365(1133A). Home of the musician Telesias XIV.425(1142B). Home of the musician Dionysius, the teacher of Epameinondas XIV.425(1142B). Theban village of Cynoscephali was Pindar's birthplace, according to Plutarch XV.83(frag.9).

Thebes, Theban(s), Egyptian city: its temple had a statue which was inscribed with curses against Meinis V.23(354A–B) and note *a*. Had statues of judges without hands, and the statue of the chief justice had its eyes closed V.27(355A). From its shrine of Zeus first came the news that Osiris had been born V.33(355E). Believed only in the immortal god Kneph

V.55(359D). Its trees and plants are watered by irrigation only XII.171(939C) and notes *passim*. Its plants sensitive to cold XII.171(939C–D).

Thectamenes, a Spartan, otherwise unknown: rejoiced when condemned to death III.329(221F).

Themis ("Justice"), the goddess: identified by some with Carmenta IV.91(278B–C). Guarded the oracle at Delphi while Apollo was in exile after slaying Typhon V.413(421C); cf. VII.291(566D) and note *c*; XI.45(860D). "Revered Themis" (Hesiod) IX.293(747E). Seated beside Zeus X.61(781B) and note *a*, critical note 1; cf. 269(819E). "Dismisses and convenes assemblies of men" (Homer) X.179(802B). Orators' platform is a sanctuary common to Zeus and Themis X.269(819E); cf. 61(781B). Shared with Apollo in the Delphic oracle XI.45(860D).

Themison, of Laodicea, prominent physician; 1st cent. A.D.: refused to treat hydrophobia and even suffered symptoms of that disease if it were mentioned XV.395(frag.215,k) and note *b*.

Themisteas (or Megistias), a Spartan prophet: refused to be sent home from Thermopylae by Leonidas, who wanted to save his life III.325(221C–D) and note *c*; cf. III.351(225E); XI.81(866C).

Themistocles, Athenian statesman, c.528–c.462 B.C.; Plutarch wrote his Life, XV.9(*Lamp.Cat.* 3): the "power" of his son Cleophantus I.7(1C–D); III.93(185D). Said the trophies of Miltiades would not let him sleep I.449(84B); II.37(92C); III.87–89(184F–185A); X.169(800B). Under suspicion because of Pausanias' friendly acts II.25(89F). Preferred to be a victor at the Olympic games rather than an announcer III.89(185A). Bribed Epicydes to forgo his attempt to become general III.89(185A). His retort to Adeimantus who feared to risk battle at Salamis III.89(185A–B) and note *d*. His remark to Eurybiades who seemed about to strike him III.89(185B). Sent secret messages to the Persians before and after Salamis III.91(185B–C) and note *a*. His famous retort to the man from Seriphus III.91(185C) and note *b*. Rebuffed

youth who had rebuffed him III.91(185C). Refused to render an unjust decision in favour of Simonides III.91(185D); VII.79(534E); X.205(807B). His choice of a son-in-law III.93(185E) and note *b*. Said his property that was for sale had a good neighbour III.93(185E); XV.143(frag.50a,b). His treatment by the Athenians led him to compare himself to a plane-tree III.93(185E); VII.129(541D); X.229(812B). Said that the Eretrians, like cuttle-fish, had a sword but no heart III.93(185E). Refused an interview with the Persian king until he had learned the Persian tongue III.93–95(185E–F). Said he and his sons would be ruined by Persian wealth if they had not already been ruined III.95(185F); IV.395(328E); VII.535(601F–602A); cf. 557–559(605E). A political foe of Aristeides at home but not abroad III.97(186B); X.213–215(809B). His flight from his native land imitated by Pompey III.221(205D). His parable of the Feast-Day and the Day-After IV.45(270B–C); 347–349(320E–F); cf. 493(345C) and note *a*. His brother Agesilaus sent as a spy to Xerxes' army IV.259(305D). His intelligence IV.475(343A). His shrewdness IV.509(348C). "Slayer of Persians" IV.515(349C). His victory at Salamis IV.517(349D); VI.351(496F); X.47(779A); XIV.103(1099E). When still a youth he said that he was doing nothing remarkable, as he was not yet envied VII.103(537F). Driven from Athens VII.205(552B); cf. VII.557–559(605E). Encouraged by Mnesiphilus when he was unpopular at Athens X.141(795C). Attacked by Alcmeon X.195(805C). His and Cleon's view of friends contrasted X.203–205(806F–807B). Told a friend to remove a gold bracelet from a corpse on the battlefield X.213(808F). Left no speeches X.345(832D). Praised by Thucydides cf. XI.13(855D) and note *d*. Refused, according to Ephorus, to join Agesilaus' negotiations with the Persians XI.15–17(855F). Was bribed to persuade the Greeks to fight at Artemisium XI.87(867B–C). His role at Salamis, according to Herodotus XI.99–103(869C–F). Enriched himself after Salamis, according to Herodotus XI.113(871C–D). Belittled by Epicurus XIV.87(1097C). Tricked Athenians into abandoning

their city, according to Colotes XIV.247(1116F); cf. X.321(828D). His prominence at Athens led to defeat of Xerxes XIV.331(1129B). See also XV.305(frag.171), with note *b* and critical note 6, where the mss identify him as "the richest Athenian of all time."

Themistocles, friend of Plutarch: speaker in *Table-Talk* I.9: VIII.89(626E–627A).

Themistocles, son of Theophrastus and a descendant of the orator Lycurgus: organized the priesthood of Poseidon–Erechtheus X.409(943C) and note *a*.

Themistogenes, of Syracuse, Xenophon's pseudonym IV.495(345E).

Theochares, father of Chares X.105(788D).

Theocritus, of Chios, a sophist who accompanied Alexander the Great on his campaigns: joked about Alexander's use of crimson robes I.51–53(11A–C). His witty refusal to lend his scraper VII.77(534B). Abused Aristotle for enjoying life at the court of Philip and Alexander VII.545(603C). His witty reply to an inquisitive robber VIII.121–123(831E). Executed for his joke about the blindness of Antigonas VIII.131(633C).

Theocritus, of Syracuse, pastoral poet, 3rd cent. B.C.: references and quotations (Gow) I.105–107: XI.221(*Nat.Phen.* 36) and note *a*. XVII.130 ff.: cf. IX.223(736E–F) and note *b*.

Theocritus, Theban soothsayer: speaker in *On the Sign of Socrates* VII.366–369; 381–393(576D–578C); 403–407(580B–F); 417(582C–D); 439(586B); 443–445(587B–D); 449(588B); 459(589F–590A); 477(592F); 485(594B) and critical note 2; 487(594E); 493(595F); 503(597C).

Theodectes(-as), of Phaselis, tragic poet and writer on rhetorical subjects; c.375–334 B.C.: son of Aristarchus (or Aristandrus) VI.247(478B) and note *c*. Pupil of Isocrates X.375(837C). Buried beside the Sacred Way to Eleusis X.375(837C).

Theodectes, otherwise unknown: notorious for his excesses IX.49(705C).

Theodorus, brother of Isocrates: buried with his brother and father X.381(838C). His mother's statue set up on the Acropolis

X.387(839D). See X.371(836E), where Theodorus is not mentioned as one of the sons of Theodorus, Isocrates' father.
Theodorus, Greek writer of unknown date: his *Metamorphoses* cited IV.289(310F–311A).
Theodorus, Macedonian, brother of Proteas: a companion of Alexander the Great IX.373(760C).
Theodorus, of Athens, friend of Alcibiades: implicated in the profaning of the Eleusinian Mysteries VIII.57(621C) and note *a*.
Theodorus, of Athens, tragic actor, 4th cent. B.C.: his imitation of a windlass I.93(18C). A tragic actor IV.513(348E); X.255(816F). His defence of tragic acting answered VII.155(545F) and note *a*. His wife refused intercourse with him until after the dramatic competition was over IX.225(737A–B) and note *b*.
Theodorus, of Cyrene, called "The Atheist"; 4th–3rd cent. B.C.: though atheists, his followers did not deny the incorruptible nature of the divine XIII.2.783(1075A). His followers attacked Arcesilaus for foisting his own ideas on other philosophers XIV.277(1121F) and note *e*. References and quotations (Mannebach) Frag.257: VI.371(499D) and note *b*; VII.561(606B). 264: V.157(378A); VI.181(467B). 269: cf. XIII.2.783(1075A).
Theodorus, of Erchia, father of Isocrates: a maker of flutes, for which he was ridiculed by the comic poets X.371(836E). Buried with his son X.379–381(838B–C).
Theodorus, of Soli, commentator on Plato's mathematical theories; date unknown: his discussion of the five solids which Plato considered the primary figures V.441(427A–B); 445–447(427E–428A). His treatment of Plato's "division in length" XIII.1.317–319(1022C–D); 265(1027D).
Theodorus, of Tarsus, procurator of Sicily under Augustus: replaced by Areius because of dishonesty III.233(207B).
Theogamia, a festival at Athens, otherwise unknown XV.217(frag.105) and note *a*.
Theognides, Athenian archon 468/7 B.C. X.359(835A) and note *c*.
Theognis, of Megara, elegiac poet, 6th cent. B.C.: his maxims

not real poetry I.83–85(16C). "All this I knew before Theognis' day" V.265(395D); X.35(777C). References and quotations (Young) 175–176: XIII.2.467(1039F); 737(1069D); cf. 467(1040A). 177–178: I.115(22A). 215–216: II.67(96F); XI.189(916C); cf. XI.136–137; XII.437(978E). 316–318 (quoted as from Solon = Frag. 15.2–4 West): I.417(78C); II.39(92E); VI.213(472D). 427: VII.605(611F). 432: XIII.1.27(1000C). 605: cf. VIII.315(663E). 1312: cf. XIII.1.343(1030A).

Theon (this article follows Cherniss (XII.7, note *b*) in distinguishing at least two men of this name appearing as speakers in Plutarch's works. See also VIII.48, note b):

1. Egyptian grammarian and friend of Plutarch: speaker in *Table-Talk* I.9: VIII.87–93(626E–627F). Speaker in *Table-Talk* VIII.8: IX.175–179(728F–729C). Speaker in *On the Face in the Moon* XII.61–63(923F); 117(931E); 125(932D–E); 157–163(937D–938C); 165(938D); 167(938F); 171(939C–D); 175(940A).

2. "The Companion" (*hetairos*), whose country and profession are not mentioned: speaker in *The E at Delphi* V.209–215(386D–387D). Speaker in *The Oracles at Delphi* V.259(394D); 263–269(395C–396C); 273–275(397B–D); 277(397D–E); 297–301(401B–402B); 307–345(403A–409D). His grieving sister consoled by Plutarch's wife VII.593–595(610C). Speaker in *Table-Talk* I.4: VIII.49(620A); 51(620B); 55–63(621B–622B). Speaker in *Table-Talk* IV.3: VIII.335(667A–B). Father of Caphisias IX.151(724D). Speaker in *Table-Talk* VIII.6: IX.159(726A) and note *a*; 161(726C). Speaker in *A Pleasant Life Is Impossible* XIV.3–4; 17(1086E–F); 19(1087A); 21(1087C); 23–31(1087D–1088D); 31–83(1088E–1096E); 85–109(1097A–1100E); 129–149(1104A–1107C).

Theon, Greek grammarian, perhaps 1st cent. B.C.: his commentary on Nicander's *Theriaca* cited XV.229(frag.115) and note *c*.

Theon, of Samos, a painter, 4th cent. B.C.: his painting of Orestes killing his mother I.93(18A).

Theon, proper name used by philosophers to designate an unnamed person IV.53(271E); XIII.2.681(1061C).
Theophanes, father of Aristocleia: his daughter slain by two rival suitors X.5–7(771E–772C).
Theophiles ("Dear to God"), a royal title VII.141(543E) and note *h*.
Theophilus, a Greek historian of unknown date: the third book of his *Italian History* cited IV.277–279(308F–309A); 303(313C–D).
Theophrastus, 1) father of Themistocles, the Torch-Bearer and 2) son of Themistocles and Nicostrata X.409(843C).
Theophrastus, of Eresus, pupil of Aristotle, whom he succeeded in 323/2 B.C. as head of the Academy; c.372–288 B.C.: had more students than Zeno I.419(78E); VII.155–157(545F–546A). His health II.281(135C). Said that the soul paid a high rental to the body II.283(135E); XV.43(Tyr.Frag. I.2). On Gelon and his preventing human sacrifice by the Carthaginians VII.203(552A) and note *c*; cf. II.493(171C) and note *d*; III.27(175A) and note *e*. On Philip's good fortune and conduct III.41(177C). On "floating clouds" in the fourth book of his *Meterology* IV.181(292C–D). On persuasive utterances V.407(420C). An exile from Eresus VII.555(605B). Called a joke a disguised reproach for error VIII.121(631E). Joked about the nose of one of Cassander's friends VIII.131(633B). Said that the heat of clay matures wine VIII.393(676A–B) and note *a*; cf. 219(648C–D). Said that the pomegranate's fruit matures better and more quickly in the shade VIII.435(683D). On Alcibiades' method of speaking X.187–189(804A). Teacher of Democles X.405(842E). Teacher of Deinarchus X.447(850C). Effected the return of Deinarchus from exile X.447–449(850D). Said that air breaks full vessels in the cold, using the liquid as a spike XII.265(952A–B). On the principle of duty and virtue XIII.2.737–739(1069E). Maligned by Epicurus XIV.17(1086E) and note *d*. Enjoyed discussing musical matters XIV.79(1096A). Drove tyrants from Eresus XIV.87(1097B); 309(1126F). *Reply to Theophrastus*, a work

of Epicurus XIV.207(1110C); cf. 17(1086E). *Reply to the Natural Philosophers*, a work of Theophrastus XIV.235(1115A). Attacked by Colotes XIV.235(1115A). Disputed against his predecessors XIV.293(1124C). *On Theophrastus' work "Opportunist Statesmanship,"* a work of Plutarch XV.13(*Lamp.Cat.* 52–53) and note *a*. On holm-oaks and masticihs XV.95(frag.17) and note *a*. The fragments of *A Patchwork* derived from his Φυσικαὶ Δόξαι XV.324–327.

References and quotations (Wimmer) *De Causis Plantarum* I.1.1: cf. VIII.207(646C) and note *b*. I.20.2: cf. VIII.207(646C). I.21.4: cf. VIII.217(648B). II.1.2–4: cf. XII.717(939C) and note *d*. II.8.2: cf. XI.209(918E–F) and note *a*. II.9.5: IX.23–25(700F) and note *a* on p. 25; cf. IX.331(753A) and note *c*. II.9.7: cf. XI.185(915E) and note *a*. III.1.3–6: cf. XII.173(939D–E). III.1.5: cf. I.81(15E–F). III.2–6: cf. VIII.427(681F). III.21.2: cf. XI.183(915D–E). III.22.2: cf. VIII.277(659A); XI.167(913E) and note *c*. III.23.1–2: cf. XI.167(913E) and note *c*. III.23.4: cf. IX.25(701A). IV.9.1: cf. XI.181–183(915D). IV.9.5: cf. XI.163(913A) and note *c*; XV.163–165(frag.68). IV.11.1–3: cf. XI.181–183(915D). IV.12.1–9: cf. IX.25(701A–B) and note *c*. IV.12.13: cf. IX.21(700C–D) and note *b*. IV.14.3: cf. VIII.277(659A); XI.167(913E) and note *c*; XII.105(929E). V.6.10: cf. VIII.441(684D) and note *b*; XV.95(frag.18) and note *a*. V.15.6: cf. VIII.171(640C); XI.151(911E). VI.2: cf. XIV.207(1110C) and note *b*. VI.4.1: cf. XI.163(913A–B). VI.5.1: cf. IX.75(710E) and note *b*; XIV.79(1096A). VI.10.1: cf. XI.163(913B). VI.14.7–8: cf. VIII.71(623F); X.119(791B). VI.17.1: cf. VIII.85(626B). VI.17.5: cf. XI.205(918B). VI.17.7: cf. VIII.321(664E). VI.18.10: cf. XII.173(939E) and note *e*. VI.20.4: cf. XI.199(917E).

Historia Plantarum I.1.11; 6.5: cf. VIII.321–323(665A). I.9.7: cf. IX.147(723E). II.4.3: cf. IX.25(700F–701A). III.1.3: cf. XV.383(frag.208). III.4.2: cf. XV.383(frag.209) and note *e*. IV.4.1: cf. VIII.219(648C–D). IV.7.1: cf. XII.171–173(939D) and note *a* on p. 173. IV.16.5: cf. VIII.171(640C); XI.151(911E). V.1.3: cf. VIII.277(659A); XII.174(939F) and

note *b*; XV.155(frag.61). V.6.1: cf. IX.153(724E) and note *b*; XI.125(*Nat.Phen.* 32) and note *b*. V.9.5: cf. VIII.217(648B–C). VIII.1.1: cf. XII.173(939D–E). VIII.1.4: cf. XI.183(915D–E) and note *b*; XII.173(939D–E). VIII.2.6; 3.2: cf. XII.173(939D–E). VIII.6.6: cf. XI.163(913A) and note *c*; XV.163–165(frag.68). VIII.7.6: cf. IX.25(701A). VIII.8.2: cf. XI.153(911F) and note *a*. VIII.8.6–7: cf. IX.27(701C–D). VIII.9.1: cf. XI.183(915D–E). IX.11.3: cf. VII.209(552F–553A); XIII.1.341(1029F).

De Sensu 20: cf. XI.191(916D) and note *a*. 59: cf. XI.225(*Nat.Phen.* 39) and note *b*. 68–83, esp. 72–82: cf. XIV.207(1110C) and note *b*.

De Ventis II.11: cf. XII.165(938E).

Fragments 2.3: cf. VIII.481(691B). 2.56: cf. VIII.481(691B). 2.67: cf. XI.175(914D). 3.1–9; 36–37: cf. VIII.275(658D–E). 4.4: cf. IX.75(710E). 4.16: cf. VIII.301(661C). 4.34: cf. X.119(791B). 6.34: cf. VIII.183(641D). 6.40: cf. XI.187(916A). 73: II.123(104D). 74: VI.269(482B); XII.461(982D). 75: I.345(65A); VI.315(490E). 76: VIII.409(679A); IX.103(716A). 78: VII.31(527B); cf. 37(528A–B); VIII.411(679B). 81: cf. X.209(808A–B). 89: cf. XIV.77(1095E). 90: VIII.67(623A). 91: I.207(38A); VIII.331(666C). 113: cf. IX.411(766C). 133: IV.229–231(301C). 159: cf. IX.157(725D); XI.169–171(914A–B) and note *b*. 161: XI.169–171(914A–B) and note *b*. 163: XI.181(915B). 167: cf. VIII.317(664B). 172.1: cf. XI.193(916F). 173: cf. XI.187(916B); XII.437(978E). 174: cf. VII.243(558E) and note *a*; IX.21(700D) and note *b*; X.33(776F). 174.1: cf. VIII.317(664C). 174.6: cf. V.173(380F) and note *b*. 174.8: cf. VII.23(526A–B). 175: IX.21(700D) and note *b*; cf. VII.209(552F–553A); 243(558E); VIII.425(681D); X.29(776B); XIII.1.341(1029F). 184: XII.273(953C). 188: XI.187(916B) and notes *e–f*. 189: XII.437(978E). Frag. 22 (Diels): XIII.1.79(1006C).

On Plutarch's use of Theophrastus, see XI.134 ff.; XV.13, note *a*.

Theopompus, Athenian archon 411/10 B.C. X.351(833D).

Theopompus, Athenian comic poet of the Old and Middle Comedy, fl. 410–370 B.C.: his *Theseus* cited X.389(839F).

Theopompus, king of Sparta, 8th cent. B.C.: said that a walled city was a place for women III.123(190A); 327(221F); cf. 269–271(212E); 287–289(215D–E); 381(230C). On having a secure kingdom III.327(221D). On patriotism III.327(221D–E). His retort to an ambassador from Elis who was a Spartan sympathizer III.327(221E). Said that Sparta was saved by its citizens, not its kings III.327(221E); X.253(816E). On lasting honours III.327(221F). Received an oracle that money would bring ruin to Sparta III.447(239F). First made the ephors associates of the kings X.53–55(779E–F) and note *c*.

Theopompus, of Chios, Greek historian, born c.378 B.C.: references and quotations (*FGrH* IIB, 115) T5: X.375(837C). T22: XI.11(855A). T33: X.185(803B). F65: V.115(370B–C). F89: cf. VIII.337(667D) and note *d*. F120: X.349(833A–B). F153: cf. XI.111(871B) and note *d*. F335: V.161(378E–F). F336: V.311(306E–F). F337: XIV.61(1093C); cf. III.153(194D); 543(256A) and note *a*; but cp. XI.17(856A). F343: IV.225(300C) and note *c*.

Theopompus, Theban involved in the uprising (379 B.C.) against the Spartan garrison: his role in the uprising VII.487(594D); 501–503(597C).

Theorian ("Observing"), an epithet of Apollo V.251(394A).

Theotimus, a Greek historian of unknown date: the second book of his *Italian History* cited IV.271(307D–E).

Theoxenia, a festival at Delphi at which Apollo was the host to the other gods: at one festival in Plutarch's time a portion of the meal was set aside for Pindar's descendants VII.239(557F).

Thera, an island in the Cyclades: an oracle foretold the creation of a new island nearby V.287(399C).

Theramenes, Athenian statesman, d. 404/3 B.C.: one of the Thirty Tyrants, but put to death by them II.125(105B) and note *d*; XII.573(998B); cf. X.371(836F). Effected the overthrow of the oligarchy IV.493(345D). His techniques of compromise X.291(824B) and note *b*. His lectures attended by

Isocrates X.371(836F). Defended by Isocrates when he was about to be arrested by the Thirty X.371(836F). Some of his rhetorical teachings were published under the name of Boton X.371(837A).

Therapeia ("Escort"), a ship's name XIII.2.613(1057E).

Therasia, an island in the Cyclades: an oracle foretold the creation of a new island nearby V.287(399C).

Theriaca ("Antidotes against Poison"), poem of Nicander: a composition which merely borrowed certain poetic techniques I.83(16C). *Notes on Nicander's Theriaca*, a lost work of Plutarch XV.19(*Lamp.Cat.* 120); cf. 227–231(frags. 113–115) and notes *passim*.

Thericles, Corinthian potter: one of his works stolen by the Roman military tribune Memmius III.195(201C). His goblet used as an example of fine pottery VIII.47(619E).

Therippides, guardian of Demosthenes: brought to trial by Demosthenes X.415(844C–D).

Therma ("Hot Springs"), a place at Aedepsus in Euboea: had many natural resources for the enjoyment of leisure VIII.337(667C).

Thermasias, ms. reading for Hermeias, q.v. IX.235(738E), critical note 3.

Thermopylae, narrow pass between Thessaly and Locris, scene of the heroic Greek defence led by Leonidas against the Persians, 480 B.C.: Leonidas tried in vain to send Themisteas (Megistias) away from Thermopylae before the battle III.325(221C–D) and note *c*; cf. III.351(225E); XI.81(866C). Leonidas' role at the battle of Thermopylae III.347–351(225A–E); 457(240E); IV.263–265(306C–D); XI.69(864B); 79–83(866A–D). Greeks west of Thermopylae initiated in Delphic rites in Plutarch's day V.395(418A). Where Florus received a copy of Aristotle's *Scientific Problems* IX.203(734D). Herodotus' description of the Thespians' role at battle of Thermopylae discussed XI.71–75(864E–865B). Herodotus' description of Theban role at battle of Thermopylae discussed XI.71–79(864E–865F); 83–87(866D–867B); 119(872D). Herodotus' description of Leonidas' role

and that of the Spartans discussed XI.79–83(866A–D); 85–87(867A–B). The role of the Thessalians at battle of Thermopylae discussed XI.83–85(866E–F). Greeks defeated there XI.89(867D). One of the four battles in which the actions of the Greeks are maligned by Herodotus XI.127(873E).

Theron, a Thessalian, not otherwise known: cut off his own thumb to show his disregard for life IX.379(761C).

Thersander, Argive general in a war against Sparta IV.261(306A).

Thersippus, the Athenian who brought news of the victory at Marathon, according to Heracleides IV.503(347C).

Thersites, son of Agrius, the ugly and foul-tongued common soldier among the Greeks at Troy: a painting of him pleases if well done I.93(18A). His role as a buffoon can be used for instructing the young I.95(18C). Reviles Agamemnon I.151(28F). A braggart I.151–153(29A). Hated by Achilles and Odysseus I.157(30A); VII.101(537D–E). Reproached by Odysseus for his indiscreet language I.185(35C); XV.381(frag.207). His baldness XIII.2.707(1065C).

Theseum, temple of Theseus at Athens: saluted with reverence by all VII.567(607A).

Theseus, a play of Theopompus: cited X.389(839F).

Theseus, son of Aegeus or Poseidon, national hero of Athens; Plutarch wrote his *Life* XV.9(*Lamp.Cat.* 1): blamed by Phaedra for her loving Hippolytus I.147(28A). His friendship with Perithous II.49(93D); 65(96C). Character in an unknown play of Euripides II.163(112D). Prayed for the death of Hippolytus (Euripides' *Hippolytus*) IV.305–307(314A–B). His portrait by Euphranor compared with that by Parrhasius IV.497(346A–B). Exiled from Athens despite being its founder and benefactor VII.567(607A). Instituted an athletic festival on Delos IX.149(724A) and note *b*. Praised by Thucydides cf. XI.13(855D), note *d*. Killed the sow of Crommyon XII.505(987F).

Thesmophoria, a women's festival in honour of Demeter: reason for certain customs at the festival among the Eretrians

IV.213(298B–C). At the festival Athenian women fast sitting on the ground V.161(378E). Its rites imported into Attica by Orpheus XV.387(frag.212).

Thesmothetae(-ai), college of the six junior archons at Athens: chosen by lot IV.461(340C). The orator Demosthenes a member X.257(817C) and note *d*. Their duties stipulated in a decree by which the senate voted the trial of Antiphon X.353(833F) and note *a*.

Thesmotheteum, official building of the Thesmothetae: where its members ate and drank while discussing business VIII.11(613B) and note *c*. May once have been a place for secret councils and aristocratic caucuses IX.93(714B).

Thespesius, the name of Aridaeus after his vision as described in the myth of the dialogue *The Divine Vengeance*, cf. esp. VII.171; 277–279(564C–E); 285(565E); 287–293(566A–F). See also VII.268, critical note 7.

Thespiae, Thespian(s), town of Boeotia: allies of the Spartans during the Theban revolt (379 B.C.) VII.441(586E). Their festival Erotidia is the occasion for the action described in *The Dialogue on Love* IX.307(748F) and notes *a–b*; 309–311(749B–D); 341(755A) and note *a*; cf. IX.412, note *a*; 441(771D). Leuctra, a village in the country of the Thespians X.11(773B–C). Their role at Thermopylae XI.71–75(864E–865B). Control of the Thessalians once extended to Thespiae XI.83(866F). Destroyed the inhabitants of Ascra XV.183(frag.82).

Thespis, Greek tragic poet, 6th cent. B.C.: his description of Zeus compared with one of Plato's I.191(36B–C). His tragedies of less importance than Athenian victories in the Persian Wars IV.521(350A–B). Quotation (Snell, *TGrF*) Frag. 3: I.191(36B–C).

Thessaly, Thessalian(s), a district of northern Greece: a warlike people I.13(2F). Could not be deceived by Simonides because they were too ignorant I.79(15C). Thessalian Prometheus, i.e. Jason of Pherae II.21(89C) and note *d*. Home of Meno II.47(93A). A Thessalian woman "bewitched" Philip II.315(141B). Thessalian women and witchcraft II.339(145C)

and note *b*; V.291(400B); 389(416F); cf. also II.315(141B); XV.241(frag.126). Thessalian mercenaries fighting with Persians put in chains by Alexander III.63(181B). Allies of Thebes when Jason offered money to Epameinondas III.143–145(193B); VII.425(583F); cf. 427(584B). Ravaged by Agesilaus but obtained a treaty after seizing Spartan ambassadors III.263–265(211E). War with Phocians III.483–485(244B–E). Story of the Thessalian Cyanippus IV.287–289(310C). Honour storks because they cleared the land of snakes V.173(380F). Thessalian priests "are keeping Phoebus" when not conducting business on unlucky days V.247(393C). Set up an inscription to the Phocians at Delphi V.297(401D). Received an oracle about Arne V.467(432B). Received Aleuas as king through his uncle's trick VI.323(492A–B). Home of Scopas VII.33(527C). Home of Menecrates VIII.163(639B). Home of Oeolycus VIII.385(674F). Allies of the Chalcidians against the Eretrians in the Lelantine War IX.377(760E–F). Home of Theron IX.379(761C). Thessalian women out of jealousy killed Lais IX.421(767F–768A). Invaded by Thebans when Epameinondas was a soldier in the ranks X.149(797A–B). Experienced internal upheaval during reign of Augustus X.247(815D). Under Jason X.259(817F). Voted Hermon wine and grain to prevent his avoiding office X.283(822E). Their ruler put out of office by the Spartans XI.39(859D) and note *f*. Medized from necessity XI.71(864D) and note *e*; cf. XI.95(868D). Their role at Thermopylae XI.83–85(866E–F). Their enmity with the Phocians XI.93–95(868B–E). Scene of beauty contest between Medea and Thetis XI.111, note *c*. Corope, a town in Thessaly XV.231(frag.115). Thessalian magicians call up and banish ghosts XV.241(frag.126).

Thetis, mother of Achilles: character in Aeschylus' play *The Weighing of Souls* I.87(17A). Shamefully incites her son to pleasures and reminds him of love I.173(33A). Patroclus chides Achilles for being hard-hearted and says that he is no son of Thetis I.355(67A). Forbade Achilles to kill Tenes IV.209–211(297E). Married to Peleus IV.351(321C). Sat in

Athena's place beside Zeus VIII.35(617B–C). Once loved by Jason XI.111(871B) and note *c*.

Thettalus, a tragic actor, 4th cent. B.C.: his defeat by Athenodorus in a dramatic contest lamented by Alexander the Great IV.429(334E).

Thibaeans, a mythical people supposed to live near the Black Sea: had the power to harm with their glance, breath, or speech VIII.419(680D).

Thirty Tyrants, appointed to power in 404 B.C., under Spartan pressure, by the Athenian *ekklesia*; driven from power in 403 B.C.: overthrown by Thrasybulus and the Seventy IV.493(345D); 517(349D); 521(350B); X.365(835F); XIV.91(1098A); 329(1128F); cf. IX.251(741B). Their overthrow can be used as an example by a statesman X.239(814B). Put Antiphon to death, according to some X.349(833A) and note *b*. Banished Andocides X.359(834F). Banished Lysias, confiscated his property, and killed his brother X.365(835E–F). Attacked in a speech by Lysias X.367(836A–B). Arrested and executed Theramenes, whom Isocrates tried to defend X.371(836F). Banished Atrometus, the father of the orator Aeschines X.389(840A). Banished Lycurgus, the grandfather of the orator Lycurgus X.395–397(841A–B). First killed those who deserved it, but then turned to innocent victims XII.323(959D–E); 571–573(998B). Their orders to Socrates not obeyed by him XIV.253(1117E).

Thisbe, town of Boeotia: home of Python, a descendant of the Sparti VII.269(563A), and critical note 4 for the ms. variant Nisibis. Situated near the village of Hippotae, part of whose territory was given to Thisbe by the Boeotians X.19–21(775A–B).

Thoas, king of Lemnos VII.545(603C).

Thoas, tyrant of Miletus, 6th cent. B.C.: driven from power IV.213(298C).

Thoosa, an attendant spirit of Empedocles VI.221(474B) and note *b*.

Thorian, from the Attic deme Thorai, the home of the orator Andocides, according to some X.355(834B) and note *d*.

Thorycion, a Spartan, 4th cent. B.C.; otherwise unknown: his comment upon seeing Philip in possession of the Isthmus of Corinth III.329(221F).

Thrace, Thracian(s), region north and east of Macedonia: in Thrace Alcibiades was a fighter and hard drinker I.283(52E). Ruled by Poltys at the time of the Trojan war III.23(174C). Ruled by Teres (5th cent. B.C.) III.23(174D) and notes *e–f*. Ruled by Cotys (4th cent. B.C.) III.25(174D–E). Site of the defeat of Lysimachus, who surrendered for a drink of water III.79(183E); cf. II.239(126E); VII.225(555D). Carried word of Brasidas' death to his mother III.125(190B); 313–315(219C); 455(240C). Ruled by Rhoemetalces (1st cent. B.C.) III.231(207A). Their attitude toward Agesilaus, who marched through their land III.263(211C–D). At war with Sparta III.385(230F). Thracian troops used by Alexander in his capture of Thebes III.563(259E). A region settled by the Eretrians IV.185(293B). The "Beach of Araenus" in Thrace IV.211–213(298A–B). A region of Thrace settled by Cretans IV.217(299A). Allied with the Chalcedonians against Bithynia IV.237(302E). A Thracian woman gave refuge to Heracles IV.247(304D). At war with Athens IV.285(310A); 301(313B). Home of Polymestor, to whom Priam sent Polydorus IV.293(311D). Where Stasicrates planned to carve Alexander's likeness on Mt. Athos IV.433–435(335C–E). Lysimachus became ruler of regions adjoining Thrace IV.447(338A). Doctrine of daemons may be Thracian (i.e. Orphic) V.379(415A). Gazed upon by the Zeus of Homer V.437–439(426C). Thracian Lycurgus' anger at Dionysus VI.79(451C); cf. I.79–81(15D–E). Example of a foreigner and slave VI.479(516B). Still tattoo their wives in revenge for Orpheus VII.237(557D). Thracian Eumolpus founded the Eleusinian Mysteries VII.567(607B); cf. XV.387(frag.212). A Thracian Habrotonon is a better wife than a decent woman IX.333(753D) and note *b*. The Thracian Chalcidians allied

with the Euboean Chalcidians IX.377(761A). The Thracian horses of Rhesus captured by Diomedes X.211(808C). Place of Callistratus' exile X.413(844C). The Thracian Bosporus named after Io XI.21(856E) and note *c*. A peculiar spring on Mt. Pangaeum in Thrace XI.169(914A). Filled with great lakes, marshes, and deep rivers XII.265(951F) and note *a*. Used foxes to test ice-covered rivers before crossing XII.377(968F–969A); cf. XII.251(949D). Freed of its tyrant Cotys by Python XIV.305(1126C); cf. VII.137(542E); X.253(816E). Home of the singer Thamyris XIV.359(1132A).

Thracian History, a work of Callisthenes: the third book cited IV.301(313B).

Thracian History, a work of Socrates: the second book cited IV.285(310A).

Thraseas, a Stoic, put to death by Nero: praised by Nero shortly before his execution X.217–219(810A).

Thrasonides, a character in Menander's play, *The Rejected Lover* VII.17(524F–525A); XIV.75(1095D).

Thrasybulus, contemporary of Plutarch: speaker in *Table-Talk* IX.15: IX.289(747B).

Thrasybulus, son-in-law of Peisistratus, 6th cent. B.C.: how he came to be chosen as Peisistratus' son-in-law III.117(189C); cf. VI.123(457F).

Thrasybulus, son of Deinomenes and brother of Gelo and Hiero: succeeded Hiero as tyrant of Syracuse but soon dethroned V.309(403C).

Thrasybulus, son of Lycus, Athenian general and statesman, killed in 389 B.C.: expelled the Thirty Tyrants IV.493(345D); 517(349D); 521(350B); X.359(835A) and note *a*; 365(835F) and note *d*; XIV.91(1098A); 329(1128F); cf. IX.251(741B) and note *b*. Uncle of Lysitheides, who was present in Thebes during the uprising against the Spartan garrison (379 B.C.) VII.377(575F). His civic pride IX.251(741B) and note *b*.

Thrasybulus, Spartan, son of Tynnichus, 3rd cent. B.C.: an epigram commemorating his bravery and death in battle quoted III.411(234F–235A).

Thrasybulus, supporter of Aristotimus, tyrant of Elis in 271 B.C. III.529(253B).
Thrasybulus, tyrant of Miletus, 7th cent. B.C.: his advice about "lopping off the topmost" II.355(147C–D). Father of Alexidemus II.363(148E–F); 365(149B–C).
Thrasycles, Athenian, author of an indictment against the sons of the orator Lycurgus X.405(842E).
Thrasydaeus, of Elis, a guest-friend of the orator Lysias: persuaded by Lysias to contribute two talents to help overthrow the Thirty Tyrants X.365(835F).
Thrasyleon, character in one of Menander's plays XIV.75(1095D) and note *h*.
Thrasyllus, Athenian general, 5th cent. B.C.: his victory over Syracusan ships off Lesbos (409 B.C.) IV.493(345D); cf. 517(349E).
Thrasyllus, Cynic philosopher, 4th cent. B.C.: his request for money from Antigonus denied III.73(182E); VII.63–65(531F).
Thrasyllus, of Phlius, an early musician: a contemporary of Tyrtaeus of Mantineia and Andreas of Corinth XIV.395(1137F).
Thrasyllus, son of Ammonius: speaker in *Table-Talk* VIII.3: IX.141–143(722C–E).
Thrasymachus, of Chalcedon, a sophist and rhetorician, 5th cent. B.C.: his work entitled *Dominants* evaluated VIII.31(616D).
Thrasymedes, a man of Heraea: never had a dream in all his life V.497(437F).
Thria, Attic deme: home of Eunomus, who offered encouragement to Demosthenes X.417(845A).
Thucydides, of Athens, author of the *History of the Peloponnesian War*, c.460–400 B.C.: His "seventh" book III.237(207F) and note *a*. His reputation rests on the heroic deeds of others IV.493(345C–D); cf. 503(347D). Always strives for vividness to recreate the thrill of the action described IV.501(347A). His eighth book VI.457(513B).

Afflicted with the plague VII.345(558F). Wrote his history in Thrace at Scapte Hyle VII.557(605C). A pupil of Antiphon, according to Caecilius X.347(822E) and note *a*. Imitated by Demosthenes X.413(844B). His techniques of description compared with those of Herodotus XI.11–13(855B–C). Tacitly condemned the story of Pausanias' treacherous negotiations with the Persians by omitting it altogether XI.17(855F).

References and quotations: I.1.1: VII.557(605C). I.6: cf. V.327(406D). I.18.3: I.425(79F). I.42.3: VII.105(538C). I.51: X.355(834C) and note *d*. I.70: cf. X.165(799C). I.70.1: I.379(71E). I.70.6: cf. IV.523(350D) and note *c*. I.70.7: cf. XV.277–279(frag.150). I.73 ff.: cf. XI.107(870D). I.86: cf. X.183(803B). I.108: cf. IX.493(345D). I.117: cf. IV.525(350E). I.118.3: V.307(403B). I.126.3: IV.197(295C–D). I.132.2–3: cf. XI.125(873C) and note *a*. I.132.5: cf. III.297(217A). I.138: cf. IV.395(328E).

II.13.5: X.319(828B). II.21.3: X.85(784E). II.25.2: IV.479(343D). II.29.3: cf. IX.169(727D). II.36.4: X.291(824C). II.40.1: VII.69–71(533A). II.41.4: X.469(854A). II.44.4: X.81(783F) and note *a*; cf. 93(786B). II.45.2: cf. III.303(217F); 319(220D); 475(242E). II.48.3: VII.245(558F). II.50.1: IX.197(733B). II.51.5: II.65(96D). II.60–64: cf. X.185(803B). II.60.5: VII.123(540C). II.64.5: I.385–387(73A); VII.85(535E). II.65.9: X.179(802C). II.72: X.183–185(803B). II.87.4: IV.421(333C).

III.36.6: cf. XI.13(855C). III.38.1: VII.183(548D); cf. VII.197(551A). III.67.6: XIII.1.115(1010C). III.82.4: I.303(56B–C). III.104: III.381(230C).

IV.11–12: cf. IV.501(347A). IV.12: cf. IV.517(349D). IV.28.5: XI.11(858B) and note *e*. IV.95: cf. IV.493(345D). IV.102: cf. IV.517(349D).

V.1: III.381(230C). V.16.2: V.307(403B). V.19.1: cf. X.359(835A). V.43 ff.: IV.527(351B); cf. X.191(804E). V.60.2; 63.1: cf. X.149(797B). V.64–74: cf. IV.505(347D). V.65.2: X.149(797A–B). V.70: cf. III.259(210F).

VI.15.4: X.171(800D).
VII.50.4: II.479(169A); XI.11(855B) and note *e*. VII.71.1–3: IV.503(347B–C). VII.77: cf. VIII.167(639E). VII.86.2: cf. II.479(169A).
VIII.68.1: X.347(832E) and note *a*. VIII.73.3: XI.13(855C). VIII.92.2: cf. X.365(835F).
Thucydides, son of Melesias, an Athenian politician, 5th cent. B.C.: asked by the Spartan king Archidamus whether he or Pericles was the better wrestler X.179–181(802C).
Thudippus, an Athenian condemned to die with Phocion: chided by Phocion for his fear of dying III.115(189A); VII.127(541C).
Thueris, the concubine of Typhon (Seth): her desertion to Horus commemorated in a ritual V.47(358C–D).
Thurii, Thurian(s), Greek city of Italy, founded by Pericles in 443 B.C.: their law against lampooning VI.495(519B). Herodotus one of its colonists VII.553(604F) and note *d*; XI.91(868A) and note *d*. Pericles sent out Lampon as its founder X.231(812D). Formerly called Sybaris X.361(835D). Lysias one of its colonists X.361–363(835D) and note *e* on p. 363. Home of Archias, the "Exile-Hunter" X.441(849B).
Thyads (Thyiads; "Holy Ones," "Inspired Maidens"), priestesses of Dionysus: once protected by the women of Amphissa III.511–513(249E–F). Their role in the Delphic festival called *Herois* IV.187–189(293C–F). Headed by Clea, the friend of Plutarch V.5; 85(364E); cf. III.473; 475(242E–F). Their role in the ritual of wakening the God of the Mystic Basket V.87(365A). Their hardships and rescue once on Mt. Parnassus XII.273(953D) and note *c*.
Thyestes, son of Pelops and Hippodameia: joined his brother Atreus in refusing to kill his half-brother Chrysippus IV.303–305(313D–E).
Thymbris, see Tiberis
Thymoteles, of Cumae, head of the conspiracy against the tyrant Aristodemus III.577(262C).
Thyreae, a city of Laconia: the site of a battle between 300 Spartans and 300 Argives XI.33(858D) and note *b*; cf. IV.261–

263(306A–B). A constant cause of dispute between the Spartans and Argives XI.67(863F).

Thyreatis, a district of Laconia: fought over by 300 Spartans and 300 Argives IV.261–263(306A–B); cf. XI.33(858D).

Tiber, central Italy's greatest river: near its mouth Trojan fugitives landed III.481(243E); cf. IV.15–17(265B–C). Crossed by the Roman maidens who were hostages of Porsenna III.515(250C–E). In its waters the Sabine Antro bathed upon instructions of the priest Cornelius IV.11(264D). A ritual in which figures of men called Argives (*Argei*) were thrown from the Pons Sublicius into the Tiber IV.55–57(272B–C). Crossed by Porsenna in an attack upon the Romans IV.259(305E); 271(307D). Once flooded the Forum because of the wrath of Jupiter Tarpeius IV.267(306F). The infants Romulus and Remus were thrown into it IV.311(314F); cf. IV.37(268F); 93(278C); 345–347(320C–E); 349(321A–B). Crossed by the goddess Fortuna IV.331(318A).

Tiberis (Thymbris), Lucius, a Roman: entrusted his son Rustius and his possessions to Valerius Gestius, who betrayed the trust IV.293(311D–E).

Tiberius, a Roman cognomen: abbreviated Ti. IV.155(288D).

Tiberius Caesar, see Caesar

Tiberius Gracchus, see Gracchus

Tibur, town of Latium, the modern Tivoli: where the flute-players of Rome went in protest at their treatment in the city IV.89–91(277E–278A).

Tigellinus, Gaius (?) Ofonius Tigellinus, prefect of the Praetorian Guard under Nero XV.79(frag.5).

Tigranes, Armenian prince in Xenophon's *Cyropaedia*: his love for his wife discussed VIII.135(634B).

Tigranes, king of Armenia, 97–56 B.C.: his battle with Lucullus III.205–207(203A–B). His jealousy of Mithridates IV.367(324D). Surrendered to Pompey IV.439–441(336D).

Timaea, wife of the Spartan king Agis: seduced by Alcibiades, to whom she bore a son VI.185(467F).

Timaeus, dialogue of Plato, q.v., named for its chief speaker, Timaeus of Locri, a Pythagorean (no distinction is made here

between dialogue and speaker): cited VI.167(464E); VII.311–313(568C–D); 317(569A); 345–347(573C–D); X.129(720A); XIII.1.77(1006B); 159(1012B); 187(1014D); 189(1014E); 199(1016A); 211(1017B–C); 351(1030D). *On the Generation of the Soul in the "Timaeus,"* a work of Plutarch XIII.1.159–345(1012B–1030C); XV.13(*Lamp.Cat.* 65).

Timaeus, of Tauromenium, Greek historian, c.356–260 B.C.: references and quotations (*FGrH* IIIB, 566) T4d: VII.557(605C). F10: cf. XI.111(871B) and note *d*. F36: cf. IV.145(287A) and note *b*. F105: IX.113(717C). F118: VIII.395(676D). F122: cf. VII.49(528E–F).

Timagenes, of Alexandria, rhetorician and historian, 1st cent. B.C.: lost the friendship of Augustus because of his jesting I.361(68B). An ill-timed jest VIII.139(634E); but this may not be the same man, cf. note *a*.

Timarchus, a man invited by Metrodorus to join the Epicurean school XIV.249(1117B).

Timarchus, an Athenian, 7th cent. B.C.: slain by Procles, the tyrant of Epidaurus V.309(403C–E).

Timarchus, of Chaeroneia, probably a fictitious character: the central figure of the myth in the dialogue *On the Sign of Socrates* VII.365 and note *a*; 369; 459–479(589F–593A).

Timarchus, son of Arizelus (not Axizelus as listed IV.552), a prominent Athenian politician, 4th cent. B.C.: his wanton ways attacked in a speech by Aeschines IV.521(350B); X.395(840F). *Against Timarchus*, a speech of Aeschines X.393(840E). Committed suicide after being attacked by Aeschines X.395(840F).

Timarchus, son of the sculptor Praxiteles, 4th–3rd cent. B.C.: with his brother Cephisodotus made wooden statues of the orator Lycurgus and his sons X.411(843F).

Timesias, of Clazomenae, founder of Thracian Abdera: received an oracle about his colony II.63(96B). Left Abdera when he learned that the people disliked him X.229(812A–B).

Timocharis, a writer on astronomy: wrote in prose V.305(402F).

Timocleia, sister of the Theban general Theagenes: adorned by

her brother's virtue and courage II.341(145F). Her high spirit compared to that of Pelopidas III.479(243C). The story of her courage and spirit during the occupation of Thebes by the troops of Alexander the Great III.561–567(259D–260D). Her story told by Aristobulus XIV.61(1093C).

Timocles, Athenian comic poet of the Middle Comedy, 4th cent. B.C.: made fun in his plays of Demosthenes' new-fangled expressions X.419(845B).

Timocrates, Athenian archon 364/3 B.C. X.415(844C).

Timocrates, Athenian archon 324/3 B.C. X.421(845E).

Timocrates, brother of the Epicurean Metrodorus: the enmity of the two brothers led them to publish works against one another XIV.95(1098C–D); 301(1125D); 305(1126C); XV.125(frag.40).

Timocrates, of Rhodes, early 4th cent. B.C.: sent by the Persian king Artaxerxes to bribe influential Greeks against Sparta III.261(211B) and note *c*.

Timoleon, Corinthian general who fought for Syracuse against several tyrants and against the Carthaginians as well, died c.334 B.C.; Plutrach wrote his *Life*, XV.9(*Lamp.Cat.* 11): erected an altar at Syracuse to Automatia (Goddess of Accidents) and consecrated his house to the Good Daemon VII.137(542E); X.253(816E). Expelled tyrants and Carthaginians from Syracuse VII.207(552F). Encouraged his men who witnessed a bad omen VIII.395(676D). Joined the conspiracy against his brother Timophanes, who was tyrant of Corinth, and slew him X.209(808A).

Timoleon, of Elis, 3rd cent. B.C.: husband of Megisto, whose courage helped overthrow the tyrant Aristotimus III.523(252B).

Timomachus, of Byzantium, a painter, 1st cent. B.C.: painted a picture of Medea slaying her children I.93(18A).

Timon, brother of Plutarch: the great love between the brothers VI.299(487E). Speaker in *Divine Vengeance* VII.181(548B); 189(549E); 231(556E). Speaker in *Table-Talk* I.2: VIII.25–27(615C–E); 29–33(616C–617A); 35(617C). Present in *Table-Talk* I.3: VIII.45–49(619B–F). Speaker in *Table-Talk* I.5:

VIII.163–165(639B–D). Speaker in *On the Soul* XV.306; 313–317(frag.177); 323–325(frag.178).
Timon, of Cilicia, not otherwise known: his grandmother, according to Aristotle, used to hibernate for two months of every year IX.199(733C).
Timon, of Phlius, son of Timarchus; sceptic philosopher and poet, c.320–230 B.C.: references and quotations (Diels) Frag.58: VI.51(446B); IX.49(705D) and note *c*; cf. VII.49(529A) and note *d*, critical note 3.
Timothea, wife of Anchurus, who sacrificed himself to save his country IV.265(306F).
Timothea, wife of Medeius, a descendant of the orator Lycurgus X.407(843B).
Timosthenes, see Demosthenes
Timotheus, of Miletus, dithyrambic poet, c.450–360 B.C.: his lyre reduced to seven strings by one of the Ephors III.437(238C); cf. I.447(84A); III.319(220C); XIV.419(1141C). Hissed by the Athenians but encouraged by Euripides X.141(795D). Sang his first nomes in heroic hexameters XIV.361(1132D). Had a streak of coarseness in him XIV.381(1135C). His style rejected by some singers to the cithara XIV.397(1138B). Increased the seven notes of the lyre XIV.419(1141C); cf. III.437(238C). Ridiculed by Pherecrates XIV.423(1141F). His works studied by Telesias XIV.427(1142C). References and quotations (Page, *PMG*) Frag.778(b): I.113(22A); II.485(170A). 789: I.171(32D); IV.363(323E). 801: III.41(177B); IV.425(334B). 802: VII.117(539C). 803: IV.117(282C–D); VIII.277(659A). 804: XV.375(frag.201).
Timotheus, son of Conon; Athenian general; d. 354 B.C.: praised the simple dinners of Plato at the Academy II.241(127A) and note *a*; VIII.453(686A–B). Considered a lucky general III.105(187B–C) and note *c*; XI.19(856B). Said that he was ashamed that a missile had fallen near him at Samos III.105(187C); for Samian campaign cf. X.375(837C). Ridiculed Chares III.105(187C); X.105(788D–E). Freed Euboea IV.525(350F). Present at Thebes (379 B.C.) during

uprising against the Spartan garrison VII.377(575F). Went into exile when accused by Aristophon VII.559(605F). Accused of treason and heavily fined X.369(836D) and note *c*. Pupil of Isocrates X.373(837C). His letter to the Athenians composed by Isocrates X.375(837C). Dedicated bronze statue to Isocrates X.381(838D).

Timoxena, Plutarch's daughter, whose death in infancy is the occasion for his *Consolation to My Wife* VII.601(611D).

Timoxena, Plutarch's wife: wrote a letter to Aristylla on love of finery II.337(145A) and note *a*. Addressed by Plutarch in his *Consolation to My Wife* VII.575–578; 581–605(608B–612B). Her journey with Plutarch to Delphi in order to settle a dispute between their parents was the occasion for the situation in *The Dialogue on Love* IX.309(749B).

Tiribazus, Persian satrap, 4th cent. B.C.: resisted arrest until he was told that the king had ordered it II.477(168E). Received the Spartan ambassador Antalcidas, who surrendered the Greeks of Asia Minor III.273(213B).

Tiryns, city of Argolis: a pear-tree nearby was made into a statue of Hera by Peiras XV.297(frag.158) and note *e*.

Tisander, father of Isagoras: sacrificed, according to Herodotus, to Carian Zeus XI.45–47(860E).

Tissaphernes, Persian satrap in southern Asia Minor, 414–395 B.C.: his soft living, luxury, and pretentiousness imitated by Alcibiades I.283–285(52E); cf. VI.457(513B). His dealings with the Spartan Agesilaus III.247–249(209A–B); 251(209C–D).

Titan(s), pre-Olympian deities: their exploits not unlike those of Egyptian deities V.61(360F); 87(364F); 413(421C). The War of the Titans XII.83(926E) and note *h*. Attacked Dionysus XII.559–561(996C). *War of the Titans with the Gods*, a work of Thamyris XIV.359(1132B). See also the use of the adjective *titanikos* in connection with the soul at V.121(371B), where it is translated "impulsive"; XII.189(942A); 413(975B) and note *h*.

Tithonus, husband of Eos: immortal but always aged X.127(792E).

Tithora, town of Phocis: home of Plutarch's friend Soclarus IX.309(749B).
Titius, Lucius, a name used by Roman lawyers to designate an unnamed man IV.53(271E).
Tittheuticus ("Wet-nurse"), a lost work of Plutarch XV.19(*Lamp.Cat.* 114) and note *b*.
Titus, a Roman praenomen: abbreviated T. IV.155(288E).
Titus, see Caesar
Tityus, son of Gaea or of Zeus and Elare, punished in the Underworld: a creature devoid of reason XII.219(945B).
Tlepolemus, son of Heracles: honoured by Poemander for having assisted in his purification IV.221(299D).
Tlesimachus, son of Peisistratus of Orchomenus: privy to the plot which led to his father's death IV.303(313C).
Tolieix, Ebius, a Roman: banished his wife for murdering his illegitimate son IV.305(313F–314A).
Tolmides, Athenian admiral, 5th cent. B.C.: his circumnavigation of the Peloponnese described by Thucydides IV.493(345D).
Tolucer, see Papirius
Topics of Aristotle, a lost work of Plutarch XV.13(*Lamp.Cat.* 56) and note *b*.
Torebus, an early musician: the first, according to some, to use the Lydian mode XIV.385(1136C).
Torquatus, see Valerius
Tosibis, Tosobis, variant readings for Trosobius V.413(421D), critical note 7.
Tosiopians, one division of the Galatians of Asia Minor: their tetrarch Poredorix detected in a plot against Mithridates and executed III.559(259A–B) and critical note 3.
Trajan, see Caesar
Tralles, Trallian(s), city of Thrace: defeated in battle by the Spartan Agesilaus III.263(211C–D). Why they call vetch "purifier" IV.235(302A–B). Home of Chaeremonianus VIII.175(641B) and note *b*.
Trebonius, a Roman youth in the army of Marius: killed Marius'

nephew Lusius for attempting to make an indecent assault on him III.201(202B–C).
Treres, a people of Thrace: invaded and plundered Ionia IV.405(330D).
Triballians, a people of Thrace: in a battle with the Macedonians they wounded Philip IV.409(331B). Revolted against the Macedonians after the death of Philip IV.471(342C).
Trimeles or Trimeres ("Three-tuned" or "Three-membered"), a musical nome: invented by Terpander XIV.361(1132D). So named because of its modulation XIV.371(1134B).
Trioditis ("Goddess of Three Ways"), an epithet of Hecate XII.159(937F).
Triphyllians, a mythical people invented by Euhemerus V.57(360B).
Tripodiscioi, a division of the Megarian citizenry IV.197(295B).
Triptolemus, of Eleusis, instructed by Demeter, taught mankind agriculture: went throughout Greece sowing beneficent grain X.323(829B). Part of the initiation at Eleusis XV.103(frag.24).
Trisimachus, a Greek historian of unknown date: the third book of his *Founding of Cities* cited IV.267(307A).
Tritogeneia, an epithet of Athena: interpreted by the Pythagoreans to mean "Third-born" V.177(381F).
Triton, a river emptying into Lake Copais in Boeotia: its nymphs officiated at the fake marriage of Zeus, who sought to trick Hera into returning to him XV.293(frag.157, 6).
Tritons, mermen, sons of Poseidon and Amphitrite: so named because Poseidon is associated with the Third Region V.177(381F).
Troad, the region in the north-west corner of Asia Minor: home of the philosopher Glycon (or Lycon) VII.555(605B).
Trochaios ("Trochaic"), a musical nome: established by Terpander XIV.361(1132D).
Troezen(e), city of Argolis: home of Ardalus, a flute-player and priest of the Ardalian Muses II.369(149F–150A); cf. XIV.365(1133A). Home of Ardalus, forefather of the flute-player and the one who established worship of the Ardalian

Muses IV.369(150A). Where Hippolytus fled to hunt and escape the passion of Phaedra IV.305(314A).
Troglodytes (Trogodytes: see s.v. in *Oxford Classical Dictionary*), a primitive people of "Ethiopia," i.e. south of Egypt: visited by Cleombrotus the Spartan V.353(410A). All but burned to a cinder by the sun which stands in the zenith for only one moment of one day at the solstice XII.161(938A). Their land (Troglodytis; translated "Ethiopia") comes down to the sea and is barren and treeless because of the dryness XII.171(939D). Know no other food but flesh XII.347(964A).
Troilus, servant of Hesiod: slain at the same time as Hesiod; his body thrown into the sea and later washed ashore II.437–439(162D).
Troilus, son of Priam: shed fewer tears than did Priam (Callimachus) II.169(113F).
Troilus, the name of a rock projecting out of the river Daphnus: so named because Troilus, the servant of Hesiod, was caught by the rock II.439(162D).
Trojan Women, tragedy of Euripides, q.v.: cited I.147(28A).
Trojans, see Troy
Trophoniads, devotees of the oracle of Trophonius, q.v., at Udora in Boeotia: belonged to the better class of spirits XII.213(944E) and note *e*.
Trophonius, brother of Agamedes, a Boeotian oracular god whose shrine was at Lebadeia (but cf. XII.213(944E), where Trophoniads in Udora are mentioned): built with his brother a temple at Delphi, and both received their reward when they died six days later II.145–147(109A–B); XV.247–249(frag.133). Timarchus' descent into the oracle's crypt VII.461(590A); 477(592E). Theophanes wanted to consult the oracle about a husband for his daughter X.5(772A) and note *b*. *On the Descent into the Cave of Trophonius*, a lost work of Plutarch XV.25(*Lamp.Cat.* 181).
Troscius, Lucius, father of Florentia: ordered his daughter, who had been violated by Calpurnius, to be thrown into the sea IV.297(312C).

Trosobius, a ruler of the Solymi: slain by Cronus, who fled to some unknown place V.413(421D) and critical note 7.

Troy (Ilium), Trojan(s), city in the Troad in Asia Minor (occurrences of Τροία etc. are listed first, followed by occurrences of Ἴλιον, regardless of their translation): sent a deputation to the Thracian king at the time of the Trojan War III.23(174C). Story of the Trojan women in Italy III.481(243E–244A); IV.15–17(265B–C). Attacked by Heracles, who encountered a storm shortly after leaving IV.247(304C). Visited by Alexander the Great IV.411(331D). Zoroaster lived five thousand years before the Trojan War V.113(369E). The Romans were their descendants V.287(399C). The Locrians sent maidens annually to Troy VII.237(557D) and note *c*. The Trojan War considered an act of folly by Herodotus XI.21(856F). The Trojan War, according to Euripides, was caused by the gods to reduce the multitude of men XIII.2.541(1049B). The Trojan War a great slaughter and carnage XIII.2.541(1049C).

In quotations from Homer and the dramatists I.127(24B); 135(25E); 151(28F); 151(29A); 155(29D); 157(29F); 157(30A); 159(30C); 393(74A); II.171(113F); III.397(232E); IV.145(287A–B); 213(298C); 229(301A–B); 231(301E–F); 291(311B); 311(315A); 525(350E); V.319(405B); 437(426D); 489(436B); VI.289(485E); 365(498B); VII.129(541C); VIII.167(640A); IX.93(714A); 239(739D); 257(741E); X.103(788B); XIII.1.101(1008F).

Ilium: the story of those who escaped the capture of Ilium and settled in Italy III.481(243E–244A). The Palladium rescued from Athena's shrine in Ilium by Ilus IV.283(309F). After the sack of Ilium Diomedes was shipwrecked on the Libyan coast IV.291(311B–C). After the capture of Ilium Agamemnon returned home and was slain by his wife IV.311(315A). The taking of Troy painted by Polygnotus V.489(436B). *Sack of Ilium*, a poem by Demodocus of Corcyra XIV.359(1132B).

In quotations from Homer I.173(32F); V.63(361A); VI.365(498B).

Trumpeter (*Salpictes*), a statue by an unknown artist (but Pliny refers to one by Antidotus, *N.H.* XXXIV.55 and one by Epigonus, *N.H.* XXXIV.88) X.271(820B).

Trypho(n), medical friend of Plutarch: speaker in *Table-Talk* III.1: VIII.205(646A); 211–217(646F–648A). Speaker in *Table-Talk* III.2: VIII.217(648B); 219(648D); 221(648F–649A). Speaker in *Table-Talk* V.8: VIII.435(683C–D). Speaker in *Table-Talk* IX.14: IX.275(744F–745A).

Tubero, Quintus Aelius, son-in-law of Aemilius Paullus: received a silver goblet from Paullus III.177(198C).

Tullus Hostilius, see Hostilius

Tuscinus, son of Mars and Silvia: died when his mother burnt the spear-shaft on which his life depended IV.295(312A–B).

Tusculanaria, see Valeria

Tuxium, chief city of the Samnites: sacked by Fabius Fabricianus IV.311(315A) and note *b*.

Twelve Gods, Altar of, at Athens: nearby was a statue of Demosthenes X.429(847A) and note *b*.

Tybi, the name of an Egyptian month: on the seventh of the month was celebrated the "Coming of Isis from Phoenicia" V.123(371D).

Tydeus, father of Diomedes VII.125(540F); IX.239(739C); X.219(810B).

Tyliphus, see Gyliphus

Tyndares, of Sparta, a Platonist, contemporary of Plutarch: speaker in *Table-Talk* VIII.1: IX.111(717A); 115–119(717E–718B) and note *d* on p.115; cf. 175(728E). Speaker in *Table-Talk* VIII.2: IX.119–125(718B–719C).

Tyndareus, husband of Leda: father of Castor and Polydeuces V.437(426C); VI.293(486B); VIII.153(637B) and note *b*; X.117(790D).

Tynnichus, of Sparta, father of Thrasybulus: honoured his dead son with an epigram III.411(235A).

Typhon, monster of Greek mythology, identified with the Egyptian god Set(h): associated with the ass II.373(150F) and note *a*; V.73–75(362F); 77(363C–D); 123(371C); XV.219(frag.107).

Typhons, monsters of Greek mythology II.495(171D);

IV.467(341E); XIV.261(1119B–C) and note *d*. A Greek word V.9(351F). Because of him priests abstain from fish V.19(353D); cf. IX.177(729A). Tore Osiris to pieces and scattered his body V.21–23(354A); 45(357F–358A); 89(365C); 103(368A); 131(373A); 141(375A). Born on the third of the intercalated days won by Hermes from Selene V.33(355F). Son of Cronus V.33(356A). Husband of Nephthys V.33(356A); 93–95(366C); 141(375B). Slew Osiris by a trick and launched his coffin into the sea V.35–39(356B–E). Feared by Nephthys V.39(356F). His enmity with Horus V.45–49(358A–E); 77(363C–D); 97–99(367A–C); 105(368D); 131–135(373A–E). His soul is the Bear constellation V.53(359D). Has a red complexion V.55(359E); 75(363B); 81(364B). Considered by some to be a demigod V.59–61(360D–E). Tale of his Egyptian exploits similar to some in Greek mythology V.61(360F); cf. 413(421C). Paid the penalty for his wicked deeds V.65–67(361D). Son of Alcaeus, according to the Phrygian writings V.71(362B). Sacrifices to him V.73–75(362E–F); 171(380D–F): cf. 55(359D). A daemonic power, according to the Pythagoreans V.75(363A); cf. 59–61(360D–E). Father of Hierosolymus and Judaeus, according to some V.77(363D). Identified by some with the sea V.77(363D–E); 81(364A). Salt is the "spume of Typhon" V.79(363E). His name given by the priests to all that is dry, fiery and arid V.81(364A); 109(369A); 151(376F). Learned of the union of Osiris and Nephthys V.93(366B). Considered the power of drought V.93(366C–D). Once held sway over Osiris' domain V.99(367A). Identified with the solar disc and the solar world V.101(367C–D); 107(368D–E); 125–127(372A–B); 129(372E). Called Seth by the Egyptians V.101(367D–E); 121(371B); 147(376A). Identified by some with the earth's shadow V.109(368F); cf. 135(373E). A personification of all that is destructive in nature V.109(369A); 121(371B); 143(375C); 149(376C–D); 151(376F–377A); 169(380C). Meaning of his name V.121–123(371B–C); 147(376B). Bebon either one of his companions or Typhon himself V.121(371C); 147(376B). Associated with the ass, crocodile, and

hippopotamus V.123(371C–E). Identified with Tartarus V.137(374C). Called by the Egyptians Seth, Bebon, and Smu, qq.v. V.147(376B). Iron called the bone of Typhon by Manetho V.147–149(376B–C). The Olympians, in fear of him, fled to Egypt and disguised themselves as animals V.167(379E–F). Assigned the greatest number of animals V.171(380E). Occupied Delphi XII.219(945B).

Tyre, Tyrian(s), Phoenician city: put chains upon their images IV.97(279A). Its walls battered down by Alexander the Great IV.453(339A). Gave firstfruits to Agenorides VIII.211(647A).

Tyro, wife of Cretheus: seen by Odysseus in the Underworld VI.477(516B).

Tyrrhenians, see Etruscans

Tyrrhenus, of Sardis: his enmity with Pardalas almost destroyed Sardis X.297(825D).

Tyrtaeus, elegiac poet, 7th cent. B.C.: made a citizen of Sparta III.381–383(230D) and note *a*. Called "a good man to whet the wits of the young" III.417(235F); XII.319(959A) and note *d*. References and quotations (West, *IEG*) Frag.10.31; 11.21: X.105(788D). 14: XIII.2.465(1039E).

Tyrtaeus, of Mantineia, musician, 4th cent. B.C.: avoided the chromatic genus and many other musical techniques current in his day XIV.395(1137F).

U

Udora, a place in Boeotia, not otherwise known: the spirits of its oracle were called Trophoniads XII.213(944E) and note *e*, critical note 4.

Upsilon, letter of the Greek alphabet: forms a diphthong with alpha only when it follows that letter IX.229(737F).

Urania, one of the Muses, q.v.: concerned with the heavenly bodies IX.283(746B) and note *d*. Together with Calliope and Clio, she is pleased with those who pollute speech for money X.37(777D).

Uranios ("Heavenly"), Greek name for one of the two Loves IX.397(764B).

Uranus ("Heaven"), father of Cronus: maimed with a sickle by Cronus (Hesiod) IV.73(275A); cf. V.413(421D).
Utica, city of North Africa: where the younger Cato committed suicide X.63(781D).

V

Valentinus, see Petronius
Valeria, daughter of Publicola: how she and Cloelia won the respect of Porsenna III.513–517(250A–F).
Valeria Luperca, a maiden of Falerii: how she instituted a ritual IV.309(314D).
Valeria Tusculanaria, daughter of Valerius: fell in love with her father as Smyrna had done IV.289–291(311A–B).
Valerius, father of Tusculanaria: committed suicide when he discovered that he had impregnated his daughter IV.289–291(311A–B).
Valerius, Lucius Valerius Flaccus, cos. 195 B.C. with the elder Cato: neighbour and friend of the elder Cato, whose political career he launched XV.141(frag.49) and note *c*.
Valerius, Publius Valerius Laevinus, cos. 280 B.C.: defeated (280 B.C.) by Pyrrhus III.157(194F).
Valerius, Publius Valerius Publicola, cos. 509–507, 504 B.C.; Plutarch wrote his *Life* XV.9(*Lamp.Cat.* 4): his daughter Valeria fled from Porsenna but was returned by the Romans III.515(250C–E). First made the temple of Saturn a treasury IV.75(275B). Moved his home from the Capitoline hill IV.137(285F).
Valerius Antias, Greek historian, 1st cent. B.C.: his version (Frag.12 Peter) of how Servius Tullius was divinely signified as the future king of Rome IV.361(323C–D).
Valerius Conatus, an augur: obeyed a vision and was swallowed up by the earth IV.269(307B).
Valerius Gestius, son-in-law of Lucius Tiberis: slew the son of Tiberis who had been entrusted to him IV.293(311D–E).
Valerius Soranus, a Roman who revealed the name of the tutelary deity of Rome and died IV.95(278F).

Valerius Torquatus, a Roman general in the war against the Etruscans: banished to Corsica for his outrages against an Etruscan maiden IV.277–279(308F–309A).

Valgius, Gaius Valgius Rufus, cos. 12 B.C., poet and writer on various learned subjects: reference (Funaioli) Frag.1: cf. IV.103(280A).

Varro, Marcus Terentius Varro, antiquarian and grammarian, 116–27 B.C.: references and quotations: *De Lingua Latina* (Kent, L.C.L.) V.45: cf. IV.55–57(272B–C). V.61: cf. IV.7(263E). V.143: cf. IV.49(271A). Fragments (Funaioli) 102, 137, 149: cf. IV.91–93(278B–C). 210: IV.55–57(272B). 417: IV.151(288B).

In addition, the following references should be listed as fragments: on the reason for five torches at Roman marriages IV.9(263F). On the cattle horns in Diana's temple on the Aventine IV.11(264D). On the custom of admitting those falsely reported dead to their homes only through the roof IV.13(264E). On sons accompanying a parent's body to the grave with head covered, while daughters go uncovered and with hair unbound IV.27(267B). On why no dog is ever seen in Hercules' enclosure IV.137(285E). On marriage on public holidays IV.157(289A). See also IV.77(275E) and note *b*, where Varro is the probable source for the discussion of the Roman festival *Veneralia*.

Vatinius, Publius, trib. pleb. 59 B.C.: the false report of his death and Cicero's reaction III.217(205A–B).

Veii, Veians, city of Etruria: the last Etruscan city captured by Romulus IV.87(277C–D) and note *e*. Where Camillus was chosen dictator by the Romans after the defeat at the river Allia IV.369(324E).

Veneralia, festival at Rome, according to Plutarch: why a great quantity of wine is poured out from the temple of Venus IV.77(275E), note *b*, and critical note 1 for the conjecture Vinalia.

Venus, see Aphrodite, Phosphorus

Verres, Gaius, governor of Sicily, 73–70 B.C., who was prosecuted by Cicero: mocked by Cicero for having a corrupt son

III.217(204F). Defended by Hortensius, who received a silver sphinx as a fee III.219(205B–C).
Vespasian, see Caesar
Vesta, see Hestia
Vestal Virgins, priestesses of Vesta: two stories which show how easily a Vestal's reputation for chastity could be tarnished II.23–25(89E–F). The conviction of three Vestals charged with having lovers IV.127(284A–C). The reasons for their special punishment IV.143–145(286E–287A). The three steps in their service X.141(795D–E).
Vesuvius, volcano on the Bay of Naples: its eruption foretold by Sibyl V.281–283(398E); VII.291(566E) and note *f*.
Vetutius Barrus, a Roman knight, convicted of corrupting a Vestal Virgin IV.127(284B) and note *a*, critical note 3.
Via Sacra, at Rome: site of a peculiar ritual IV.145(287A).
Vibius Pansa, see Pansa
Victory (Nike), Greek goddess: a name given by some to the Egyptian goddess Nephthys V.33(355F). Helped the Greeks repel the Medes XI.123(873B) and note *c*.
Vicus Patricius, a street in Rome which branched off from the Subura and ran north to the Porta Viminalis: its shrine of Diana forbidden to men IV.9–11(264C).
Vienna, city of Gaul, the modern Vienne: sent pitch-flavoured wine to Rome VIII.393(676C).
Vinalia, see *Veneralia*
Virgo ("Virgin"), constellation: before its feet is the star of Janus IV.273(308A).
Virtus ("Virtue"), Roman goddess: her temple built at Rome by Scipio Numantinus IV.335(318D); cf. IV.357(322C). Temple of Virtue and Honour built by Marcellus IV.335(318E); cf. 357(322C).
Viscata ("Smeared"), an epithet of Fortuna ("Fowler's Fortune") IV.113(281E).
Visit to the Dead, a painting by Nicias XIV.63(1093E); cf. IV.497(346A); X.93(786B–C).
Vitellius, see Caesar
Voconius, Quintus Voconius Naso, judge at the trial of

Cluentius in 66 B.C.: mocked by Cicero for having three ugly daughters III.219(205C).
Volsci, a people of Italy: their attack on Rome led by Coriolanus repelled IV.337(318F).
Volucer, see Papirius
Vulcan, see Hephaestus

W

War (*Polemos*), personified: the father of Alala (Pindar) IV.515(349C); VI.277(483D). A name applied to Nature by Empedocles and Heraclitus XII.351(964D–E).
War of the Titans with the Gods, a poem attributed to Thamyris XIV.359(1132B). See also Titans.
Wise Men, the Seven: those included on the list II.347. *The Dinner of the Seven Wise Men*, a work of Plutarch II.346–347; 349–449(146B–164D); XV.19(*Lamp.Cat.* 110). Several of them visited Egypt and received instruction from priests V.25–27(354D–F). Were originally five in number until Cleobulus and Periander forced their way into the group V.205(385D–F). The "E" at Delphi associated with them V.207(386A). Called Sophists VI.247(478C) and note *d*; cf. XI.29(857F) and note *c*. Maligned by Herodotus XI.29–31(857F–858B). Thales the first of the Seven XII.389(971B). In addition to those named above, see Anacharsis, Bias, Chilon, Epimenides, Myson, Peisistratus, Pherecydes, Pittacus, Solon.
Works and Days, the poem of Hesiod: cited IX.221(736E). *Commentary on Hesiod's Works and Days*, a lost work of Plutarch, from which numerous fragments have survived XV.104–109; 109–225(frags.25–112).

X

Xanthians, a people of Lycia: aided by Bellerophon whom they refused to honour until forced to do so III.505(248D).
Xanthippe, wife of Socrates: endured by Socrates, who felt that

if he could put up with her he could easily get along with others II.29(90E). An example of her irascible behaviour VI.143(461D).

Xanthippus, father of Pericles: did not live to hear his son harangue the people VI.351(496F). Father of Pericles X.361(835C).

Xanthippus, son of Pericles: his death and Pericles' reaction II.195(118E).

Xanthus, river at Troy: matched in battle against Hephaestus by Homer XII.257(950E–F) and note *b*.

Xenaenetus, a general, not otherwise known: his rejoinder to those who accused him of cowardice X.185–187(803D).

Xenias, an Athenian archon, according to "Plutarch" X.445(850B) and note *c*.

Xenios ("God of Hospitality"), an epithet of Zeus, q.v. VII.555(605A); IX.411(766C); XV.133(frag.46).

Xenocles, of Delphi, an Epicurean acquaintance of Plutarch: speaker in *Table-Talk* II.2: VIII.141–143(635A–C).

Xenocles, of Sparta, 4th cent. B.C.: seized by the Thessalians to whom he was sent as an emissary by Agesilaus III.263–265(211E).

Xenocrates, disciple of Plato and head of the Academy 339–314 B.C.: joked about his own slowness in school I.255(47E). Converted Polemon I.379(71E). Led an inactive life II.281(135C). Advised by Plato to sacrifice to the Muses II.319(141F) and note *a*; IX.429(769D). Refused money from Alexander III.67(181E); IV.411(331E); 419(333B); cf. III.57(179F–180A) and note *b*; XIII.2.495(1043D). Criticized by the Spartan king Eudamidas III.137(192A); 319–321(220D). Praised by Eudamidas III.321(220E). Said that it makes no difference whether it is the feet or the eyes that we set within another's house VI.503–505(521A). Recommended a worthless man to Polyperchon VII.71–73(533C). Left the Academy only one day a year, to attend performances of new tragedies at the *Dionysia* VII.543–545(604C). Was certainly no gourmet VIII.343(668C). A fellow student of Procles in the Academy VIII.401(677B). Rescued from a tax-collector by the ora-

tor Lycurgus X.403(842B–C). On causes of heat and heaviness XII.243–245(948C) and note *c*, critical note 3 on p.243. Expressed pity for animals XII.354 note *a*. Praised by the Stoics for refusing favours from Alexander XIII.2.495(1043D); cf. III.67(181E); IV.411(331E); 419(333B). Criticized by the Epicureans for following Plato's Theory of Ideas XIV.235(1115A). Asked by Alexander for rules of royal government XIV.307(1126D). His bust (or painting) respected, even by an *hetaira* XV.187(frag.85).

References and quotations (Heinze) Frag.2: VI.85(452D). 3: VI.53(446E); cf. XIV.295(1124E). 5: VII.315(568E); 469(591B); IX.277(745B–C) and note *c*; XII.219–221(945C) and note *b*. 11: IX.197(733A). 18: XIII.1.91–93(1007F). 23: V.387(416C–D). 24: V.59–61(360D); cf. 391(417B); 393(417E); 399(419A). 25: V.63(361B); cf. V.391(417C). 31: XIV.295(1124E). 52: XIV.215(1111D). 54: XIII.1.171(1013A–B). 56: XII.205–207(943E–F). 60: XIII.1.87(1007C). 68: XIII.1.87(1007C); 163(1012D). 78: XIII.2.739(1069E). 92: XIII.2.705(1065A). 94: XIII.2.733(1069A). 96: I.209(38B); cf. IX.53(706C). 97: XV.151(frag.57). 99: XII.559(996A). 105: XV.207(frag.99).

Xenocrite, of Cumae: her part in the overthrow of the tyrant Aristodemus III.573–577(261E–262D).

Xenocritus, of Locri in Italy, an early musician: involved in the second organization of music at Sparta XIV.373(1134B–C). Composed paeans XIV.373(1134C); cf. 375(1134E). Composed pieces on heroic themes involving action, hence called by some dithyrambs XIV.375(1134E–F). Younger than Thaletas, according to Glaucus XIV.375(1134F).

Xenodamus, of Cythera, an early musician: involved in the second organization of music at Sparta XIV.373(1134B–C). Composed paeans but, according to Pratinas, composed not paeans but hyporchemes XIV.373(1134C).

Xenon, of Chaeroneia, elder brother of Athenodorus: treated kindly by his brother even after cheating him of most of his estate VI.279–281(484A–B).

Xenophanes, of Colophon, philosopher and poet, 6th cent. B.C.:

wrote in verse V.305(402E). Composed nasty lampoons on all philosophers and poets XV.127(frag.40). References and quotations (Diels–Kranz) Frag.A11: III.29(175C). A13: II.495(171E); V.163(379B–C); IX.393(763C–D); cf. III.369(228E) and note *d*. A16: VII.59(530F). A17: XIII.2.861(1084E). A22: XV.333(frag.179, 5). A32: XV.331(frag.179, 4). B34.1, 2: I.91(17E–F). B35: IX.283(746B).

Xenophon, Athenian historian and soldier, c.430–c.354 B.C.: sanctioned affection between men I.55(11E). Read by some only for the purity of his Attic style I.423(79D). His calm acceptance of the news that his son was dead II.197(118F–119A); cf. III.467(242A–B) and note *b*. The charm and influence of his writings II.339(145C); cf. XIV.59–61(1093B). Befriended by Agesilaus III.267(212B). Wrote under the pseudonym Themistogenes IV.495(345E). Lived until old age as an exile at Scillus VII.543(503B) and note *f*; 557(605C). A pupil of Isocrates cf. X.375(837C) and note *b*, critical note 1. Knew the orator Demosthenes, since his *Hellenica* ended with the battle of Mantineia X.421(845E).

References and quotations: *Agesilaus* 1.7: III.259–261(211A). 1.10: III.247–249(209A–B). 1.24: III.249(209B). 1.28: III.249(209C). 1.36: III.261(211A–B). 2.2–5: III.265(211F). 2.7: III.133(191D); 283–285(215A). 2.9–16: III.265–267(212A). 2.16: III.267(212C); cf. 287(215D). 4: I.163(31C); X.213(809B). 4.6: III.251(209D). 5.2–3: III.253(209F–210A). 5.3: III.259(210E–F). 5.4: I.163(31C); 431(81A); III.251(209D–E). 7.4: III.131(191A–B); 265(211F). 8.3: III.275–277(213D–E) and note *a* on page 277. 8.4: I.419(78D); III.129(190F); 275(213C); VII.151(545A). 9.1, 2: cf. X.285(823A–B). 9.5: III.253(209F–210A). 9.6: III.267(212B) and note *d*. 11.4: III.245(208D). 11.5: I.299(55D). 11.15: X.85(784E–F).

Anabasis I.7.4: cf. II.327(143C) and note *a*; III.19(173E). I.8.11: cf. II.327(143C) and note *a*. II.3.15: cf. II.271(133C). II.6.11: I.365(69A); VIII.53(620E). III.1.4: X.259(817E). III.1.31: cf. VIII.121(631D) and note *b*. III.2.12:

XI.57(862B–C). III.4.42: cf. IX.201(733F). IV.5.9: VIII.499(694D) and note *d*. V.3.6: cf. III.267(212A).
Apology 32: cf. VI.369(499F).
Cynegeticus 1.18: cf. XII.319(959F) and note *f*. 5.4: XI.201(917F) and note *d*. 5.33: XIV.81(1096C). 10.17: cf. XI.193(917A). 12.1 ff.: cf. XII.319(959F) and note *f*.
Cyropaedia I.4.4: VI.463(514B); VIII.125(632C). I.4.14: cf. III.17(173D) and note *h*. I.6.3: VI.169(465B). I.6.8: cf. III.13(172E) and note *c*. I.6.11: cf. II.7(86E). I.6.24: cf. X.285(823A). II.1.28: I.15(3D). II.2.28 f.: VIII.123(632A). II.3.2: I.39(8D). III.1.36, 41, 43: VIII.135(634B) and note *a*. IV.1.3: IV.67(273F); cf. III.421(236E) and note *c*. IV.6.11: XIV.61(1093C). V.1.2: I.451(84F). V.1.2–18: XIV.61(1093C). V.1.8: I.163(31C); cf. VI.509(521F–522A). V.1.16: VIII.423(681C); XV.261(frag.138). V.2.18: VIII.109–111(629E–F). V.5.5 ff.: I.369(69F). VI.1.31: I.451(84F). VI.1.31–51: XIV.61(1093C). VI.4.2–11: XIV.61(1093C). VII.1.17: cf. VII.151(545B). VII.3.3–16 (esp. 14): XIV.61(1093C). VII.5.11: IX.153(724E–F); XI.215(*Nat.Phen.* 32) and note *b*. VII.5.83: cf. III.13(172E) and note *c*. VIII.1.34–36: cf. XII.319(959F) and note *f*. VIII.2.2: cf. X.285(823A). VIII.2.10 ff.: cf. X.267(819C). VIII.4.21: VIII.131(633B–C). VIII.5.21: cf. III.493(246B). VIII.6.22: I.419(78D); VI.369(499A–B); VII.551(604C).
De re equestri 5.8: IX.337(754A).
Hellenica X.421(845E). I.6.6–7: cf. III.331–333(222C–E). I.6.15: XIV.105(1100B). I.6.32: III.333(222E–F); cf. V.277(397E) and note *a*. I.7.8 ff.: cf. VI.373(499F). II.3.30: cf. X.291(824B). II.3.36: cf. II.21(89C) and note *d*. II.3.39: cf. XII.571(998B). II.3.40: cf. X.347 note *d*. II.3.54–56: cf. II.125(105B). II.3.56: cf. XII.573(998B). II.4.2: cf. IV.493(345D). II.4.43: cf. X.239(814B). III.1.2: cf. IV.495(345E). III.4.5 ff.: III.247–249(209A–B). III.4.7–10: cf. X.197(805F). III.4.8: VII.73–75(533E–F). III.4.15: III.249(209B). III.4.19: III.249(209C). III.4.25: III.251(209D). III.5.1: III.261(211B). III.15.1: III.259–261(211A). IV.1.41: III.259–261(211A).

IV.2.1–3: III.261(211A–B). IV.2.18 ff.: III.265(211F). IV.2.22: cf. III.289–291(215F). IV.3.1: III.265(211F). IV.3.3–9: III.265(211F). IV.3.15–20: III.265–267(212A). IV.3.16: III.265–267(212A). IV.8.10: III.273(213B). V.2.32: cf. X.207(807E–F). V.3.7: cf. VI.129(459A–B). V.4.1–13: cf. VII.373–509(575B–598F) and notes *passim*; cf. also 362–364 and notes *passim*. V.4.4: cf. XIV.89(1097E) and note *e*; cf. VII.387(577C). V.4.19 ff.: cf. X.207(807F). VI.4.7: XI.23(856F) and note *b*; cf. X.11–17(773B–774D). VI.4.9: cf. V.277(397E) and note *a*. VI.4.35–37: cf. III.543(256A). VII.1.38: cf. IV.471(342B). VII.5: cf. IV.497(346B). VII.5.10: III.279–281(214C).

Memorabilia I.1.1: cf. IV.395(328D). I.2.30: cf. XIV.65(1094A). I.2.61: cf. X.287(823E). I.3.6: II.29(124D–E); VI.459(513D); 509(521F); VIII.303–305(661F). I.4.6: cf. II.35(91F). I.6: X.345(832C). I.6.5: cf. X.347 note *d*. I.6.10: cf. II.415(158C). II.1.21–34 (esp. 22): cf. IV.329(317C–D) and note *a*. II.1.31: VII.117(539D); X.95(786E). II.3.4: cf. I.15(3D). II.3.18–19: cf. VI.251(478F). III.2.2: cf. IV.409(331C). III.9.8: cf. VII.107(538E). III.11.7: cf. IX.357(757E). IV.3.14: cf. VI.483(517B). IV.4.9: cf. XII.53(922F) and note *c*.

Oeconomicus 1.15: I.219(40C); II.5(86C); 7(86E). 7.4–5: V.321(405C–D). 8.19, 20: VI.475(515E). 12.20: I.45(9D).

Spartan Constitution 1.5: III.365(228A–B). 1.6: cf. III.365(228A). 2.3: III.439(238F). 2.4: III.429(237B). 2.5–6: cf. III.433(237E–238A) and note *b*. 2.6–9: III.431–433(237E). 2.9: cf. III.443–445(239C–D) and note *a*. 2.10: III.429–431(237C). 2.12–14: III.429(237B–C). 3.3: III.439(238E). 4.3: cf. III.385(231B). 5.7: III.427–429(237A). 6.1–3: cf. III.393(232B). 6.2: III.431(237D–E). 6.3–4: cf. III.439(238F). 7.1–6: cf. III.279(214A); 445(239D–E). 7.5–6: III.355–357(226B–D). 12.5: III.369(228D). 13.8: III.259(210F). 14.4: cf. III.437(238D–E) and note *c*. 15.6: cf. III.299(217C).

Symposium VIII.7(612D); 13(613D) and note *b*; 111(630A); cf. VIII.455(686D); IX.75(710D). 1.11 etc.:

IX.73(710C). 1.13: IX.71(709E–F). 2.3: V.297(401C); IX.89(713C); 319(751A). 2.10: II.29(90E). 2.11: V.297(401C). II.15 ff.: II.229(124E); IX.81(711E). II.18: II.259(130F). 2.22: V.297(401C). 3.8: cf. X.41(778C) and note *c*. 3.11: III.271(212F) and note *c*; cf. IV.511(348E). 4.19: VIII.123–125(632B) and note *d*. 4.28: cf. XV.259(frag.137). 4.37: cf. VII.11(524A–B) and note *c*. 4.48: XIV.123–125(1103B). 4.61 ff.: VIII.127(632E). 8.32: cf. IX.379(761B). 9.5: V.297(401C). 9.7: VIII.245(653C); IX.83(712C).

Xerxes, son of Darius; king of Persia 485–465 B.C.: "yoked the Hellespont" II.155(110D); cf. IV.401(329E); 473(342D) and note *h*; VI.20(470E) and note *a*. His wife Amestris II.495(171D). Son of Darius III.13(172F); X.125(792C). Persuaded his brother to acknowledge his sovereignty III.15–17(173B–C) and note *a*; VI.305–307(488D–489A). Punished the Babylonians III.17(173C) and notes *b–c*. Swore to eat Attic figs only when he possessed Attica III.17(173C). Allowed Greek spies to observe his army III.17(173C–D); but cf. IV.259(305D–E). His expedition against Greece III.89(185A). Tricked by Themistocles III.91(185B–C). Received the exiled Themistocles III.93–95(185E–F). Paid passage money to the Trallians III.263(211C). Tried to persuade Leonidas to medize III.349(225C). Ordered Leonidas to surrender III.349–351(225C–D). Admired the Spartans Bulis and Sperchis III.417–419(235F–236B); X.249(815E). Punished the Lydian Pythes III.579–581(263A–B); cf. 577(262D). At Thermopylae IV.265(306D). Bribed the Spartan Pausanias IV.273(308B). Had a canal dug through the promontory of Athos IV.435(336E) and note *b*; 473(342E); cf. VI.109(455D–E). Put on the throne by the flatteries of Atossa IV.459(340B); cf. VI.305(488E–F). His method of counting his army IV.473(342E) and note *f*. Branded and lashed the sea VI.109(455D). Sent a letter to Mt. Athos VI.109(455D–E). At Salamis XI.113(717C) and note *b*. His role in the Persian War XI.9–129(854E–874C) and notes *passim*; cf. especially XI.15(855F); 49(861B); 67(864A); 69(864C); 73(865A); 79(866A); 83(866D); 85–87(867A–B); 89(867D); 103(869F–

870A); 127(873F). His fleet XIII.2.809(1078D). Defeated by the Greeks and Themistocles XIV.331(1129C). Not more noble than Aeschylus' brother Cynegirus XV.263(frag.140). See also VI.259(480D), critical note 2.

Xois, island-city of Lower Egypt: the rising of the Nile at this point discussed V.105(368B).

Xuthus, son of Hellen: father of Cothus and Aeclus IV.203(296D). A king, as were his brothers Dorus and Aeolus IX.293(747F).

Z

Zacynthus, Zacynthian(s), island off the west coast of the Peloponnese: did not produce much grain I.267(49C). The Achaeans warned by Flamininus not to attack it III.171(197B). Odysseus exiled from it IV.191–193(294D). The principal source of gypsum XI.175(914D) and note *a*. Had a tradition that Telemachus was rescued by a dolphin XII.477(985B).

Zagreus, a cult name of Apollo and Dionysus V.223(389A).

Zaleucus, Locrian lawgiver: aided by Athena in drawing up his code VII.137–139(543A). See also Locri.

Zaratas, teacher of Pythagoras: called the dyad the mother of number, the unit the father, and he believed that those numbers most like the unit were best XIII.1.165(1012E).

Zarathustra, see Zoroaster

Zeipoetes, son of Bas; king of Bithynia c.326–278 B.C.: how a custom began among the Chalcedonians as a result of his victory over them IV.237–239(302E–303A).

Zeleia, town of the Troad in Asia Minor: home of Amisodarus (or Isaras) III.501(247F).

Zen, see Zeus

Zeno, a friend of Plutarch, apparently a physician; not otherwise known: prescribed fish for invalids VIII.349(669C).

Zeno, of Citium, founder of the Stoic school; 335–263 B.C.: his death mourned by Antigonus III.79(183D). Converted Diogenes of Babylon IV.393–395(328D) and note *a* on p.395. Left

Citium VII.555(605B); XIII.2.417(1033D). References and quotations (*SVF* I, 1–72): Frag.26: XIII.2.421(1034A). 27: XIII.2.415(1033B); 417–419(1033D–E). 50, 78: XIII.2.429(1034E). 90: cf. XIII.2.831(1080F). 98: XII.291(955E); cf. XIII.2.571–573(1053A–B); 719(1067A); 799(1077B). 128: VI.149–151(462F). 183: XIII.2.739(1069E–F). 186: cf. I.131(25A). 192: cf. XIII.2.529(1047E). 197: XV.357(frag.193). 200: II.77(97E); XIII.2.425(1034C–D). 201: VI.21(441A). 202: cf. VI.23(441C). 203: cf. I.301(56B); II.95(100C); VI.237(477A–B). 205–206: cf. XV.55(Tyr.Frag. I.7). 219: I.175(33C). 234: I.441(82F). 235: XV.127(frag.42) and note *b*. 246: cf. X.333(830E). 252: VIII.247(653E). 260: XIII.2.429(1034E). 262a: IV.397(329A–B); cf. XIII.2.415(1033B). 264: XIII.2.423(1034B). 277: II.9(87A); VI.183(467D) and notes *d–e*; VII.545–547(603D–E) and note *a*. 278: cf. I.207(38A). 280: I.419(78E); VII.155–157(545F–546A). 284: VI.407(504A). 299: VI.33(443A); XIII.1.341(1029F). 310: I.213(39B); VI.397(502C). 313: VII.75(534A).

See also I.445(83D), where the translator attributes views on dreams and progress in virtue to "men like Zeno"; and X.331(830D), where Cleanthes (Frag.597) quotes Zeno's precept not to desist from corn or philosophy.

Zeno, of Elea, pupil and friend of Parmenides; born c.490 B.C.: references and quotations (Diels–Kranz) Frag.A7: XIV.307(1126D–E) and note *e*; cf. VI.415(505D) and note *d*; XIII.2.559(1051C). A23: XV.333(frag.179, 6).

Zephyr (West Wind): impregnates trees IV.141(286C). Its effect on wine VIII.259(655E). Father of Eros, according to Alcaeus IX.407(765E) and note *a*. The swiftest of the winds XI.217–219(*Nat.Phen.* 34). Hesiod's phrase "Facing a fresh west wind" discussed XV.179(frag.81) and note *b*. See also VI.473(515C).

Zethus, of Amphipolis, a writer of speeches: his speeches studied by Demosthenes X.415(844C).

Zeus, son of Cronus and Rhea, the chief deity of the Greek world: the scales of Zeus in Aeschylus' *The Weighing of Souls*

I.87(17A). The use of his name by poets should be carefully studied I.123–137(23C–25F); cf. II.89(99F–100A). Wrongly interpreted by Cleanthes I.165(31E). Supreme because of his understanding I.167(32A); V.7–9(351D). Unconcerned with pleasure, according to Thespis I.191(36B–C). "To Zeus belongs the thunder" I.293(54D). Father of kings I.321(60B); cf. III.61(180D); IV.407(331A); 475(343A); X.175(801D). Father of Athena II.85(99A); cf. IV.497(346B); VIII.35(617B–C); IX.269(743F). Deprived evils of a voice, according to Hesiod II.129(105E); 243(127D). Assigned tears and griefs to Mourning II.161(112A–B); VII.591(609F). The only one to understand the saying "Know thyself" II.183(116D). Divided the kingdom of Cronus with Poseidon and Pluto II.207(120E). Appointed the judges of the dead II.207–211(121A–E). "Zeus' tomb" II.391(154A) and note *c*. Poured out drinks for the gods in measured quantity II.407(156F). Sends rain II.417(158E); cf. VII.525(600B); XI.153(912A); XV.161–163(frag.67). The temple of Nemean Zeus at Oeneon in Locris, near which Hesiod was slain II.437–439(162D–E); XII.473(984D); cf. 381(969E). Tricked at the birth of Heracles and hurled Mischief from heaven II.449(164C). "Things unloved by Zeus" (Pindar) II.469(167C); IX.283(746B) and note *a*; XIV.77(1095E). Zeus is "brave hope" II.481(169C). Alexander hailed as "son of Zeus" III.61(180D); IV.407(331A); 475(343A). "Zeus" assumed as a title by the physician Menecrates III.129(191A); 273(213A). His oracle at Olympia III.31(191B); cf. 529(253B); XV.81(frag.7). His oracle at Dodona III.247(208F); cf. I.165(29E). An eagle seen by the tyrant Aristotimus wrongly supposed to be an omen of Zeus III.527(252F). Received sacrifice of a bull from the Aenianians IV.191(294C). Lycaon, Zeus' sanctuary among the Arcadians IV.223–225(300A–B). Served human flesh by Lycaon and his sons IV.223(300B). The statue of Labrandean Zeus in Caria holds an axe but no sceptre or thunderbolt IV.233–235(301F–302A). Altar of Idean Zeus made golden by Midas' touch IV.265–267(306F). Ancestral god of the Persians, according to Darius

IV.453(338F). Father of Heracles IV.469(341F); cf. II.449(164C). Identified by some with Amoun (Ammon) V.25(354C). His shrine at Thebes in Egypt V.33(355E). Assigned dominion of the dodecagon by the Pythagoreans V.75(363A). Attacked by Apopis in Egyptian mythology V.89–91(365D). His name applied by the Egyptians to the wind V.91(365E). Assigned the good part by the Greeks V.117(370C). "Father and King and Lord of All" among poets and philosophers alike V.117(370D); 123–125(371E); cf. 177(381E); VII.191(550A). His legs grown together but severed by Isis in an Egyptian myth V.149(376C). His statue in Crete has no ears V.177(381E). Father of Apollo V.301(402A). Father of the nymphs, according to Hesiod V.381(415D). Many supreme beings, according to the Stoics, exist with the name Zeus (Zen) V.435–439(425E–426E). The cause of all creation, according to the Orphics V.491(436D); XIII.2.781(1074E). His festival called *Diasia* VI.239(477D). Ascraean Zeus at Halicarnassus VI.389(501E) and note *b*. The dispenser of divine punishment VII.191–193(549F–550C). The father of Minos VII.191(550A). The "honours of Zeus," a supreme gift VII.259(561B); cf. IX.373(760B). The father of Adrasteia VII.279(564E). The judgement of Zeus VII.525–527(600C); cf. I.125–127(24B); II.127(105C); V.111(369C) and note *b*; VI.215(473B) and note *c*. Athena occupies the place of honour beside him VIII.35(617B–C). Had two nurses, Ida and Adrasteia VIII.269–271(657E). The father, according to Hesiod, of Hersa ("Dew") VIII.279(659B); XII.175(940A). The mighty leader of the heavenly train IX.141(722D). Defeated Poseidon in Aegina IX.249(741A). Father of the Muses IX.269(743E–F). Father of Athena, Artemis, Hephaestus IX.269(743F). Zeus' holy aether IX.291(747D); cf. XV.285(frag.157). Euripides' line expressing disbelief in Zeus caused an uproar IX.347–349(756B–C). Ceremonies in honour of Zeus Basileus in Lebadeia X.5(771F). Justice and Right are seated beside Zeus, but he is himself both X.61(781B–C) and note *a*; cf. VIII.35(617B–C); XIII.2.433(1035C). His infinite variety according to the Stoic

concept X.131(793D) and note *b*; XII.81–83(926D). Isocrates' image, sacred to Zeus X.385(839B). Altar of Zeus Soter at Peiraeus X.427(846D). Carian Zeus XI.47(860E). Zeus Eleutherios ("God of Freedom") at Plataea XI.123(873B) and notes *c–d*. Turned Leto into a wolf for twelve days XI.225(*Nat.Phen.* 38) and note *a*. Imprisoned Cronus XII.181–183(941A) and note *a* on p.183; 187–189(941F–942A); cf. V.405(420A). What Zeus premeditates Cronus sees in his dreams XII.189(942A) and note *a*. Gave each class of being its special domain cf. XII.349(964B) and critical note 2. Zeus is either Necessity or the intelligence of human souls, according to Euripides XIII.2.255(1026B). Zeus, Fate, Providence, and World are one, according to the Stoics XIII.2.431(1035B); cf. 549–551(1050B–D); 801–803(1077D). Justice comes from Zeus and universal nature, according to the Stoics XIII.2.433(1035C); cf. VIII.35(617B–C); X.61(781B–C). Great though he is, Zeus exceeds man in nothing, according to the Stoics XIII.2.457(1038C–D). Watches men's transgressions, according to the Stoics XIII.2.469(1040B–C). Even the wicked, according to the Stoics, become rich through Zeus XIII.2.535(1048C). Belittled by Chrysippus XIII.2.541(1049A). After creating men, according to Chrysippus, Zeus plagues them XIII.2.545(1049D–E). Zeus' reason (*logos*) XIII.2.553(1050E). Punishes crime done willingly or not XIII.2.555(1051A). Zeus is eternal, according to Chrysippus XIII.2.563(1052A); cf. 785(1075B). Receives a different type of nourishment, according to Chrysippus XIII.2.567(1052C–D). Homer's and Euripides' descriptions of Zeus praised by Chrysippus XIII.2.595(1056B–C). His motions and habits are incomplete XIII.2.597(1056D). Resolves all matter into himself XIII.2.705(1065B). Brought both good and bad men into the world XIII.2.707(1065C). "Zeus' Corinth," i.e. reasoning in a circle XIII.2.761(1072B). Equated to Dion in virtue and happiness by Chrysippus XIII.2.789–791(1076A–B). His rule of the world, according to Chrysippus XIII.2.793–795(1076D–F). Heads the heavenly procession

XIV.121(1102E); cf. IX.141(722D). Lycurgus called "dear to Zeus" by the Pythian priestess XIV.123(1103A). Father of Amphion XIV.357(1131F). Straightens the "crooked" when he restores character XV.109(frag.25). Hesiod's concept of Zeus criticized by Plutarch XV.123(frag.38). Human fathers are images of Zeus, the universal father XV.133–135(frag.46); cf. 189(frag.86). Kidnapped Hera and carried her to Cithaeron XV.289(frag.157, 3). The quarrel of Zeus and Hera and his feigned remarriage XV.293(frag.157, 6–7). Zeus is the hot, fiery force of Nature XV.293–295(frag.157, 7).

Homeric references to Zeus: I.87(16F–17A); 87(17B); 101(19F); 103(20B); 123(23C–D); 125(24A); 127(24B–C); 129(24E); 135(25E); 137(25F); 151(29A); 163(31A–B); 167(31F); 173(32F); 185(35B); 189(36A); II.107(105C); 157(111B); IV.475(343A); 497(346B); VI.179(466E); 205(471C); 209(472B); 215(473B) and note *c*; VII.35(527E); 129(541C); IX.223(736F); 259(742C); 261(742E); 265(743B–C); X.175(801D); XIII.2.595(1056B); 697(1063F).

Epithets of Zeus: *Agoraios* ("Of the Market-Place") VII.459(589E) and note *a*; X.111(789D); 129(792F). *Aigiochoios, Aigiochos* ("Aegis-Bearing") II.157(111B); V.381(415D). *Alexikakos* ("Warder of Evil") XIII.2.791(1076B); cf. II.365(149D); XIV.121(1102E) and note *b*. *Aristotechnas* ("Mastercraftsman") VII.191(550A); VIII.39(618B) and note *a*; X.205(807C); XII.85–87(927A–B); XIII.2.711(1065E). *Basileus* ("King") X.5(771F). *Boulaios* ("Of the Council") X.111(789D); 177(801E); 269(819E). *Charidotes* ("Giver of Joy") XIII.2.535(1048C). *Chthonios* ("Of the Earth") II.481(169B); XV.161–163(frag.67). *Ctesios* ("God of Property") X.319(828A); XIII.2.533(1048C). *Eleutherios* ("God of Freedom") XI.123(873B) and notes *c–d*. *Epikarpios* ("Guardian of Harvests") XIII.2.533(1048C); 789(1075F). *Epidotes* ("Bestower") XIV.121(1102E) and note *c*. *Genethlios* ("God of the Family") IX.411(766C); XIII.2.789(1075F); XIV.263(1119E). *Genetor* ("Sire") XIII.2.541(1049A). *Hikesios* ("Guardian of Suppliants") XV.133(frag.46). *Homognios* ("Protector of the Family")

VIII.413(679D); XV.133(frag.46); cf. VI.389(501E); IX.361(758D). *Hypatos* ("Supreme") V.125(371E); XIII.1.93(1007F); 2.711(1065E). *Katharsios* ("Purifier") XII.565(997A). *Maimactes* ("Boisterous One") VI.125(458B). *Meilichios* ("Gentle One") VI.125(458B); XIII.2.791(1076B); XIV.121(1102E) and note *d*; cf. II.465(166E). *Olympios* ("Olympian") cf. IV.407(331A); 431(335B); VII.35(527E). *Ombrios* ("Bringer of Rain") II.417(158E); cf. VII.525(600B); XI.153(912A); XV.161–163(frag.67). *Pater kai Demiourgos* ("Father and Creator") IX.129(720C); XII.85–87(927B); XIII.1.207(1017A); cf. 2.541(1049A). *Patroos* ("God of the Family") XIII.2.711(1065E); cf. IV.453(338F); IX.361(758D). *Polieus* ("God of the State") X.111(789C); 129(792F); 269(819E). *Soter* ("Saviour") X.329(830B); 427(846D); XIII.2.541(1049A); 791(1076B); XIV.265(1119F) and note *j*. *Sthenios* ("Mighty") XIV.413(1140D). *Teleios* ("God of Marriage") IV.9(264B). *Themistios* ("Just") XIII.2.711(1065E). *Tropaiouchos* ("Guardian of Trophies") IV.263(306B); cf. 263(306C). *Xenios* ("God of Strangers") VII.555(605A); IX.411(766C); XV.133(frag.46); cf. also II.417(158C); IX.361(758D).

Expletives invoking the name of Zeus:

1. (ὦ) Ζεῦ: I.21(4D); IV.459(340B); VI.343(495B); XII.555(995D).

2. (ὦ) πρὸς (τοῦ) Διός: VIII.427(682B); IX.141(722D); 335(753E); 391(763E); XII.81(926C).

3. (οὐ, μὴ) μὰ Δία: I.15(3D); 41(8F); 49(10D); 173(32F); 177(33E); 347(65B); IV.399(329D); cf. 527(351A) and critical note 1; V.333(407D); VI.401(503B); VII.213(553E); cf. VIII.131(633C) and critical note 5; XII.67(924D); 515(989F); XIV.223(1112F); 387(1136F); cf. also μὰ τὸν Ζῆνα (Eurip.) I.121(23B).

4. ναὶ μὰ Δία: I.183(34E); II.385(152F); III.71(182C); 107(187E); VI.215(473B); IX.333(753C); 441(771E); XII.333(961D) and critical note 1; 443(979E); XIII.2.615(1058B); XIV.275(1121C).

5. νὴ Δία: I.29(6B); 91(17F); 107(20E); 125(24A);

145(27D); 157(30A); 183(34E, F); 193(36E); 241(44F); 285(53A); 287(53C); 295(54F); 295(55A); 299(55E); 301(56B); 333(62C); 337(63C); 343(64C); 351(66A); 385(72D); 389(73C); 405(76B); 431(81A). II.77(97F); 115(103B); 155(110E); 167(113C); 225(124A); 237(126C). III.59(180B); 151(194D); 271(212E); 411(234F). IV.57(272B); 105(280B); 179(292B); 343(319F); 357(322C) and note *b*, critical note 1; 513(349A); 521(350B); 527(351A) and critical note 1. V.27(354F); 89(365C); 245(393B); 427(424B). VI.41(444D) and critical note 2; 57(447D); 101(454D); 107(455D); 131(459C); 353(497A); 401(503A); 501(520C). VII.23(526A); 57(530D); 85(536A); 87(536B); 145(544B); 227(556B); 235(557B); 447(588A); 489(594F); 567(607A). VIII.15(613F); 27(616A); 45(619A); 313(663C); 339(667E); 345(668D); 349(669C); 357(670D, E); 441(684D); 459(687C); 489(692D); 491(693A); 503(695A). IX.37(703C); 43(704C); 163(726D); 175(728E); 255(741C); 311(749D); 321(751B); 327(752C); 331(753A); 357(757E); 361(758C); 379(761C). X.105(788D); 135(794B); 175(801C); 335(831C). XI.69(864B). XII.43(921D); 107(930A); 125(932D); 161(938B); 291(955F); cf. 333(961D) and critical note 1; 361(966A); 493(985E); 497(986C); 547(994B, C); 549(994D); 571(997F). XIII.1.109(1009E); 123(1011B); 2.455(1038B); 525(1047B); 545(1049E); 661(1059A); 693(1063C); 725(1068A); 735(1069C); 755(1071C); 757(1071E); 829(1080E). XIV.31(1088E); 49(1091D); 59(1093A); 63(1093D); 83(1096E); 99(1099C); 103(1099E); 111(1101A); 127(1103E); 223(1112F); 231(1114A); 249(1117C); 267(1120B); 275(1121C). XV.253(frag.134); 315(frag.177); 357(frag.193).

The Roman god Jupiter: the *Ides* derived from one of his titles IV.41(269D) and note *c*. Priest of Jupiter, *Flamen Dialis* IV.67(274A); 75(275C); 83(276D); 161(289E); 165(290C); 167(290E). The year belongs to Jupiter IV.117(282B–C). The chaplet sacred to him IV.139(286A). The statue of Jupiter Capitolinus polished as one of the first duties of the new censor IV.147(287B–C) and note *b*. Jupiter Feretrius ("Subduer

of Enemies") IV.263(306C); cf. 263(306B). Jupiter Tarpeius IV.267(306F) and note *c*. The statue of Jupiter Capitolinus burned and destroyed in the Civil War V.165(379D) and note *c*.

Zeuxippus, Spartan friend of Plutarch: speaker in the dialogue *Advice about Keeping Well* II.215; 217–221(122B–F). Speaker in *The Dialogue of Love* IX.309(749B); 341(755B); 361–363(758C–D); 387(762D); 412 note *a*; 417(767C); 431(769E); 441(771D). Speaker in *That A Pleasant Life Is Impossible* XIV.4; 15–17(1086D–E); 19(1087A); 31(1088D); 109(1100E); 129(1103F).

Zeuxis, of Heraclea, Greek painter, 5th–4th cent. B.C.: was a slow painter II.55(94F). Example of a famous painter III.477(243A). His retort to a man who did not like his painting of Helen XV.251–253(frag.134).

Zoilus, of Amphipolis, Cynic philosopher and critic, 4th cent. B.C.: his incorrect interpretation of a Homeric passage VIII.403(677E–F) and note *a*.

Zoilus, of Orchomenus, a priest, contemporary of Plutarch: slew a descendant of the Minyads during the festival of Agrionia IV.223(299F–300A).

Zopyrio, a teacher, acquaintance of Plutarch: speaker in *Table-Talk* IX.3: IX.237(738F–739A). Speaker in *Table-Talk* IX.4: IX.237–239(739B).

Zopyrus, a Persian, son of Megabyzus; served under Darius: disfigured himself and tricked the Babylonians, who were soon defeated by the Persians III.15(173A) and note *a*.

Zopyrus, of Byzantium, a Greek historian of unknown date: the third book of his *Histories* cited IV.309(314E–F).

Zopyrus, physician, an acquaintance of Plutarch: speaker in *Table-Talk* III.6: VIII.245–249(653C–654B).

Zoroaster (Zarathustra), founder of the Persian religion, 6th cent. B.C.: his teachings V.111–117(369D–370C). Lived five thousand years before the Trojan War V.113(369E). Called the god of good Oromazes, the daemon of evil Areimanius V.113(369E); cf. XIII.1.255(1026B). Taught the different types of sacrifices to be offered to Oromazes and Areimanius

V.113(369E). May have originated the doctrine of daemons V.379(415A). His followers, the Magi, esteemed the hedgehog and hated water-mice VIII.355(670D) and note *d*; cf. V.113(369F); VII.97(537A–B) and note *f*.

Zoroaster, a work by Heracleides Ponticus: cited XIV.235(1115A).

Zoster, a promontory on the coast of Attica between Peiraeus and Sunium: a summer retreat frequented by philosophers XIII.2.419(1033E) and note *a*.